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THE URUGUAY WAS SAID IN BUENOS AIRES TO HAVE BEEN THE FIRST SHIP FLYING THE FLAG OF AN AMERICAN REPUBLIC TO BE TORPEDOED IN THE EUROPEAN WAR. THIRTEEN OTHERS OF HER CREW OF 28 HAD BEEN LANDED IN SPAIN.

SANTIAGO, CHILE, MAY 31-(AP)-BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR CHARLES BENTINCK WAS REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE ADVISED THE CHILEAN GOVERNMENT THAT ANY CALL BY GERMAN SUBMARINES AT CHILE'S PORTS WOULD BE DEEMED "INCONVENIENT."

INFORMED SOURCES SAID SIR CHARLES WAS ASSURED THAT CHILE WOULD MAINTAIN HER NEUTRALITY.

BULLETIN

NEW YORK, JUNE 1-(SATURDAY)-(AP)-THE OFFICIAL BRITISH ~~MEMBER~~ WIRELESS, IN A BROADCAST PICKED UP BY CBS, DECLARED THIS MORNING THAT FRENCH AUTHORITIES HAD FOUND GERMAN DOCUMENTS CONFIRMING NAZI LOSSES OF HALF A MILLION MEN ON THE WESTERN FRONT SINCE APRIL 10.

ITALY WOULD ADD STRENGTH -- AND WEAKNESS -- TO THE NAZI WAR MACHINE IF SHE JOINED GERMANY AS A FULL-FLEDGED WAR PARTNER.

SHE WOULD STRENGTHEN GERMANY WHERE GERMANY IS STRONGEST -- IN MEN AND WAR MATERIAL -- AND WEAKEN GERMANY WHERE GERMANY IS WEAKEST -- IN ECONOMIC RESOURCES.

THESE ARE THE ITALIAN STRONG POINTS:

ARMY -- PREMIER MUSSOLINI DECLARED MARCH 30, 1938, THAT HE COULD MUSTER 9,000,000 MEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 55, OF WHOM 5,000,000 WOULD BE FIRST LINE COMBATANTS. SOME, OF COURSE, WOULD

HAVE TO DEFEND ITALY'S AFRICAN EMPIRE -- A LOGICAL OBJECTIVE FOR THE ALLIES.

WARPLANES -- ESTIMATES VARY, BUT CONSERVATIVE SOURCES SAY ITALY HAS ABOUT 5,000 WARPLANES OF WHICH 2,100 ARE OF FINEST LINE QUALITY.

NAVY -- ALTHOUGH ITALY'S NAVY IS

NAVY--ALTHOUGH ITALY'S NAVY IS RELATIVELY SMALL--717,920

TONS AS COMPARED WITH BRITAIN'S 2,079,863 JUST BEFORE THE WAR--SHE HAS BEEN BUILDING AT TOP SPEED, ESPECIALLY SUBMARINES AND MOTOR-TORPEDOBOATS, A NEW WEAPON WHICH THE GERMANS ARE USING EXTENSIVELY IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL. SHE IS BELIEVED TO HAVE MORE THAN 100 OF THESE CRAFT AND UPWARD OF 90 SUBMARINES.

THESE ARE THE WEAKNESSES:

RESOURCES--ITALY HAS BEEN STRUGGLING TO PILE UP RESERVES OF OIL AND OTHER VITAL COMMODITIES, BUT SHE HAS BARELY ENOUGH TO MEET HER OWN NEEDS IN A LONG WAR. IF ITALY WERE A BELLIGERENT, FURTHERMORE, THE ALLIED FLEETS WOULD BOTTLE UP THE ENTRANCES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN, HER TRADE LIFELINE.

GEOGRAPHY--ITALY IS DEPENDENT ON THE SUEZ CANAL FOR COMMUNICATIONS WITH ERITREA, ETHIOPIA AND ITALIAN SOMALILAND, HER EAST AFRICAN EMPIRE, WHICH, THEREFORE, WOULD BE INSECURE. ALTHOUGH LESS SERIOUSLY MENACED, LIBYA, ITALY'S OTHER AFRICAN POSSESSION, LIES BETWEEN EGYPT ON ONE SIDE AND FRENCH AND BRITISH TERRITORY ON THE OTHER.

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

MAY 31---JADARLAND (NORWEGIAN) PASSENGER STEAMER, 938 (CORRECT) TONS, SANK AFTER EXPLOSION NEAR HAUGESUND, NORWAY, 50 KILLED.

MAY 28---JULIEN (FRENCH) LOBSTER BOAT, TONNAGE UNKNOWN, TORPEDOED BY NAZI U-BOAT OFF CAPE FINISTERRE, SPAIN, 10 MEN RESCUED.

MAY 31---CURLEW (BRITISH) ANTI-AIRCRAFT CRUISER, 4,290 TONS, DESTROYED BY GERMAN PLANES NEAR NARVIK, NORWAY, 9 MEN KILLED.

(EDS: IN GLOWWORM SINKING SENT APRIL 8 THE REVISED CASUALTY LIST SHOWS 115 MEN MISSING AND PRESUMED DEAD.)

NELSON IS REPORTED SUNK NAZIS PRESS SOMME ATTACK

BULK OF B. E. F. RESCUED; GORT BACK FROM FLANDERS

Commander-in-Chief Is Decorated by King—

Three Allied Divisions Hold Dunkirk—

Germans Forecast Drive on Paris.

By the Associated Press.

Sinking of the 33,950-ton battleship Nelson, flagship of the British Home Fleet, was reported in Berlin today as Nazi armies wheeled in an attack on the Somme River—the Allies' line guarding Paris.

The Nazis opened their Somme offensive as additional troops of the Allied armies snatched from the German death trap in Flanders reached the safety of England. The French said they held against the Nazi onslaught on the south bank of the lower Somme in a battle launched by the Germans yesterday, resumed at dawn today and going on.

Meanwhile reckoning varied as to the results achieved by the Allies in the withdrawal from Flanders—an operation which the British called the greatest rescue in military history. London estimated that more than 100,000 men out of the 175,000 originally in the British Expeditionary Force had been landed in England. Among the latest arrivals was Gen. Gort, Commander-in-Chief of the B. E. F.

Late today a German air armada swept over the Rhone Valley and struck at French factories, air bases and roads as far south as Marseilles in what was interpreted as a demonstration to Italy of the aerial power of the Reich.

British Flagship Reported Sunk

NAZI COMMAND FAILS TO CLAIM NELSON SUNK

Reich, However, Asserts 3 Warships, 8 Transports Sent To Bottom
JUN 2 1940
Air Battle Raging Over Dunkerque; Drive On Paris Looms

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 1—The German high command failed tonight to claim the sinking of the British battleship Nelson, 33,950-ton flagship of the home fleet.

Earlier in the day a high German spokesman had announced the sinking of the pride of the British fleet. Even then, however, no details were given as to where the claimed sinking took place, nor as to whether planes, surface craft or submarines had made the attack.

Nevertheless, relays of German planes, pouring bombs upon the retreating French and British near Dunkerque, were declared officially to have sunk three Allied warships and eight transports and to have brought down forty Allied aircraft.

Off Dunkerque strong units of three flying corps roared overhead incessantly in an effort to defeat the efforts of Allied remnants to ferry themselves in smaller boats to the warships and transports lying off the harbor.

Admit Throngs Escaped

The Berlin press acknowledged that "throngs" of British and French might have escaped under the protection of bad weather, which lasted for part of the day, but insisted:

"Troop units were no longer involved, perhaps not even soldiers. For whoever has had a taste of the hell of

Dunkerque no longer will feel a desire to pick a quarrel with Germans."

Nazi papers, forecasting a drive on Paris, said frankly that the Allies would be given no time to catch their breath.

The statement that the Nelson had been sunk came in response to inquiries to an authorized German spokesman. He said quickly that rumors of her loss were true, adding that 700 members of the crew had gone down.

Details Refused

But for military reasons he declined to give any details. The Nelson was completed in June, 1927, at a cost of about \$37,500,000.

The high command's night communique announcing the sinking of the three warships off Dunkerque followed by some hours claims that five transports had been sunk, a destroyer and a submarine torpedoed, and three warships and ten merchantmen badly damaged.

As to the battle in the North, the Germans asserted that the last resistance of the French troops had been broken and that in the Lille sector alone some 26,000 Frenchmen had been taken prisoner.

The plight of the Allies around Dunkerque was called "the most horrible event of the war."

Attacks Continue Furiously

The high command stated the attacks on the Allies at Dunkerque were continuing undiminished tonight. Germans said fires from the blazing British vessels lighted the area for many miles around the French port.

The British were said to be using every type of vessel conceivable to get out the shattered northern forces, with "greatest confusion" prevailing at Dunkerque and adjacent waters.

Allied transports were unable to enter the harbor, they asserted, and smaller vessels were taking the troops to ships in the roadstead.

A military commentator declared the harassment of the fleeing troops near Dunkerque was "the last phase" of the Battle of Flanders and that the whole Flanders action was only the first chapter of the German western offensive.

German Press For Action

The German front was pronounced organized from Calais, on the French coast, to the Swiss border—and the next thrust, wherever it might be, could be made anywhere along that extensive line because the initiative still was completely with the Germans.

On the other hand, this commentator observed, Britain must worry about her coast, the French about Paris and both about sinister developments in the Mediterranean.

It was pointed out that France could not afford to throw her full power against Germany because she must be prepared to meet Italian action.

Coincident with German press indications of the approaching offensive toward Paris, the high command reported the southern front came to life again after several days of comparative quiet.

French Attack Fails

A French tank attack failed at Abbeville, an army communique said, and the Germans counter-attacked and gained ground.

The air force cooperated with ground troops by bombing soldiers concentrated in forests south of Abbeville. At the eastern end of this 185-mile southern front the Germans said they had driven the French back across the Canal des Ardennes at Lechesne. The French had been holding a bridgehead on the north embankment there.

The newspaper *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* said elimination of the northern Allied army "created a platform" for a new offensive which extends from the mouth of the Somme over the Amiens Canal between the Rivers Somme and Aisne, and the cities of Rethel and Montmedy, to contact the German West Wall at the southern tip of Luxembourg.

62 Miles From Paris

"Advanced posts on this front between Laon and Compiègne are less than sixty-two miles from Paris," the paper said.

It was from Laon that the Big Berthas of the World War first fired into Paris.

The paper enumerated three reasons why "it would not be surprising if the weight of coming decisions presently bears down on the French people." These were:

1. That fortifications of the extension of the Maginot Line in northwestern France are now behind the Germans, giving them "untold

possibilities" to break through in relatively open terrain.

2. That Gen. Maxime Weygand can hardly foresee where the decisive German pressure will extend.

3. That Weygand doesn't have the number of first-class reserves necessary to back up the entire length of the front successfully.

Moreover, the paper said, the French defense is "enormously complicated" by the realization that Italy has reached "the turning point in its position toward the war."

British Refuse Comment On Reported Sinking

London, June 1 (P)—Authorities declined to comment tonight on the German claim to sinking the battleship Nelson. It is the practice of the

Admiralty to refuse such comment, to avoid giving the enemy information of possible value.

The Nelson is Britain's biggest battleship, with a tonnage of 33,950 and normal complement of 1,361 men.

Last February the British admitted she had been damaged by a mine. She reached port under her own power, was repaired and rejoined the fleet sometime in March.

The Nelson and her sister ship, the Rodney, are the only British warships mounting 16-inch guns. Each carried nine of those huge guns and twelve 6-inch guns.

Laid down in 1922 and completed in June, 1927, the Nelson cost £27,504,055 (then about \$37,500,000).

She was capable of about twenty-three knots.

Allies Off to Prison

BERLIN, June 1 (A.P.).—German spokesmen said tonight that lines of disarmed Allied soldiers were plodding from the battlefield of Flanders to Nazi prison camps while the last units of the

British Expeditionary Force were still fighting a tenacious rear-guard action in the coastal area around Dunkirk.

The controlled Nazi press, forecasting a German drive into the heart of France, asserted that the Allies would be given no time to catch their breath.

Flooding of the area around Dunkirk by opening canal locks made British defense easier, but German military commentators said their air and artillery attack had made the plight of the Allied units the "most horrible event of the war."

26,000 French Captured.

The High Command said the last resistance of the French troops in the north had been broken, and that, in the Lille sector alone, some 26,000 Frenchmen had been taken.

The High Command also said the air force, resuming raids on the British rescue fleet after a day of bad weather, had sunk five transports near Dunkirk.

They also asserted that a destroyer and a submarine had been torpedoed, and that three warships and ten merchantmen, totaling 70,000 tons, had been badly damaged from the air.

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ALLIED PRISONERS TAKEN TO CAMPS
JUN 2 1940

Continued from Page 1.

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concentrated in forests to the south of Abbeville. At the eastern end of this 185-mile southern front the Germans said they had driven the French back across the Canal des Ardennes at Lechesne. The French had been holding a bridgehead on the north embankment there.

The newspaper *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* said the elimination of the northern Allied Army had "created a platform for a new offensive" which extends from the mouth of the Somme over the Amiens Canal between the rivers Somme and Aisne, and the cities of Rethel and Montmedy, to the German west wall at the southern tip of Luxembourg.

"Advanced posts on this front between Laon and Compiègne are less than sixty-two miles from Paris," the paper said.

Site of Big Berthas.

It was from Laon that the big Berthas of the world war first fired into Paris.

The paper enumerated three reasons why "it would not be surprising if the weight of coming decisions presently bears down on the French people." These were:

1. That fortifications of the extension of the Maginot Line in northwestern France are now behind the Germans, giving them "untold possibilities" to break through in relatively open terrain;

2. That Gen. Maxime Weygand can hardly foresee where the decisive German pressure will extend;

3. That Gen. Weygand doesn't have the number of first class reserves necessary to back up the entire length of the front successfully.

Moreover, the paper said, the French defense is "enormously complicated" by the realization

that Italy has reached "the turning point in its position toward the war."

An authoritative source said that the High Command probably would announce the tabulation of its collection of guns, war equipment and other booty abandoned by the Allies in Flanders in an all-embracing communique. The spokesman said these stores are "enormous."

He described British reports of orderly retreat from Flanders as

"bloody irony" and "shameless cynicism."

Summing up the air action on the front yesterday, the Germans said that forty-nine Allied planes were shot down, thirty-nine in air fights and ten by anti-aircraft guns. Nine German planes are missing.

The "annihilation" of British troops at Cassel, on the southern edge of the Flanders trap, permitted the Germans to capture sixty-five British armored cars, the High Command said.

Most Germans, jubilant over the speed with which the conquest of Holland and Belgium had been accomplished, appeared to feel that France was already doomed.

Spokesmen declared Germany had employed only a third of her first line strength—perhaps 1,500,000 men—in her lightning dash through the Lowlands and north France. Vast numbers of fresh troops were still awaiting the order to strike, they said.

Furthermore, they pointed out, Germany had absorbed some of Europe's richest industrial areas through the fighting of the last few weeks, adding to her own resources and seriously weakening those of France.

List Industrial Losses

The authoritative commentary, *Dienst aus Deutschland*, said that one of the most important results of the recent German successes was to deprive France of much of her supplies of Dutch, Belgian and British coal, leaving her access to barely 20,000,000 tons a year to fill yearly requirements of 70,000,000 tons.

"France has been struck a death blow," said the commentary.

The Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* declared that France has lost her Ruhr district. The paper estimated that France had been deprived of 60 per cent of her coal production, 50 per cent of her zinc, 77 per cent of her lead, 60 per cent of her locomotive and railway coach production and 70 per cent of her textile output.

BERLIN, JUNE 1--KEYED TO HIGH CONFIDENCE BY A SMASHING VICTORY IN FLANDERS, GERMANY MARSHALLED HER FORCES TODAY FOR ANOTHER TRIP--HAMMER BLOW AT THE ALLIES AMID INCREASING RUMORS THAT ITALY IS ABOUT TO ENTER THE WAR ON HER SIDE.

EVERYWHERE THE BELIEF WAS APPARENT THAT THE BLOW, WHEN IT FALLS, WOULD BE AIMED AT THE HEART OF FRANCE, WITH THE ARMIES OF ADOLF HITLER STRIKING FROM THE NORTH AND THE LEGIONS OF PREMIER MUSSOLINI FROM THE SOUTH IN A TREMENDOUS Pincer MOVEMENT.

BRITAIN, IT WAS BELIEVED, WOULD BE HARASSED WITH SPORADIC AERIAL RAIDS AND LONG-RANGE ARTILLERY FIRE UNTIL FRANCE IS CLEANED UP AND THE FUEHRER IS READY TO TURN WEST ACROSS THE CHANNEL.

MOST GERMANS, JUBILANT OVER THE SPEED WITH WHICH THE CONQUEST OF HOLLAND AND BELGIUM HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED, APPEARED TO FEEL THAT FRANCE IS ALREADY DOOMED.

JUN 2 1940

GERMAN MILITARY MEN SAID THAT THE FLOWER OF FRANCE'S ARMY HAS BEEN WIPED OUT IN THE FLANDERS POCKETS AND THAT THE SECOND LINE TROOPS UPON WHICH SHE MUST NOW DEPEND WILL BE INADEQUATE TO STAND OFF THE MIGHTY NAZI WAR MACHINE--ESPECIALLY IF ITALY ATTACKS HER FROM THE NORTH. ON THE OTHER HAND, SOURCES DECLARED, GERMANY HAS EMPLOYED ONLY A THIRD OF HER FULL STRENGTH--PERHAPS 1,500,000 MEN--IN HER LIGHTNING DASH THROUGH THE LOWLANDS AND NORTHERN FRANCE. VAST NUMBERS OF FRESH TROOPS STILL ARE AWAITING THE ORDER TO STRIKE.

FURTHERMORE, THEY POINTED OUT, GERMANY HAS ABSORBED SOME OF EUROPE'S RICHEST INDUSTRIAL AREAS THROUGH THE FIGHTING OF THE LAST FEW WEEKS, ADDING TO HER OWN RESOURCES AND SERIOUSLY WEAKENING THOSE OF FRANCE.

THE AUTHORITATIVE COMMENTARY, DIENST AUS DEUTSCHLAND, SAID THAT ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT RESULTS OF THE RECENT GERMAN SUCCESSES WAS TO

DEPRIVE FRANCE OF MUCH DUTCH, BELGIAN AND BRITISH COAL, LEAVING HER ACCESS TO BARELY 20,000,000 TONS ANNUALLY TO FILL YEARLY REQUIREMENTS OF 70,000,000 TONS.

"FRANCE HAS BEEN STRUCK A DEATH BLOW," SAID THE COMMENTARY.

THE BERLIN LOKAL ANZEIGER DECLARED THAT "FRANCE HAS LOST HER RUHR DISTRICT." THE PAPER ESTIMATED THAT FRANCE HAD BEEN DEPRIVED OF 60 PERCENT OF HER COAL PRODUCTION, 50 PER CENT OF HER ZINC, 77 PER CENT OF HER LEAD, 60 PER CENT OF HER LOCOMOTIVE AND RAILWAY COACH PRODUCTION AND 70 PER CENT OF HER TEXTILE OUTPUT.

MILITARY SOURCES REGARDED AS VIRTUALLY COMPLETED THE JOB OF CLEANING UP FLANDERS AND ARTOIS, WHERE IT WAS SAID THAT ONLY FRAGMENTS OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH ARMIES OF THE NORTH WERE STILL HOLDING OUT FORLORNLY.

A FEW BATTERED FRENCH REGIMENTS WERE SAID TO BE HUDDLED IN A TINY PINPOINT ON THE MAP NORTH OF THE INDUSTRIAL CITY OF LILLE, COMPLETELY SURROUNDED BY VASTLY SUPERIOR GERMAN FORCES.

ANOTHER GROUP WAS ENCIRCLED SOUTH OF LILLE, THEIR FLIGHT EQUALLY HOPELESS, THE GERMANS SAID.

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OUTSIDE OF THESE AREAS THE ONLY TERRITORY REMAINING IN ALLIED HANDS ON THE NORTHERN FRONT WAS A NARROW, 30-MILE STRETCH OF CHANNEL COAST IN THE VICINITY OF DUNKERQUE WHERE AN UNKNOWN NUMBER OF FRENCH AND BRITISH WERE ATTEMPTING TO BOARD TRANSPORTS UNDER HEAVY FIRE.

THE GERMANS SAID THE EMBARKATION OPERATIONS WERE BEING CARRIED OUT AT TERRIFIC COST, AND THAT THE FLEEING ALLIED TROOPS HAD ABANDONED GREAT QUANTITIES OF WAR MATERIALS.

BELIEF THAT ITALY IS ABOUT TO ENTER THE CONFLICT ON THE SIDE OF

HER AXIS PARTNER WAS HEIGHTENED BY THE DISCLOSURE THAT DINO ALFIERI, NEW ITALIAN AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN, HAD VISITED HITLER YESTERDAY AT HIS SECRET WESTERN FRONT HEADQUARTERS.

ALFIERI WAS ACCOMPANIED BY THE GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER, JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP.

SPECULATION CONCERNING THE MEANING OF THE VISIT WAS RIFE, AND TELEPHONE WIRES HUMMED DURING THE NIGHT AS EUROPEAN CAPITALS SOUGHT TO RUN TO GROUND A FLOOD OF RUMORS CONCERNING ITALY'S INTENTIONS.

OFFICIAL QUARTERS IN BERLIN WERE SILENT, BEYOND EXPRESSING "COMPLETE CONFIDENCE" IN ITALIAN POLICY. IT WAS GENERALLY BELIEVED, HOWEVER, THAT ITALIAN PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR HAD BEEN BROUGHT CLOSE TO ACTUALITY BY RECENT NAZI SUCCESSES WHICH WERE VIEWED HERE AS HAVING LEFT FRANCE GROGGY AND INCAPABLE OF WITHSTANDING A SIMULTANEOUS ATTACK FROM THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT ITALY COULD THROW AT LEAST FOUR MILLION TROOPS INTO THE FRAY, BACKED BY A POWERFUL AIR ARMADA SECOND ONLY TO GERMANY'S GREAT AIR FORCE.

GERMAN SOURCES HAVE ESTIMATED THAT FRANCE HAS LESS THAN 3,000,000 MEN TO DEFEND THREE LONG FRONTS.

THESE INCLUDE THE NORTHERN FRONT OF APPROXIMATELY 300 MILES, EXTENDING FROM ABBEVILLE ON THE CHANNEL ALONG THE SOMME, OISE, AISNE AND MEUSE RIVERS TO THE RHINE; THE 100-MILE RHINE FRONT AND THE ITALIAN BORDER, APPROXIMATELY 280 MILES LONG.

Nazis Claim 627 Planes Destroyed.

BERLIN, June 1 (A. P.).—DNE, the official German news agency, announced tonight that German anti-aircraft guns had shot down 627 enemy planes, destroyed 216 tanks, sunk two warships and heavily damaged eleven additional warships and merchantmen in the western campaign up to and including May 31. Germans have been using fast-firing anti-aircraft artillery against tanks and from the channel coast against enemy ships.

GERMANS CLAIMING MILLION PRISONERS

Their Estimate Excludes Dutch and Belgians.

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.
WITH THE GERMAN ARMY AT THE FRONT, June 1 (A. P.).—Germans estimated today they have 1,000,000 Allied prisoners, not counting the Belgians and the Dutch, or will have after the present operations are ended in northern France and Belgium.

[The German estimates, however, probably exceed the total manpower of all the British and French forces in the battles of the Netherlands, Belgium and northern France, and the three French armies which the Nazis declared they had smashed in their break-through. The British report they have successfully withdrawn more than 100,000 of the 175,000 Tommies they sent into Belgium and some Frenchmen also have escaped across the English Channel.]

Most of them are being relayed from one intermediate prison camp to another, en route to the Reich.

These treks to Germany, as well as endless streams of reinforcements pouring into this sector from Germany, made the progress of a party of newspaper correspondents toward Lille, Arras, Calais and Ypres much slower than our progress to Louvain, Sternockerzeel, Brussels and Antwerp on our previous trip.

However, we are pressing steadily forward to where the battle rages.

The columns of prisoners often were interspersed with civilian fugitives, carrying their few belongings and swallowing the dust of military traffic.

Some of the captives were wounded and leaned on their comrades. Some lacked shoes.

French Industrial Area Now Operated by Nazis

Plan Apparently Is to Make War Pay for Itself

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY AT THE FRONT, June 1 (A. P.).—Germany is entrenching herself in the vast industrial area of northern France taken in the battle of Flanders.

Her plan apparently is to make the war pay for itself throughout. Stores of munitions and supplies captured in Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium and now France were windfalls. Germany immediately put industries in occupied countries to work again, in so far as the state of destruction permits.

Military experts consider that the

Germany capture of Abbeville, on the Somme, in reality decided the Franco-German issue. (The French said yesterday they were holding the Abbeville bridgehead and the sector in general, but had not claimed the town itself.)

By separating the Allied Army of the north from that around Paris and that in the Maginot line, in one of the greatest surprise movements of the war, Fuehrer Adolph Hitler tipped the scales in his favor, those experts say.

The relay of prisoners from one intermediate camp to another en route to the Reich and the streams of reinforcements pouring into this sector from Germany, slowed down the progress today of a party of newspaper correspondents toward Lille, Arras, Calais and Ypres.

Booty Stocks Nazis Losses Fully Made Up, They Say

BERLIN, June 1 (AP).—The German armies' material losses on the Western Front have been fully made up by booty taken from fleeing and captured British and French troops, German sources said today.

These circles said an untold number of new pieces of motorized war machinery fell into Nazi hands, as well as cannon of all calibers.

The English especially were said to have fled in such disorder that they did not even incapacitate their guns by removing the breeches.

Hundreds of thousands of rounds of rifle and machine gun ammunition, as well as large supplies of shells—some fitting German guns—were found among what was termed immeasurably booty.

Nazis Evasive About Italy.

BERLIN, June 1 (A. P.).—Informed German spokesmen were rather evasive on the prospects of Italy's entry into the war. They said that, while Italy's position had long been determined, it was up to Premier Mussolini to choose the right moment.

They pointed to the fact that a Fascist Grand Council meeting is scheduled for next Tuesday.

Keyed to high confidence by the smashing victory in Flanders, Germany was marshaling her forces for another trip-hammer blow at the Allies amid increasing rumors that Italy was about to enter the war on her side.

Everywhere the belief was apparent that the blow, when it falls, would be aimed at the heart of France, with the armies of Adolf Hitler striking from the north and the legions of Premier Mussolini from the south in a tremendous pincer movement.

Great Britain, it was believed, would be harassed with sporadic aerial raids and long-range artillery fire until France is cleaned up and Der Fuehrer is ready to turn west across the channel.

The belief that Italy was about to enter the conflict on the side of her Axis partner was heightened by the disclosure that Dino Alfieri, the new Italian Ambassador to Berlin, had visited Hitler yesterday at his secret western front headquarters. Alfieri was accompanied by the

German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop.

Speculation concerning the visit was rife, and telephone wires hummed during the night as European capitals sought to run to ground a flood of rumors concerning Italy's intentions.

It was estimated that Italy could throw at least four million troops into the fray, backed by a powerful air armada second only to Germany's great air force.

German spokesmen have estimated that France has fewer than 3,000,000 men to defend three long fronts. These include the northern front of roughly 300 miles, extending from Abbeville on the channel along the Somme, Oise, Aisne and Meuse rivers to the Rhine; the 100-mile Rhine River front, and the Italian border, which is roughly 280 miles long.

ITALIAN GROUP VISITS FRONT

Officers Leave Berlin At Hitler's Invitation To Study Action

Berlin, June 1 (AP)—A group of Italian officers, some of them members of the Italian War Academy, left Berlin tonight at the invitation of Adolf Hitler to study the action on the Western front.

Meanwhile, a delegation of Spanish officers arrived here for an inspection tour.

HITLER TO RELEASE NETHERLAND FOES

Half of Prisoners to Be Freed at Once and Others as Jobs Can Be Found for Them

NORMALCY NOW SOUGHT

Press Lauds Seyss-Inquart's Sentiment as Nation Sees Permanent Reich Link

BERLIN, June 1 (AP)—Chancellor Adolf Hitler today decreed freedom for Netherland prisoners of war taken in the German Army's five-day sweep across the Netherlands.

[The order did not say how many of the Netherland Army, which was estimated at 400,000 men, are held prisoner. Netherlands Foreign Minister E. N. van Kleffens said at the time of surrender that 100,000 Netherland soldiers had been killed.]

Herr Hitler's decree would free half of the prisoners immediately. The rest are to be demobilized gradually, the announcement said, "in order not to overburden economy and cause unemployment." Those who worked as farmers or builders are to be among the first released from the detention camps. "Persons responsible for imprisoning German parachute troops and treating them as criminals, then de-

livering them to the English, will be held responsible," the order said. Aside from these, the decrees commended the conduct of the Netherlanders—both civilians and soldiers—and added:

"The Dutch soldiers fought openly and honorably everywhere and treated our wounded and those taken captive correspondingly well. The civilian population did not participate in the fighting and likewise fulfilled the laws of humanity toward our wounded."

Warns Released Norse On Resuming Fighting

German Commissioner Says Freed Prisoners Are Urged To Re-enter War in North

Berlin, June 1 (AP)—The German Commissioner for Norway, Josef Terboven, said today in a speech at Oslo that Norwegian prisoners released by the Germans had been urged by the fugitive Norwegian Government to hasten north and resume the fight against the Reich.

The commissioner, as quoted in a dispatch by DNB, official German news agency, said any resumption of armed opposition to Germany would be attended by "grave danger."

The Norwegian prisoners, the commissioner said, promised not to re-enter the war. Under these conditions they were released.

16 Killed in Lyons Area

LYONS, June 1 (AP)—Seventeen German bombers killed sixteen persons and wounded between eighty and ninety in attacks on five towns in the Lyons region this afternoon. Lyons itself was not attacked.

One of two French planes which went up to fight off the seventeen attackers was lost. French authorities said their anti-aircraft guns brought down a "certain number" of the German craft.

At an industrial town (here three words were censored) southwest of Lyons fifteen persons were reported killed and sixty wounded. Several factories, schools and about a dozen houses were leveled.

At Aix-les-Bains, famous peacetime health resort near the Swiss frontier, one person was killed and about thirty wounded when eleven bombs were dropped, destroying a hotel.

In the same region two other towns were attacked without damage. A fifth town also escaped without damage (here five words were censored) south of Lyons.

BERLIN, June 1 (AP)—DR. ACHIM VON ARNIM, DEAN OF THE BERLIN-CHARLOTTENBURG TECHNICAL COLLEGE, WHO HELD A LIEUTENANT COLONEL'S COMMISSION AND HEADED AN INFANTRY REGIMENT, HAS BEEN KILLED IN ACTION ON THE WESTERN FRONT, A GERMAN DISPATCH SAID TONIGHT.

ALTHOUGH NEARLY 60 YEARS OLD AND A VETERAN OF THE WORLD WAR, THE EDUCATOR RETURNED TO ACTION WITH THE GERMAN ARMY IN THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN AND WON THE IRON CROSS FOR THE SECOND TIME.

IN THE WORLD WAR HIS SERVICE BROUGHT HIM DECORATION IN THE HIGHEST PRUSSIAN ORDER, "POUR LE MERITE."

GERMANS BOMB RHONE VALLEY AND MARSEILLE:

RAID SOUTH FRANCE

Germans Kill 46, Wound About 100—British Ship Is Struck

FACTORIES ARE HIT

District of Lyon Suffers Heavy Attack—Swiss Down 2 Invaders

By The Associated Press.

MARSEILLE, France, June 1—The fury of Germany's air might fell heavily on Southern France today in one of the biggest aerial forays of the war, leaving a path of death and destruction in a half dozen towns and cities down through the rich industrial Rhone Valley.

At least forty-six persons were killed, thirty of them here and in the harbor of this second largest city in France. The wounded numbered around a hundred.

Latest Paris reports said that fifty-six German planes were destroyed or damaged by the French

Air Force during the day, with sixteen French craft missing, but French authorities said only that a "certain number" of the Nazi raiders were brought down in the Rhone Valley.

The attackers, in their first raid on the South of France, dropped two heavy bombs in this Mediterranean port. A ton-laden British ship in the harbor was sunk.

Heaviest Attack Near Lyon

The heaviest attack was centered in the Lyon industrial region, 180 miles north of here, where sixteen persons were killed and between eighty and ninety wounded in attacks on five towns.

Reports reaching Berne, Switzerland, said that the air armada flew in squadrons of twenty-one to thirty-six planes.

Foreign observers in Switzerland speculated at once on whether the raids might have been a Hitler gesture to assure Italy, on the verge of taking sides with Germany, that Nazi air power was great enough to give aid to the Italians despite German preoccupation with the military campaign in Northern France.

Lyon itself was not attacked, but at an industrial town fifteen miles southwest of it fifteen persons were reported killed and sixty wounded.

High explosive bombs leveled several factories, schools and a dozen houses.

The famous peacetime health resort of Aix-les-Bains near the Swiss frontier was showered with eleven bombs that destroyed a hotel, killed one person and wounded about thirty.

In the Lyon area one of two French planes that went up to fight the attackers was shot down.

Throughout the afternoon raid warning sirens shrieked several times in the Rhone region as well as in places opposite Geneva on the French side of the Swiss frontier.

Swiss Fighter Drops Bomber

BIEL, Switzerland, June 1 (AP)—A Swiss fighting plane shot down a German bomber over Swiss territory today less than twenty miles from Berne. The four Germans in the crew were killed.

Farmers witnessed the air battle over Tessenberg Mountain and Lake Biel, in the Jura Mountains region.

The German bomber that reached Biel was one of two that crossed the Rhine into Swiss territory near Basle.

Swiss planes on border patrol immediately chased them.

The German bombers separated under warning fire of anti-aircraft batteries and the fighting planes also split. One bomber was said to have crossed the Jura frontier into France, but the other sped southward, well inside the Swiss frontier.

Over the forest near Lake Biel, witnesses said, the German returned fire from the Swiss plane with a burst of fire from a rear machine gun.

The Swiss plane promptly dived and punctured the bomber with bullets.

One witness said the bomber dropped "like a rock," giving the crew no time to escape.

The bodies of the four Germans were in the wreckage.

Flanders Front Flaming Torch Lighting Night

Reporter Flies With French in Bombing Raid, Sees Missiles Burst Amid Foe

By H. Taylor Henry

WITH THE FRENCH BOMBER COMMAND ON THE NORTHERN FRONT, June 1 (AP)—Seen from the air from a French plane at night, the entire northern front in France looks like a flaming torch.

I have just made a long night reconnaissance flight over the northern battlefields. The red glow from flaming cities and towns gave the low-hanging clouds the appearance of a late summer sunset. Far below, along the battle lines on the Somme and Aisne rivers, flashes of artillery fire looked like matches flaring.

To the north and east there was an almost continuous line of burning towns—Cambrai, St. Quentin, Arras, Peronne, Valenciennes—linked by smoldering fires in the little villages between. Most of these were fired by incendiary bombs and torch-bearing parachutists days ago, but still the flames rise.

Leaves With Night Bombers

It was just at midnight that the night bombing squadron, of which I was a guest, received its orders: "Attack in force against Cambrai airport and the crossroads south of Abbeville, where important German troop concentrations have been observed."

Tonight was dark and moonless and only an occasional star peeped in and out of the late spring rain clouds, hanging low over the zone. The commander of the squadron who, only two days before, had bombed his native village in the Ardennes, now German-occupied loaned me flying gear—three suits of heavy coveralls, one heated by electricity; fur-lined boots, a crash helmet and thick gloves.

When we reached the almost completely darkened airport, the plan was ready. After a quick handshake around, the five of us took our places.

A thin line of red lights flickered on the field to mark our runway. The first pilot—I was listed as a supernumerary second pilot—gave

the huge plane the gun and we lifted gracefully into the air, closely circled the field and then headed toward the battle zone.

Artillery Flashes Mark Front

Below us stretched the peaceful French countryside. Heavy dark masses marked the forests, while the rivers and highways appeared as black ribbons. Some ten minutes before the front was reached, it was outlined by flashes of artillery fire.

Because of the clouds we were flying low over French-held territory, but as we neared the battle zone the plane rose to escape the fire of anti-aircraft guns. The French pilots have nicknamed the German 20-millimeter anti-aircraft guns "poums-poums," and that is exactly the sound they make as the shells explode in the air.

The heaviest anti-aircraft fire was concentrated by the Germans around St. Quentin and Peronne. It is not exactly a comfortable feeling to be sitting in a plane while the "poums-poums" burst around. They explode on almost every side at almost the same moment that you see the flashes on the ground. Unless they are very close they give only the sensation of a gigantic fireworks display.

From the air at night the battle line running from Montmedy, where it leaves the Maginot line, through Stenay, Attigny, Reims, Neufchateau, Anizy, La Fere, Chauny, Ham and Amiens to Abbeville, on the English Channel, shows as a scarcely defined line. If it were not for the Aisne and the Somme Rivers, which the line follows, it would be difficult to recognize.

Apparently heavy fighting was going on in the Amiens-Albert region, where the French seem to have driven a salient. There the flash of artillery was heavier than at any other part of the line and there we saw minute flames which the observation officer said were from machine-gun fire.

Our plane was scouting to learn the effect of the bombing of the other planes. The squadron already had bombed the Cambrai airport when we arrived over it. The southeast corner of the airport was in flames, indicating that a direct hit had been made on either gasoline tanks or stocks of incendiary bombs.

Skirts Flanders Pocket

The squadron skirted the zone where British and French forces were almost cut off in Flanders. It was only a few hours before that we had learned there were Belgian troops still protecting their north flank.

From a distance, flames could be seen raking the Channel ports, which are the only means of supply and evacuation for the two embattled armies there. As far inland as we were it was difficult to establish the line of the seacoast, but flashes from what we believed were Allied warships indicated the fleets were supporting the Allied armies.

Behind the German lines fast moving convoys were outlined as

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dark blurs on the roads. Only at crossroads could their movement be distinguished.

From the air the effect of the bombs dropping was almost undistinguishable. It may have been because they were dropped from another plane, but the only noticeable effect was the blurring of an already obscure mass. Observers of the plane that dropped the bombs, however, reported direct hits.

The return flight was uneventful except for the delicate task of setting the plane down on an almost darkened field. Even fully loaded bombers are given only a brief flash of light as they start to settle down.

"Highly Satisfied" With U.S. Craft
PARIS, June 1 (P).—René Eynac, French Air Minister, reported today after a visit to squadrons equipped with newly arrived American bombers that the flyers were "highly satisfied" with the American machines.

Eynac, on a flying trip to the front, extended his visit to include bomber bases equipped with the machines, which, government officials say, are arriving in "considerable quantities" from the United States.

German Artillery and Bombers Blast at Last Dunkerque Barricades; Strengthen Drive to Southwest in Amiens Sector on Somme

SURPRISE ATTACKS BEATEN

PARIS, June 1 (AP).—A full German force backed by heavy artillery and dive bombers smashed against the last of the Allies barricaded in the wreckage of Dunkerque tonight as other Nazi armies to the South strengthened their drive along the Somme.

Clearing skies put the German dive bombers into the assault at the Allied escape port on the English Channel and waves of them blasted at French and British defenses.

Allied fighter planes swarmed upon them to prevent disruption of the continuing withdrawal of troops. Even so, bombs thundered into the port and splashed about the little boats loaded with exhausted soldiers.

30.24-2665

PARIS, JUNE 1--(AP)--AIR RAID ALARMS WERE SOUNDED THIS AFTERNOON IN SOUTHEASTERN FRANCE. THERE WERE ALSO ALARMS IN THE CENTRAL EASTERN REGION.

THE ALARMS IN THE SOUTHEASTERN REGION SOUNDED AT 2:20 P.M. (8:20 A.M.E.S.T.)
JUN 2 1940
THE ALARMS IN THE CENTRAL EASTERN REGIONS LASTED FROM NOON UNTIL 2:25 P.M.. AND FROM 3:40 P.M. UNTIL 3.45.

18 Czech Flyers Down 41 Nazi War Planes

PARIS, June 1 (A. P.).—Eighteen Czech flyers with the French air force have shot down forty-one German planes in the past few days, Czechoslovak authorities said today.

One sergeant alone accounted for twelve and one lieutenant seven, the announcement said.

French Spy's Appeal Rejected
PARIS, June 1 (P).—The Military Court of Appeals rejected today the appeal of Jean Gaston Amourelle, a former Senate stenographer, from a death sentence for espionage.

2 Surprise Attacks Repulsed

On the Somme River front the brunt of German attack was shifted from the Abbeville-Amiens sector to points along the upper Somme east of Amiens. "Sustained" action generally along the front was reported by the French High Command. A communique said "two strong German surprise attacks were repulsed."

The German drive was supported by armored divisions apparently pulled from the ebbing battle in Flanders. Meanwhile, scattered units of the battle-split French rearguard under General Rene Jacques Adolphe Prioux (whose capture was claimed by the Germans) continued to break through to their comrades in Dunkerque's ruins. With them were some Belgians who scorned orders to surrender.

Rear Guard Peril Grows Hourly

Fate of the rest of the French rearguard, including mechanized units reported trying to fight their way through German lines was not known in Paris. Military circles made no secret that each hour increased the desperation of their plight.

These last divisions were cut off by strong Nazi units which the French said had moved up heavy artillery and found the range of the defense positions and the docks from which the Allies are embarking.

The Nazi drive along the Somme was aimed southwest.

After more than a week on the defensive along the Somme the Germans attacked Friday morning for the first time, using light effectives. They were thrown back.

Late Friday the enemy struck again with dive bombers and medium tanks. Again the French prevailed.

At dawn today the new German attack began along several Somme sectors. It was continuing at nightfall.

Meanwhile at Dunkerque the Allied position was reported so improved that many Allied troops were being added to the defense instead of being embarked for England.

French military observers said it had not yet been decided whether to proceed with complete evacuation of Dunkerque or attempt to hold it as a threat against the German flank.

PLANES DROP SUPPLIES.

The present Dunkerque garrison was described as now able to resist "with force" any attack against it. Low-flying French planes supply food and ammunition nightly for the garrison.

The French rearguard forces covering the Allied retreat toward Dunkerque slowly fell back.

The stand by this riddled force made it possible, a French spokesman said, to save "many more" troops than had been hoped for.

Its own fate, however, grows more desperate.

FOG HAMPER NAZIS.

The retreat in the North was facilitated by bad weather and fog which slowed down the German air attack, by the work of the British air force and navy, by flooding, and by stubborn fighting by outnumbered Allied troops.

The German effort at Dunkerque today was reduced mainly to operations by bombing planes, launches and mine layers.

French military advices were that no Nazi land attack had been attempted against Dunkerque. The port is almost completely surrounded by three feet of sea water

which was admitted to the British swamps.

Panzer (mechanized) units were almost useless under such conditions.

Although the French had not given up all hope for General Prioux and his men little admitted is known. Their position is roughly about 15 miles from the sea in a hilly area at the edge of the Flanders plain.

Reports from Dunkerque said the city had been in great measure destroyed. Approximately 250 acres of docks have been bombed so steadily they are largely useless. The Allies consequently have been using lighters to take off troops.

It is the 11th siege in the history of Dunkerque.

The Somme attack by the Germans appeared concentrated for the moment north of Amiens. In this vicinity the French captured an important bridgehead on the North bank. The point was needed by the Germans to get across the river.

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Coincident with the German attempts along the Somme, fleets of Nazi torpedo launches were directed against small harbors and fishing villages between Dunkerque and Boulogne.

French Cross Somme, Repulse Nazi Attacks

Paris, June 1—New French positions on the south bank of the lower Somme were attacked repeatedly by the Germans today as the remnants of the Allies retreating northern armies hastened their embarkation at Dunkirk with the aid of low-hanging rain clouds. The French said they held fast against the Nazi onslaught.

Bearing the brunt of the German assault along the Somme was a single bridgehead which the French succeeded in establishing on the north side of the river.

After the French had consolidated their position at this unidentified bridgehead, the Germans aimed a series of attacks at both the northern and southern positions from which they had been pushed. The assaults failed, a French spokesman said.

The action in this area extends over a front about two miles wide and is continuing.

Nazis Try French Channel Coast Landings By Sea

The Germans accompanied their assault along the Somme with an attempt to land troops by sea on the Channel coast between Dunkirk and Boulogne, which they hold. Fleets of torpedo-carrying launches were directed mostly against small harbors and fishing villages.

Masses of infantry, supported by tanks, planes and artillery were reported by military spokesman to have taken part in the German attempts to force a crossing of the Somme. The Germans found their way blocked by strong defenses which the French constructed during mopping-up operations along this front last week.

The French reported last night that they had liquidated the last German bridgehead on the south bank of the Somme in the vicinity of Abbeville.

Battle Renewed At Dawn, Still Raging

The first German attacks were launched yesterday and were continued until nightfall without letup. At dawn today the Germans renewed them. A War Ministry spokesman said the battle still was going on.

The morning communique of the high command, describing the action, said: "The enemy, showing the importance which it attaches to the passage of the Somme, counter-attacked in this region. This counter-attack was repulsed."

The communique gave no details of the Dunkirk situation.

but said French and British forces "of the land, sea and air continued a furious fight in full solidarity to resist a German rush and assure evacuation."

Fear Felt For Two Encircled French Divisions

Military sources said no information had been received for some time from two encircled French divisions attempting to fight their way toward Dunkirk, and the chances for their successful evacuation appeared to be dwindling.

Portions of two other French divisions which reached the Dunkirk region yesterday were used to bolster the garrison there against new German attacks which were expected with the end of stormy weather that has hampered air activity.

The Germans were reported to have virtually abandoned the use of tanks in this sector as a result of the flooding of the surrounding terrain by the opening of canal locks.

Reports from Dunkirk indicated that the evacuation of Allied troops had continued throughout a night made hellish by gunfire and bombs. Allied anti-aircraft, however, was said to have made ineffective the attacks of those German bombers which braved the adverse weather.

Lines of troops streamed into the battered city and were embarked on the beaches in small boats which took them out to waiting transports. The withdrawal was described as orderly.

Allied planes dropped ammunition, food and medical supplies to the two isolated French divisions as they attempted to fight their way fifteen miles to the coast. A thin wall of tanks guarded their flanks in a modern version of the ancient phalanx.

Air Fighting Fiercest Of The War

Despite the bad weather, Allied flyers apparently were continuing extended operations to protect the withdrawal from Flanders. A terse French Air Ministry communique said: "Thanks to our experience in blind flying, our crews reached the points to be flown over without difficulty."

The air fighting was described as the fiercest of the war. In one battle fourteen British Hurricane fighters were reported to have tackled twenty-four Heinkel bombers guarded by twenty Messerschmitts. Without losing a man or a plane, the British were said to have shot down nine bombers and one Messerschmitt.

Throughout yesterday, during which they rained bombs on German troop concentrations and depots, the British—operating from bases in England—were reported to have lost only one plane.

Eighteen Czecho-Slovak flyers with the French Air Force have shot down forty-one German planes in the past few days, Czecho-Slovak authorities said today. One sergeant alone accounted for twelve and one lieutenant for seven, the announcement said.

Documents Said To Prove 500,000 Nazi Loss

French sources said the German ground forces have been suffering heavy losses.

(An official British broadcast, picked up in New York today by CBS, said French authorities had found German documents "confirming" Nazi losses of 500,000 men since May 10.)

H. Taylor Henry, Associated Press correspondent on the Somme front, said the fighting there was marked by sporadic artillery duels, punctuated by attacks by German dive bombers and clashes between mechanized units.

The general commanding the Rethel sector, 100 miles from Paris, told Henry his troops had established and held for four days a bridgehead on the north side of the Aisne to cover the withdrawal of the rest of the army to a strong line south of the river. The defense of this bridgehead was largely responsible for halting the German drive toward Paris at the same time the Nazis were racing for the Channel.

The Military Court of Appeals today rejected the appeal of Jean Gaston Amourelle, a former Senate stenographer, from a death sentence for espionage.

PARIS, JUNE 1--(AP)--GERMAN HEAVY ARTILLERY TONIGHT WAS REPORTED TO BE TOSSING TONS OF SHELLS IN DUNKERQUE, THE ALLIED PORT OF EXIT FROM FLANDERS, WHILE UNITS OF THE FRENCH REARGUARD OF FRENCH GENERAL JACQUES ADOLPHE PRIOUX WERE BATTLING THEIR WAY TOWARD THE CITY.

THE FRENCH MILITARY SPOKESMAN SAID THE NAZI BROUGHT UP THEIR HEAVY ARTILLERY ABOUT DUNKERQUE.

THE CLEARING SKIES, HE ADDED, LED TO AN INTENSIFIED GERMAN AERIAL ATTACK WHICH MADE THE ALLIED EMBARKATION EVEN MORE DIFFICULT.

ALONG WITH "SEVERAL UNITS" OF THE PRIOUX REARGUARD, SAID THE SPOKESMAN, CAME BELGIAN TROOPS WHO HAD REFUSED KING LEOPOLD'S ORDER TO SURRENDER.

REPORTS IN OFFICIAL BELGIAN CIRCLES ALSO SAID TWO ARMY CORPS COMMANDED BY GENERALS DEKRAHE AND DESFONTAINES SUCCEEDED IN MAKING CONTACT WITH THE BRITISH.

Paris Delays Trade Pacts

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, June 1—France decided today to withhold approval of commercial and economic accords with Italy, which were ready for signature, and Government spokesmen seemed resigned to the prospect of Italy's early entrance into the war.

It has been said that all preparations are complete for such an eventuality.

"Something is expected to break fairly soon," said a French spokesman.

"Russian Pressure" In Baltic

The decision on the trade accords, announced at the Foreign Office, reflected the tenseness that has arisen over Italy's warlike attitude.

A Ministry of Information spokes-

man had estimated that the question of Italy's final decision would come to a head in the first half of June.

Meanwhile, according to French diplomatic reports, Soviet Russia is exerting "stronger pressure" daily on the Baltic States.

"Serious Worry" For Germany

This was represented as providing a "serious worry" for Germany, perhaps partly offsetting Italy's pro-German attitude.

The decision on the French-Italian accords was made as the immediate aftermath of a rupture in economic and contraband control negotiations between Great Britain and Italy, authorized spokesmen said.

The accords involved are mostly renewals of previous commitments. Negotiations had been completed, it was said, and signatures would have been affixed in a matter of days.

Boy Who Trapped Parachutists Gets \$36

PARIS, June 1 (A. P.).—Thirteen-year-old Guy Bocher of Massy, in the Seine et Oise district near Paris, received a 2,000-franc (currently about \$36) savings account and a congratulatory letter from Interior Minister Mandel today for taking part in the capture of three German parachutists.

While playing in a garden at his home on May 23 the youth saw an airplane maneuvering overhead and then spotted three parachutes fluttering down. He ran to the Town Hall to summon the police, who rounded up the sky troopers in a running gunfight.

French Pupils Asked to Work

PARIS, June 1 (A. P.).—The Minister of Education appealed today to school children to devote their summer vacations to war work.

Pétain Heads Home Defense

PARIS, June 1 (A. P.).—Marshal Henri Pétain was named today chief of the organized recently Territorial Guards, for defense against parachutists and spies. The guards will be formed largely of veterans of the World War, for whom the eighty-four-year-old Marshal is a hero.

AMERICANS RAN INTO BLITZKRIEG

Drove Through Rival Lines to Make Escape

BEGAN TOUR FROM CALAIS

Witnessed 'War of Machinery' on Trek to Switzerland

BORDEAUX, France, June 1 (A. P.).—A party of Americans, including Charles Schlaeger of Binghamton, N. Y., United States Treasury attaché at Calais, rode through the German blitzkrieg in northern France.

Mr. Schlaeger, accompanied by Karl M. Richards, another Treasury employee; James G. Carter, American consul, and two American students went by automobile not only through the French lines and areas jammed with refugees, but also through the German lines. Mr. Schlaeger said German officers told him that Germany was out to "finish" Great Britain, but that they had expressed pity for the French.

Mr. Richards, Mr. Carter and Mr. Schlaeger left Calais on May 21 after heavy German bombardments. Mr. Richards drove to Lille to rescue two American students, and all five then left in two automobiles.

Calls Road a Madhouse

The road, Mr. Schlaeger said, was "a madhouse" of refugees coming and going, while French troops tried to advance through the masses.

The Americans spent the first night in a field, swept by rain, and finally reached what seemed to be a no-man's land, strewn with artillery, apparently abandoned by the Belgians. Buses and automobiles were empty. The dead lay around in great numbers. Many of them were civilians.

The party came upon a German sentry. Then they saw German tanks advancing with great speed near Etaples. The local German

commander gave them a motor cycle escort and they dashed past speeding tanks to St. Quentin by way of Amiens and Peronne.

Amiens Found in Ruins

Mr. Schlaeger said that Amiens was a "scene of ruin."

"A great part of the city appeared to have been wrecked by bombs," he said. "We saw no German infantry anywhere—just tanks—and caterpillars hauling light field guns, and airplanes. It seemed merely a war of machinery, not of men."

"The next day we were detained by the German military police, but eventually we reached Dinant, Belgium, which we found wrecked by bombs or artillery fire. Crossing the Ardennes hills we narrowly escaped driving into a huge pit as large and as deep as two big-sized rooms. It had been made by some monstrous shell."

"At Marches, Belgium, we found German officers and soldiers eating in a big hall. We were given coffee and black bread."

Nazis Repaired Car

After getting gasoline from the Germans and having their cars repaired by German mechanics, the party went on to Bastogne where, Mr. Schlaeger said, Adolf Hitler had visited three days before.

"Then and then only," he said, "we began to run into young sing-

ing German infantrymen. Many of them had no rifles. Their shirt-sleeves were rolled up and they seemed to have grenades hanging from their belts. Later on more German officers who spoke English said that Germany was practicing an entirely new warfare."

Mr. Schlaeger said that they passed fields filled with prisoners. The party finally reached Luxembourg, then the German frontier at Treves, and went on to Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and to the Swiss frontier near Lake Constance.

From there Mr. Schlaeger motored to Berne and then on to Bordeaux.

AMERICAN WOUNDED He Also Tells Bullitt Nazi Bomb Killed a Friend

PARIS, June 1 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt said today he had received a hand-written letter signed by Lloyd R. Stark of Mystic, Conn., stating that Mr. Stark was seriously wounded and a friend was killed when his house at Malo-les-Bains, near Dunkirk, was destroyed by German bombs on May 24.

The letter identified the dead friend only as Dr. Cole. His nationality was not given.

Mr. Stark wrote that he was in a hospital at Malo, which, he added, was an open town and seaside resort.

The letter was forwarded through the French Admiral commanding the fleet at Dunkirk.

B. E. F. RETURN WILDLY HAILED BY HOME FOLK

Officials Say All Except
One Division Are Back
In England

Troops Cheered For Brav-
ery In Channel Retreat
Under Nazi Fire

London, Sunday, June 2 (AP).
Anti-aircraft guns fired at a
German warplane off the south-
east coast of England early to-
day and searchlights swept the
skies.

British fighters went up to in-
tercept the raider but no air-
raid alarm was sounded.

London, June 1—Britain's veterans
of the north—the men who helped
hold the fields of Flanders until the
last and then withdrew in the most
spectacular retreat of modern history
—still were coming home tonight to
an exultant welcome from a rarely
emotional people.

The success of the withdrawal—one
made across the English Channel in a
gale of fire from every weapon at the
Nazis' command—was illustrated by
estimates from various sources that
of the original British Expeditionary
Force of 175,000 men, from 100,000 to
140,000 had been brought safely back.

Too, it was stated unofficially, that
every division, or its remnants, save
one, had been disembarked.

This British division, and two French
divisions remained to hold off the at-
tacking Germans.

Invasion Is Awaited
Beneath the cheering, tear-drenched
reception ran the somber undercur-
rent of preparations to evacuate school
children and spread England's popu-
lation outside packed cities. For
Britain awaits the next blow—long-

threatened invasion, and hell from the
heavens by Nazi dive bombers.

Today Britain's own air force re-
ported downing fifty-six German
planes over Dunkerque yesterday and
fourteen more today, with a loss of
only sixteen British fighters.

One British naval plane claimed a
direct hit, wrecking a torpedo boat of
the Nazi mosquito fleet off the Belgian
coast.

On the embankments and bridges
along the route of the troop trains to
London, civilians stood to cheer and
listen with mouths agape while the
returned Tommies told of the bloody
business in Flanders.

Many were soaked and one detach-
ment flew their pants like ensigns
from the windows of their train. Ten
carloads of men shouted with laughter
when the breeze caught one pair and
sent it tumbling into a backyard.

Messages From Wounded
At a station a shower of postcards
flew from the windows. The specta-
tors scrambled for them, and found
that they carried messages to families
of wounded men.

A hard-faced Scotch private pound-
ed a smiling French poilu on the back
and swore at length.

"These little so and so's," he roared.
"They get in a position and you can't
get them out. This lad here would
(Continued on page 2)

...telling and shooting they
were, and giving Jerry proper hell."

A lance corporal spat and said:

"The Jerries drove women and chil-
dren refugees ahead of them and we
had to hold our fire. We got a chance
and went at them with bayonets.

"Jerry's No Fighter"

"Jerry's no fighter. He has to have
10-to-1 odds before he attacks. Give
us more machine guns, more tanks and
more planes and we will run the
blighters into Berlin."

A 70-year-old naval pensioner—
James O'Neill—came back from em-
barking the Allied troops at Dun-
kerque by motor boat with the com-
ment:

"It was real hell over there."

The old man was suffering shock and
exhaustion because of his frantic serv-
ice with a group of volunteers who
crossed to Dunkerque with six motor
boats yesterday to load troops into
transports.

"As we approached the Dunkerque
Roads," he said, "German planes were
bombing and machine gunning every-
thing and everybody. They were like
flies in the air. Machine-gun bullets
and bombs were falling like hail
around the destroyers and other res-

cue ships, and around the troops
massed on the sands and waiting to be
taken off.

Three Times Capacity

"I drove my boat ashore to the near-
est group. I'm licensed to carry only
twelve passengers. I had three or four
times twelve in my boat, besides their
equipment. And before I could say
Jack Robinson others came with their
rifles and tin hats and tried to scram-
ble in.

"But we had to tell them to wait
for the return. We had to be cruel to
be kind.

"All the time Jerry was roaring
overhead, dropping his bombs and ma-
chine-gun bullets. After putting the
men on warships we dashed back for
more. Each time we returned men
were waiting, some up to their waists
in water. We hauled them in, always
loading nearly to the sinking point.

"It was really hell over there. But
our boys are all cheerful and still full
of fight and waiting to have another
go at Jerry—and so am I."

Motor Boat Swamped

He said that on his seventh trip his
motor boat was sunk by the waves of
two British destroyers.

But, he added:

"Lucky we were able to wade
ashore. As I had lost my boat and
was all in myself, I was put on a de-
stroyer and landed this morning."

The returning soldiers spoke of their
great admiration for the navy and its
auxiliaries.

Said the skipper of one boat, telling
of the rescue of a Royal Air Force man
on the way across the Channel:

"I saw him in the water but I didn't
know whether he was a Jerry. So I
yelled, 'Can you speak English?' He
shouted back, 'Of course I can, you
fool!'"

Just Escape Bomb

"When we went ashore to look for
B. E. F. men the airman came with
us. As we were passing a bomb
crater I heard a whistling sound. I
don't think I would have realized
what it was. But the airman pulled
me down into the crater. A second
later a bomb went off right beside us.
... Funny, isn't it, that the man
whose life I saved should have saved
mine?"

The number of French and Belgians
brought back with the B. E. F. could
not be determined, but it was be-
lieved they were about 5,000. Since
some of the rescue ships were French
it appeared a reasonable presumption
that parts of some French detach-
ments had been taken southward to
ports on the French coast.

The men of the B. E. F., after being
paid, fed to the ears and given leaves
wherever possible, soon will re-form

to meet the next thrust of the Ger-
mans.

Children Evacuated

Trains were ready tonight to take
the first of 47,000 school children from
menaced communities along Britain's
east and southeast coasts. They will
start tomorrow. Most of them will be
taken to Wales and western England.

Even as these preparations were
made, townsfolk along the coast heard
the rumble of new anti-aircraft shell-
ing. No planes were seen.

Authorities urged parents to co-
operate with the moving of children
to safety and pointed out that even
now only 87,000 of London's half-mil-
lion children have been registered for
removal to safer areas.

"A Sprawling Target"

The plan to spread thin England's
bunched population was disclosed by
Minister of Health Malcolm McDonald,
who pictured cities like London as the
"sprawling target for the bomber that
always gets through."

Word of the detention of Tyler
Kent, a clerk dismissed by the United
States Embassy in London, stirred
rumors of espionage in high places.
Kent was held on order of the Home
Secretary "in consequence of action"
by U. S. Ambassador Joseph P. Ken-
nedy "in cooperation with British
authorities."

Talk that Italy may be in the war
within a week was met calmly.

Diplomatic sources outside the Brit-
ish Government commented: "The
Allies have finished making advances
to Italy. The next step is up to Mus-
solini."

See No Real Threat

Neutral military sources in London
expressed a belief that Italy's entrance
in the war would strengthen Germany
"only in the air," and that the massed
Allied fleets in the Mediterranean
would easily control the situation.

Earlier it was disclosed that the Al-
lied War Council met yesterday in
Paris. The announcement said mem-
bers of the council were in "complete
accord" on the further prosecution of
the war.

15 Publications Banned

As British troops prepared to re-
engage in the war, distribution out-
side the United Kingdom of fifteen
publications—some with Fascist or
Communist sympathies—was banned
today by Information Minister Alfred
Duff Cooper.

Travel to Northern Ireland or Eire
from Britain was limited by a Home
Office order to persons on business "of
national importance."

Prime Minister Churchill was re-
ceived in audience this afternoon by
King George VI at Buckingham
Palace.

British Tell of Vast Rescue

A SOUTHEAST COAST PORT IN ENGLAND, June 1.
Britons claimed the biggest rescue in military history as
it was estimated unofficially today that between 75 and
80 per cent of the British Expeditionary Force in Flanders
had been extricated by the Allied navies from the death
trap laid by the Nazis.

Since the original strength of the B. E. F. sent into
Belgium at the beginning of the wide-open war in the
west was placed at 175,000 men, this meant that from
130,000 to 140,000 Tommies had been brought to the
safety of English shores by the mighty armada of war-
ships, merchantmen, fishing boats, yachts, barges and
other craft of every size and description.

Though it was announced that
definite figures could not be re-
leased as yet, informed spokesmen
reported a tremendous increase in
the number of homecoming troops
within the last twenty-four hours.

When King Leopold III ordered
the surrender of the Belgian Army
last Tuesday and thus laid open the
Allied left flank, the B. E. F. ap-
peared to be faced with the alterna-
tives of putting up the white flag
or being annihilated by an onrush-
ing German army of some 1,000,000
men.

Neither Surrender nor Death.

There has been neither surrender
nor annihilation.

Covering the withdrawal of the
British Army Hitler sought to de-
stroy, British and French forces
are still waging a furious rear-
guard action against the Nazis
closing in on the narrowing Dun-
kirk corridor.

Allied naval guns and the Allied

air forces are supporting the with-
drawal and embarkation, proceed-
ing under the additional cover of a
low-lying fog that has hampered
the operations of the numerically
superior German air force.

Grimy but grinning British Tom-
mies, still covered with the muck
of battle, said that their leader,
Gen. Lord Gort—Tiger Gort—stayed
behind to direct the rearguard bat-
tle being fought to save as many
as possible of their buddies and
their French and Belgian Allies
still stranded on the shores about
Dunkirk.

Says Gort Will Be Lost.

One officer said that Lord Gort
faced the same danger with the
humblest of his men and remarked:
"If I know the commander in
chief, he will be the last man
to go."

French poilus fought side by side

with the British to keep the Dun-
kirk defenses intact. Parts of a
French Army fighting its way from
the Lille sector toward the coast—a
distance of forty miles—were re-
ported here to have reached Dun-
kirk.

The Poilus, who landed here good-
naturedly, accepted the Tommies'
name for the Dunkirk defenses—the
Corunna Line, recalling Sir
John Moore's exploit in saving a
British Army from annihilation by
Napoleon's legions in the Peninsu-
lar war.

All Praise Belgian Troops.

British and French alike praised
the fighting qualities of the Belgian
soldiers, many of whom refused to
comply with the King's order to
surrender. The Tommies expressed
their contempt for the Belgian
monarch, with a joke that rapidly
spread through England:

"What's the difference between
Leopold and Judas?"

"Leopold didn't take time to kiss
us."

The B. E. F. officers were high in
praise of their men, many of them
territorials (the equivalent of Amer-
ican National Guardsmen), who had
their first baptism of fire in Flan-
ders.

They declared that mass bombing
attacks have a stunning effect on
troops, but cause surprisingly few
casualties; that this generation of
German soldiers is not the equal
of their fathers who fought in the
world war, and that the German
blitzkrieg depends upon a heavy
infiltration of spies for a major
share of its success.

Fishermen to the Fore.

Swarms of fishing boats able to
penetrate the shallow waters of the
Belgian coast, where warships
could not go, are playing a big
part in the rescue of the B. E. F.
Hardy fishermen and merchant
seamen in blue jerseys and high
sea boots responded to the call to
"get the lads out." They pointed
the noses of their saucy little craft

at the heavily bombed shores and
rescued thousands who might other-
wise have been left behind.

A silent lot, they had little to say
about their share in the exploit.
But they praised the pluck of the
troops.

One fisherman said:
"When we got there the beach
was as crowded as Blackpool (the
English seaside resort) on a bank
holiday. Just as we had taken our
full load aboard—and a bit over—
Jerry spotted us and started bomb-
ing.

"But the lads were too pleased
to be in a boat to worry. They
sang and shouted their defiance at
the planes."

A BRITON TELLS OF EVACUATION: 'IT WAS HELL'

Folkestone, England, June 1 (AP).
—A story of "ships sunk every-
where and human beings mowed
down as they waited to get away"
was told today by the gunner of
one of the British rescue ships
back from Dunkirk.

"I have never seen such carnage
in my life," the gunner related.
"It was a living hell. German
bombers came over in relays of
20 at a time, dived, then let go
their bombs."

He said some of the 3,000 soldiers
taken aboard "got their rifles out
and fought back one of the
raiders."

"Jaunty" Withdrawal
Described by Witness.

A Southeast Port in England,
June 1 (AP).—A man who, from the
deck of a destroyer, watched the
Allied withdrawal from Dunkirk
said today that the scene across
the English Channel was one of
such vast movement that "it
looked like every craft on the south
coast was heading for the beaches
to finish off the job."

"There were barges and wherries
and yachts and launches and little
boats in tow of bigger boats," he
added, "and presently up through
the middle of them came an over-
seas convoy from the other side
of the world."

"There was somehow about them
—their bright red ensigns and
their guns cocked up on the sterns
—an indescribable jauntness."

1 BEE Division Left

100,000 Men Back in England

LONDON, June 1 (AP).—Gen. Lord Gort, commander of the British Expeditionary Force, came home today to the acclaim of his king while his soldiers estimated that all but one war-battered division in his army have been removed from Flanders.

Britain's divisions normally number about 15,000 men each, but the claim that one division still was in Flanders recognized that it likely was not intact.

The strength of the BEF sent into Belgium May 10 was placed at 175,000 men. How many were killed in the spectacular 20-day campaign is not ascertained. At all odds, however, some unofficial sources put the number of returned men at well above 100,000.

A War Office announcement said Lord Gort returned to England on orders of the government as a result of the "good progress in the evacuation of the BEF and consequent reductions" of the forces in northern France.

A War Office announcement said Lord Gort returned to England on orders of the government as a result of the "good progress in the evacuation of the BEF and consequent reductions" of the forces in northern France.

Awarded Grand Cross

King George VI received Lord Gort and conferred on him the grand cross of the Order of the Bath.

A junior officer carried on the command of the greatest rescue in military history, which continued steadily.

"We Shall Meet Again"—Gort

LONDON, June 1 (AP).—"We shall meet them again," declared Lord Gort, commander of the British Expeditionary Force, on his return today from Flanders. "The next time victory will be with us."

Lord Gort told a British Broadcasting Company commentator who witnessed his arrival:

"It is not the arrival of myself that matters. It is the arrival of my army."

British Tell of Vast Rescue

LONDON, June 1 (A. P.).—British Tommies, snatched from the Flanders death trap by the greatest rescue in military history, estimated today that all but one division—15,000 men—of the original British Expeditionary Force of 175,000 men have been safely removed from Flanders.

The home-coming Tommies, saved from annihilation by their comrades' brilliant rear-guard action, said that the single British division, plus two divisions of the French army of Gen. Rene Jacques Prioux, were the only Allied troops still covering the Dunkirk retreat.

This would mean that only 45,000 men or so were left in Flanders out of the 270,000 Allied troops originally trapped there by the Nazi legions.

He Learned to Swim, One Soldier Reports

LONDON, June 1 (A. P.).—As disheveled Tommies returning from Flanders stepped off a train under a blacked-out train shed, one soldier clung wearily a moment to the door of a compartment.

"Had a rough time, chum?" asked a porter.

The Tommy straightened up and, with tightened jaw, said: "I've ruddy well learned to swim anyhow."

Britons Assert Nazis Wrecked Vimy Memorial

Say Bombers 'Deliberately Shattered Canadians' Shaft to World War Dead

LONDON, June 1 (AP).—The towering stone shaft which Canada erected atop Vimy Ridge, in northern France, as a memorial to her World War dead has been destroyed by

Nazis Short On Bullets?

A Southeast Coast Port in England, June 1 (AP).—German troops in Flanders are using ammunition that was manufactured this year, a member of the British Expeditionary force said when he landed here today.

He said this might indicate the Nazis are running short of ammunition—or might be a trick to try to induce the Allies to believe they are running short.

one of the noblest in the world. Stone used in its construction was brought from Yugoslavia and was noted for its resisting power. Around the base of the ridge dugouts were retained as they were when occupied by Canadian soldiers.

London Reports 96 Nazi Planes Lost in 2 Days

British Flyers Damaged 33 Others, Bombed Holland Supplies, Ministry Says

LONDON, June 1 (AP).—The destruction of forty German planes and the damaging of thirty-three others in hard fought air battles over Dunkerque, the Allies' port of escape from Flanders, was reported today by the British Air Ministry. Earlier, an announcement had put yesterday's toll at fifty-six Nazi planes at a cost of sixteen British. Thirteen British planes were reported missing in today's engagements.

The announcement said the totals had been confirmed after several days of repeated dog fights, during which planes of the Royal Air Force also carried out bombing raids in Holland and along the Belgian coast. The Air Ministry announced later that crews of the British bombers believed that gasoline and oil stores in Rotterdam were destroyed last night and early today by their bombs, which set off fires and explosions. The announcement said that "direct hits were made on

quays, harbor equipment and on an enemy merchant vessel" in the Rotterdam raids.

"Successful bombing attacks" on the German-occupied harbors of Willemsoord and Marsdiep, in Holland, were also announced.

The raids on Rotterdam stores, it was said, were carried out early today with the use of flares and "the first salvo of big bombs caused a big explosion which lit up adjoining docks and waterways. The

flames rose several hundred feet and the wreckage later was reported to be still smoldering."

Text of Communique

The Air Ministry communique said:

"Aircraft of the Royal Air Force Coastal Command carried out another successful attack on oil storage depots at Rotterdam yesterday. Further explosions and fires were caused."

"Today three planes of the Coastal Command were engaged by nine Messerschmitt fighters off the Belgian coast. In a running fight fifty feet above the sea two of the enemy were shot down, two were disabled and the rest flew away. Our aircraft returned safely."

"Last night aircraft of the bomber command carried out heavy bombing attacks on targets around Nieuport and on port facilities at Ostend. Many hits were made followed by fire and explosions."

"Medium bombers of the Royal Air Force and the Fleet Air Arm have continued to support withdrawal

operations of the B. E. F. throughout the day.

"Canal bridges, motor transports, railway junctions and troops have been repeatedly attacked."

"In the Dunkerque area today the number of enemy aircraft confirmed as having been destroyed has already reached forty. Thirty-three others have been reported as having been destroyed or severely damaged. Thirteen of our aircraft are reported missing."

"In the Narvik (Norway) area on May 29 our fighters destroyed two enemy aircraft and severely injured two others."

Evacuation Screened

Operations to screen the evacuation of Allied troops from Flanders were described in two earlier communiqués, the first of which said:

"Royal Air Force fighters continued to screen the evacuation of Allied troops from the northeast coast of France. Further reports show that during yesterday, fifty-six enemy aircraft were destroyed or seriously damaged. Sixteen of our fighters are reported missing."

"At dawn this morning our fighters patrols over Dunkerque shot down ten enemy fighters with a loss of one of our aircraft. A naval aircraft later bombed and sank an enemy torpedo boat off the Belgian coast."

"Bombing operations against the enemy in Flanders were continued yesterday evening and during the night by medium and heavy bombers. Hits were obtained on enemy

troops on the march, on motor transport columns and on heavy artillery. Local gates and bridges were destroyed.

"Two of our bombers and reconnaissance aircraft were lost in these operations."

Torpedo Boat Sunk

The second said: "Three Nazi motor torpedo boats prowling off the Belgian coast in the hope of attacking British Expeditionary Force transports were attacked by aircraft this morning. One of them was sunk."

"Aircraft belonging to the Fleet Air Arm unit co-operating with the Coastal Command spotted motor torpedo boats cruising in a line astern. They opened fire on an airplane, which dropped a line of six bombs. A minute after the bursts the pilot saw that two of the motor boats were stationary and silent. There was no sign of the third."

The sound of anti-aircraft guns and machine guns was heard off the southeast coast of England this morning, and it was believed that German planes had been driven off.

Churchill Received by King

LONDON, June 1 (AP).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill was received in audience by King George VI this afternoon at Buckingham Palace.

'Next Step Up To Il Duce'

British "Finished Making Advances"—Alternative Proposal Studied

LONDON, June 1 (AP).—Alternative suggestions to Italy to replace proposals for easing contraband control which have been turned down by the Italian Government are "under consideration," informed Foreign Office sources declared today. Diplomatic sources outside the British Government, however, asserted that "the Allies have finished making advances to Italy. The next step is up to Mussolini."

Italy, it is understood, has not specified why the proposals for a British-Italian agreement were rejected.

"They had been agreed upon by both parties," said informed Foreign Office sources.

LONDON, JUNE 1-(AP)—THE FIRST EDITIONS OF ALL LONDON EVENING PAPERS TODAY CLAIMED THAT THE GERMANS HAD LOST HALF A MILLION MEN IN THEIR EFFORT TO ANNIHILATE THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN FLANDERS. THEIR HEADLINES PROCLAIMED "NAZIS LOSE 500,000 AS ALLIES FIGHT IT OUT," OR VARIATIONS ON THE SAME THEME. THEY SAID THIS WAS THE COST OF THE GERMAN "DEATH TRAP" IN NORTHERN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

British Writers Doubt Peril of Italy's Entry

Retired Admiral Sees It as 'Disastrous' for Rome

LONDON, June 1 (P).—Admiral Sydney R. Freemantle, retired, writing in the magazine "The Navy," said today that, from a naval point, Italy's entrance into the war would be "little more than an annoyance to the Allies; to Italy, on the other hand, it might well be disastrous."

Field Marshal Sir Archibald Montgomery-Massingberg, a former chief of the Imperial general staff in peace time, wrote that Premier Benito Mussolini "has succeeded in raising a very noisy enthusiasm among the ignorant youth of the nation, who think there is glory for themselves to be got out of war."

"When the bombs begin to fall and the machine guns begin to rattle, this youthful and misguided enthusiasm will quickly fade away," he added.

Retired Air Commodore L. E. O. Charlton wrote that a war with Italy would put the Allied Air Force on the defensive immediately.

ALLIES RESOLVE TO PRESS WAR

Session in Paris Reaches Complete Accord.

SITUATION IS SURVEYED

Decision to Press War Announced as Italy's Hour Draws Close.

LONDON, June 1 (A. P.).—An official announcement said today that the Allied Supreme War Council met in Paris yesterday and "reached a full agreement regarding all measures which the situation calls for."

The meeting "gave full proof that the Allied Governments and peoples are resolved to pursue their present struggle until victory is achieved," the announcement said.

The text of the announcement from Prime Minister Churchill's office at 10 Downing Street.

The Supreme War Council met in Paris on the 31st of May, 1940. "Great Britain was represented by Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Attlee (Major Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy seal), accompanied by Sir Ronald Campbell, Gen. Sir John Dill, Gen. Ismay and Gen. Spears.

"The French representatives were M. Paul Reynaud and Marshal Petain, accompanied by Gen. Weygand, Admiral Darlan and M. Paul Baudouin.

Full Agreement Made.

"The Supreme War Council carried out a general survey of the situation and reached full agreement regarding all the measures which that situation called for.

"The meeting of the Supreme War Council gave full proof that the Allied Governments and peoples are more than ever implacably resolved to pursue in the closest possible concord their present struggle until complete victory is achieved."

Gen. Dill is the newly-appointed chief of the Imperial general staff. Brig-Gen. E. L. Spears, chairman of the British-French parliamentary committee, has been called the "member of parliament for pairs." He headed British military missions to Paris in 1917 and 1920.

Major-Gen. Hastings I. Ismay is a member of Prime Minister Churchill's chiefs of staffs committee.

Gen. Maxime Weygand is the Allied generalissimo; Admiral Jean Darlan is Supreme Commander of all French naval forces; Marshal Henri Petain is Vice-Premier of France, while Paul Baudouin is secretary of the joint Allied War Economics Committee.

Against Separate Peace.

This declaration of the Allies' closest possible concord on the heels of their defeat in Flanders, came after a day in which Britain had engaged in considerable speculation over whether Adolf Hitler would seek to split Britain and France with separate peace offers as a result of the Flanders disaster.

It came, too, at a moment when London felt sure Italian entry into the war on the side of Germany involved only a question of time. Some observers believed Italy might come in within a few days and others felt Premier Mussolini would wait for several weeks.

Admiral Sydney R. Freemantle, retired, writing in the magazine, the Navy, said that from a naval viewpoint Italy's entry into the war would be "little more than an annoyance to the Allies. To Italy, on the other hand, it might well be disastrous."

Field Marshal Sir Archibald Montgomery-Massingberg, former chief of the Imperial General Staff in peacetime, wrote that Mussolini "has succeeded in raising a very

noisy enthusiasm among the ignorant youth of the nation, who think here is glory for themselves to be got out of war.

Says Wait Until Bombs Fall.

"When the bombs begin to fall and the machine guns begin to rattle, this youthful and misguided enthusiasm will quickly fade away."

Retired Air Commodore L. E. O. Charlton wrote that a war with Italy would put the Allied Air Force on the defensive immediately.

This was only added fuel to the fiery demands for "more planes" brought back by the bruised and weary Tommies rescued from Flanders.

Allied airmen were bold, daring and able, these soldiers were the first to admit. But against a Nazi air force estimated to have between 10,000 and 20,000 planes, they declared, the chief need was for more and better Allied planes of all types.

All of London's evening papers proclaimed that the Germans had lost half a million men in their attempt to wipe out the B. E. F.

Minister of Health Malcolm MacDonald announced today that the Government regarded the danger of a direct German attack on England soon as so real that plans for the dispersal of school children should be ready by the beginning of next week.

"Parents who do not register their children by Monday evening run the risk of not having their children taken away," MacDonald said.

He explained that "the situation regarding evacuation of our large cities and industrial towns is reviewed by the Government each morning."

Special Trains Waiting.

As Britain became more concerned about the safety of children in the event of a German attack, it was announced that ninety-seven special trains would remove 47,000 children tomorrow from east and southeast towns to reception areas.

Minister of Health MacDonald said that the Government could not give "any guaranty that anybody in any part of the country will be absolutely safe, but there is clearly much greater safety in a scattered population than in one densely packed."

Mr. MacDonald said that only 87,000 of London's 500,000 children had been registered thus far with the Government.

Reports 56 Nazi Planes Hit

LONDON, Sunday, June 2 (AP).—A Reuters (British) news agency dispatch from Paris early today said the latest figures placed at fifty-six the number of German planes destroyed or damaged by the French Air Force yesterday. Sixteen French planes are missing.

RAF'S SCORE DOUBLES NAZI PLANE OUTPUT

WITH THE ROYAL AIR FORCE, COMMAND, SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, June 1 (A. P.) (Passed by Air Ministry censor).—Royal Air Force flyers believe they are shooting down German planes twice as fast as Nazi factories can turn them out.

Between flights of the death patrol over the English Channel, a senior officer who holds several medals and citations said:

"I think we are knocking down five for every one we lose, putting two out of action for every one their factories can produce. Jerry never goes for us unless he's got bloody good odds in his favor."

This officer emphasized that the R. A. F. needs planes and more planes.

"Our plants are better armored," he said, "and they are more maneuverable. Whether it's nature or training, when we see Jerry we attack. When he sees us, he counts us before he fights. But we need more ships."

A dozen flyers related how an R. A. F. patrol shot down twelve German planes in a battle yesterday over Dunkirk, France, although outnumbered eighty to twenty-one, and lost only one plane in the action.

Defiants Baffle Germans.

Some of the pilots and their machine-guns, members of a squadron which claim to have dropped fifty-three German planes in four days, declared that Britain's new two-man, four-gun Defiants can whip their weight in German Messerschmitts any time.

In numbers the Nazis have had the edge in most of the engagements of the last three weeks, he said.

A young pilot called Cookie, recounting a battle during the R. A. F.'s protection of Allied forces retreating from Flanders to the channel, said the Germans lost thirty-eight planes while engaging British craft firing in all directions from power-driven turrets.

"Those Jerries don't seem to be able to tell us from Hurricanes," he said. (Hurricanes fire forward). "They come alongside us, or, as we say, 'on the beam,' and the gun-

ner lets go. It's like knocking apples off a tree."

The latest word on the effectiveness of British planes was contained in last night's communique from the Air Ministry, which told of many direct hits on German troop concentrations and motorized columns in raids by planes of the fleet air arm.

The raids were directed at roads near the Belgian coast along which the Nazis were bringing up re-enforcements, and were made without loss in spite of concentrated German anti-aircraft fire.

LONDON, JUNE 1--(AP)--FIFTH COLUMNS IN FRANCE ARE ARMED WITH MACHINE-GUNS AND ARE MORE NUMEROUS THAN GENERALLY REALIZED, AN EXCHANGE (BRITISH) TELEGRAPH NEWS AGENCY CORRESPONDENT WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES REPORTED TONIGHT.

IN BELGIUM AND ALONG THE FRENCH FRONTIER MANY SOLDIERS WERE SHOT IN THE BACK BY "CIVILIANS," HE ASSERTED. IN ONE INSTANCE, HE ADDED, A REVERSED ROAD SIGN SENT FRENCH MECHANIZED COLUMNS OFF IN THE WRONG DIRECTION.

BRITAIN DETAINS EX-U. S. CLERK

Seizes Man Whom Kennedy Dropped From Embassy.

LONDON, June 1 (A. P.).—Tyler Kent, a clerk dismissed from the United States embassy, has been detained by order of the Home Secretary.

The detention was declared to have been ordered in consequence of action taken by Ambassador Kennedy "in co-operation with British authorities."

The Home Office announcement said:

"In consequence of action taken by the American Ambassador in co-operation with British authorities, Tyler Kent, a clerk who has been dismissed from the employment of the American Government, has been under observation and has been detained by order of the Home Secretary."

Kent's Parents American.

WASHINGTON, June 1 (A. P.).—(A. P.).—Tyler G. Kent, former clerk in the United States embassy at London, who has been detained by the British authorities, was born 39 years ago in Newchang, Manchuria, of American parents. His mother is residing in the United States, the State Department said.

but declined to give her address. The department said his father, A. H. P. Kent, is dead.

Kent was appointed clerk in the embassy at London last September 21. He formerly had served as clerk in the American embassy at Moscow, having received appointment to that position February 1, 1934.

He attended St. Johns School here, Princeton University, the Sorbonne in Paris and the University of Madrid. He also studied at George Washington University here in 1932-33.

State Department authorities said they assumed that Kent is an American citizen because they had information that he had changed his citizenship.

Soldier Escapes Flanders: Killed by Auto in London

LONDON, June 1 (AP).—Sapper A. Rutherford was one of the British soldiers who got safely out of Flanders through the rain of bombs and machine-gun bullets. But last night he was struck by an automobile while crossing a blacked-out street. He died today.

Capt. R. W. Porritt, M. P., Is Killed in Action

LONDON, June 1 (A. P.).—Capt. R. W. Porritt, 30, Conservative Member of Parliament, has been killed in action in Belgium, it was disclosed today. He was a director of Porritts & Spencer, Ltd., woolen manufacturers.

War Rushes British Collegians to Front

LONDON, June 1 (A. P.).—In view of the situation on the war front, Cambridge University today released, ten days ahead of the end of the regular term, undergraduates who have completed their examinations.

The intramural boat races also were called off.

30.24-2669

FOR CORRECT STORY
ON TYLER KENT SEE
1944 SHEET 12462

England Restricts Travel
To North Ireland and Eire

LONDON, June 1 (AP).—Travel to Northern Ireland or Eire from Britain was limited today by Home Office order to persons on business "of national importance."

PRECEDENT NEW YORK

LONDON, JUNE 1--(AP)--THE MILITARY ORDER OF EMPIRE HAS BEEN CONFERRED UPON ARTHUR WICKENKAMP, 28-YEAR-OLD DORCHESTER, NEBR., FLIER REPORTED TODAY AS MISSING--BELIEVED KILLED IN ACTION WITH THE R.A.F.

HE JOINED THE R.A.F. IN 1938 AS A PILOT. THE LIST OF AWARDS CREDITED HIM WITH "GALLANTRY, PROMPTITUDE, AND DISREGARD OF HIS OWN LIFE" IN AN ACTION IN WHICH HIS PLANE CRASHED IN FLAMES.

BLEFAST, JUNE 1--(AP)--PATRICK HANAHAN, 34, A BUILDING CONTRACTOR, WAS HELD FOR TRIAL TODAY ON A CHARGE THAT HE FALSELY TOLD POLICE HE SAW TWO PARACHUTISTS DROP FROM AN AIRCRAFT THURSDAY.

Irish Swarm To Colors

Dublin, June 1 (AP).—Tens of thousands of Irishmen have answered the call to arms to defend their country.

Army officers, amazed at the response of men of all ages, call it the greatest outpouring of patriotism since 1916.

Premier Eamon de Valera, who previously has warned against the danger of Ireland being used for a base of attack on England said in a broadcast tonight that the country is "in imminent danger, against which we might have only a few days to prepare."

He urged internal unity, declaring, "if we don't hang together we will hang separately."

824 ON BOARD REFUGEE LINER

GALWAY, Ireland, June 1 (AP).—The United States repatriation liner Presidential Roosevelt, with 824 Americans fleeing the dangers of war aboard her, stood anchored a mile offshore tonight, ready for an early Sunday sailing.

A hundred and ten passengers who had booked "standing room" were told at the last moment that orders from Washington specified no such passengers would be permitted to sail.

There are reports that the liner Washington, now enroute to Bor-

deaux, would call here to pick up those who couldn't get passage on the President Roosevelt.

IN LINE FOR HOURS.

Children, matrons and perturbed fathers stood in line for hours to board a tender for the liner.

The majority of the returning passengers were women and children. Husbands and fathers stood on the quay to wave a farewell. Many strove to hold back their tears as the tender wormed its way through the channel to the liner.

The youngest passenger scheduled to sail was baby Elizabeth Ellen Kennedy, of 8 Elm st., West Orange, N. J., born only two months ago. The child's father, an English citizen, is staying behind.

All Baggage Searched.

The ship arrived off Salt Hill late last night and took on 600 tons of fuel and other supplies. While she waited with steam up, customs officials searched all baggage. The only reason for the unusual procedure was that they were "told that some one was trying to take out considerable money."

Unofficially, it was explained that the search was for explosives. The crew of the President Roosevelt was not allowed to come ashore and none but bona fide passengers were allowed on the tender or the liner. The ship is expected to sail late tonight under sealed orders.

Americans in Italy also hastened preparations to sail for home from Genoa this week end aboard the United States liners Manhattan and President Harrison. Officials tried to accommodate 2,000 passengers on the Man-

Refugees Will Sail Tonight

1100 Americans Seeking Passage Home on President Roosevelt From Galway.

GALWAY, Ireland, June 1 (A. P.).—Nearly 1,100 Americans sought passage home on the liner President Roosevelt amid confusion today. Passengers had their tickets, but at noon nobody knew if they actually were going aboard.

There are reports here that the liner Washington would call for passengers left behind because plans to carry some passengers between decks were canceled without explanation. The youngest passenger scheduled to sail was Elizabeth Ellen Kennedy of 8 Elm street, West Orange, N. J., born only two months ago. The child's father, an Englishman, is staying behind.

Extra Berths Set Up.

As special trains from Dublin swelled the crowds, delighting townspeople, who gave up their regular half-holiday to hawk their wares to the visitors, it became apparent that the refugee ship sent at President Roosevelt's request would have to carry more passengers than anticipated.

The liner had extra berth accommodations ready and cots were placed in the public rooms. More trains were due before sail-

ing time, bringing film notables, wives of diplomats, business men, teachers and children by the scores. Informed that they could take only \$20 (about \$64) out of England, many Americans spent their surplus on Galway's stock of famed linens and laces.

The Day's War Communiques

German

BERLIN, June 1 (AP).—Following is the text of today's German High Command communiqué:

Resistance of remaining units of the French Army trapped in Northeast France has been broken. During the mop-up in the region around Lille, 26,000 prisoners were taken.

The attack on the remainder of the British Expeditionary Army on both sides of Dunkerque, despite stubborn enemy resistance in very difficult terrain, is progressing satisfactorily.

Our air force, despite bad weather on May 31, successfully attacked additional embarkations at Dunkerque and also supported the ground fight of the army.

Five transports, totaling roughly 25,000 tons, were sunk. Three warships and ten merchant ships were badly damaged by bomb hits. A speedboat flotilla sank an enemy destroyer and one enemy submarine. Thereby, the number of destroyers sunk by speedboats in the Channel region increased to six and submarines to two.

One submarine torpedoed an enemy warship off Ostend. During the destruction of English troops at Cassel on May 30, which resulted in the capture of sixty-five English tanks, the fighting of a group of an armored division led by Colonel Koll distinguished itself especially.

On the Southern Front near Abbeville, enemy tank attacks foundered. In a forward thrust following the attack, we gained ground there. The air force successfully bombed enemy troop concentrations in forests south of Abbeville.

The enemy, which still was holding a small bridgehead at Leschene, on the northern embankment of the Canal des Ardennes, was thrown back across the canal.

In Norway, troops rushing northward from Trondheim broke enemy resistance north of Fauske and gained more ground. The Narvik group, facing strong enemy attacks yesterday, held its positions.

Total losses of the opponents in the air May 31 amounted to forty-nine planes, thirty-nine of which were shot down in air fights and ten by anti-aircraft fire. Nine of our own planes are missing.

A High Command special communiqué said:

Remnants of the defeated British Expeditionary Force today tried to use smaller boats to reach the warships and transports off the harbor of Dunkerque. Re-lays of attacks by the German Air Force made this impossible,

Junker dive bombers especially having attacked the warships and transports.

According to reports received so far, three warships and eight transports, totaling 40,000 tons, were sunk; four warships and fourteen merchantmen were hit by medium and heavy bombs, set afire and badly damaged.

Forty English fighter planes that tried to protect the embarkation were shot down by the German Air Force. The German attacks continue and we await further successes.

French

PARIS, June 1 (AP).—The French High Command communiqué follows:

In the north our troops continued to cover the embarkation [at Dunkerque] successfully, repelling the renewed efforts of the enemy.

Sustained activity on both sides of the Somme front.

No incidents of importance on all the remainder of the front. On the afternoon of May 31 our bombers, in spite of the activity of enemy fighters, carried out in the north region massive attacks against enemy concentrations and convoys.

Many long-distance reconnaissances were made over the Meuse, Moselle and Rhine [rivers].

During the afternoon of June 1 an enemy aircraft expedition was intercepted by our fighters in the valley of the Rhone. Several machines, the number not as yet ascertained, were brought down by us.

The morning communiqué said:

French and British forces on land, sea and air continued a furious fight in full solidarity at Dunkerque to resist the German push and assure evacuation.

The enemy, showing the importance it attached to the passage of the Somme [River], counter-attacked in this region. This counter-attack was repulsed.

British

LONDON, June 1 (AP).—An Air Ministry communiqué issued today follows:

Aircraft of the Royal Air Force coastal command carried out another successful attack on oil storage depots at Rotterdam [the Netherlands] yesterday. Further explosions and fires were caused.

Today three planes of the coastal command were engaged by nine Messerschmitt fighters off the Belgian coast. In a running fight fifty feet above the sea, two of the enemy were shot down, two were disabled and the rest flew away. Our aircraft returned safely.

Last night aircraft of the bomber command carried out heavy bombing attacks on targets around Nieuport and on port fe-

cilities at Ostend. Many hits were made, followed by fire and explosions.

Medium bombers of the Royal Air Force and the Fleet Air Arm have continued to support withdrawal operations of the B. E. F. throughout the day. Canal bridges, motor transports, railway junctions and troops have been repeatedly attacked.

In the Dunkerque area today the number of enemy aircraft confirmed as having been destroyed has already reached forty. Thirty-three others have been reported as having been destroyed or severely damaged. Thirteen of our aircraft are reported missing.

In the Narvik [Norway] area on May 29 our fighters destroyed two enemy aircraft and severely injured two others.

A later Air Ministry communiqué follows:

Royal Air Force fighters continued to screen the evacuation of Allied troops from the northeast coast of France. Further re-

ports show that during yesterday fifty-six enemy aircraft were destroyed or seriously damaged. Sixteen of our fighters are reported missing.

At dawn this morning our fighter patrols over Dunkerque shot down fourteen enemy fighters with a loss of one of our aircraft. A naval aircraft later bombed and sank an enemy torpedo boat off the Belgian coast.

Bombing operations against the enemy in Flanders were continued yesterday evening and during the night by medium-heavy bombers. Hits were obtained on enemy troops on the march, on motor transport columns and on heavy artillery. Lock gates and bridges were destroyed.

Two of our bombers and reconnaissance aircraft were lost in these operations.

Another Air Ministry communiqué said:

Three Nazi torpedo motor boats prowling off the Belgian coast in

the hope of attacking British Expeditionary Force transports were attacked by aircraft this morning. One of them was sunk.

Aircraft belonging to the Fleet Air Arm unit cooperating with the coastal command spotted motor torpedo boats cruising in a line astern. They opened fire on an airplane, which dropped a line of six bombs. A minute after the bursts the pilot saw that two of the motor boats were stationary and silent. There was no sign of the third.

A War Office announcement said:

As a result of the good progress made in the evacuation of the B. E. F. and consistent reductions in size of the forces now remaining in Northern France, General Lord Gort, on the orders of His Majesty's Government, handed over the command of the remaining troops to a less senior officer. Lord Gort arrived in England this morning.

GERMANS BOMBING SOUTH OF FRANCE; MARSEILLES IS HIT

Ship Is Fired in Harbor—Lyons Also Attacked—Swiss Fell Plane.

BERNE, Switzerland, June 1 (A. P.).—A German air armada flying in squadrons of twenty-one to thirty-six planes swept across the Rhine north of Basle today and struck at French air bases and roads and the industrial region of the Rhone Valley.

Reports reaching here said the Nazi bombers had caused heavy damage in the French industrial region near Lyons and that the bombing had been particularly heavy in industrial suburbs known to contain factories turning out plane parts and motors.

With Italian entrance into the war apparently imminent, foreign observers in Switzerland took the raids as a German gesture to show Premier Mussolini that Nazi air power was sufficient to give the Italians help even during the present German northern offensive.

Marseilles Is Also Bombed.

Marseilles on the Mediterranean also was bombed today, as were areas in southeastern and central eastern France.

Sirens opposite Geneva on the French side of the frontier and at many other French towns in the Rhone region shrieked several times during the afternoon.

Basle residents saw bombing squadrons leave their bases shortly after noon and return several hours later across the Rhine.

One of two planes which wandered into Swiss territory was shot down by a Swiss fighting plane in the canton of Bern when it failed to heed warning shots to leave Swiss soil.

30.24-2671

30.24-2671

Swiss Fell Nazi Plane.

BIEL, Switzerland, June 1 (A. P.).—A Swiss fighting plane shot down a German bomber over Swiss territory today less than twenty miles from Berne. The crew of four were killed.

Farmers witnessed the air battle over Mount Tissin and Lake Biel, in the Jura Mountain region.

The German bomber which reached Biel was one of two which crossed the Rhine into Swiss territory near Basle. Swiss planes on border patrol immediately chased them.

The German bombers separated under warning fire of anti-aircraft batteries and the fighting planes also split. One bomber was said to have crossed the Jura frontier into France, but the other sped southward, well inside the Swiss frontier.

Over the forest near Lake Biel, witnesses said, the German returned fire from the Swiss plane with a burst of fire from a rear machine gun.

The Swiss plane promptly dived and punctured the bomber with bullets.

One witness said the bomber dropped "like a rock," giving the crew no time to escape.

The bodies of the four Germans were in the wreckage.

MOVES FOR WAR ARE MULTIPLIED IN NORTH ITALY

Americans Reaching Genoa See Many Troops and Munition Trains.

10,000 NON-COMS CALLED

Rome Puts Financing on Monthly Basis—But Some Diplomats Believe Duce Bluffs.

ROME, June 1 (A. P.).—Italy's warlike motions multiplied tonight, especially in that part of the nation which is around the corner from France.

But some diplomats, surprised at the delay in action if Italy really means to go to war, wondered whether the intensified prepara-

tions were bluff to keep 1,300,000 French and British troops immobilized on Mediterranean fronts. Italian newspapers are frankly emphasizing how much this helps Germany's attacks in the north.

A number of indications, however, pointed to some decision within the next week or ten days. For one thing, the last of a series of army rallies is scheduled for June 10.

Americans, pouring into Genoa to catch the homeward-bound United States liner Manhattan, described battle preparations in Ligurian ports. They said troops in the ports facing Corsica were on the move toward the French frontier; that munitions were being unloaded from railway lines and that flatcars with heavy artillery were much in evidence.

Manhattan Sails Tomorrow.

The Manhattan's sailing was deferred until tomorrow (Genoa time) because of the crush of passengers. The ship will carry nearly 2,000 persons, most of them Americans, to the United States. Line officials had to turn away some who offered as much as \$1,000 for a third-class, \$200 ticket. However, the liner President Harrison arrived to take care of part of the overflow.

Ten thousand non-commissioned officers, supplementing a force of 50,000 mobilized last autumn, were called to the colors.

War maneuvers were reported under way in the north of Italy. One full army corps was engaged near Florence.

With Italian newspapers reprinting Spanish news stories disputing the British right to Gibraltar, a Spanish military mission passed through Milan on its way to Berlin. This was part of a party of thirty high-ranking air and navy officers who came to Genoa under the command of Gen. Rada.

Importance was attached to the Cabinet meeting next Tuesday. The Fascist press indicated, also, that the conference at German western front headquarters yesterday between Adolf Hitler and the Italian Ambassador, Dino Alfieri, was, perhaps, fateful.

Groups Continue to Volunteer.

The Government provided for month-to-month financing of its needs by the issue of Treasury bonds.

Groups of Italians continued to volunteer for service in the "coming war of liberation" from Allied control of the Mediterranean. Their messages poured in on Mussolini.

Crown Prince Umberto and Marshal Graziani, co-commanders of the Italian armed forces, went to Genoa for a three-day rally of Grenadier regiments. The Prince is going to an infantry regiment rally at Fiume on June 8 to 10.

amid the persisting tension, some observers expressed the belief that an announcement of Italian entrance into the war might come over the week end. Others thought it might be delayed until Premier Mussolini and Fuehrer Hitler had served an ultimatum on France and Great Britain demanding territories.

The report that Il Duce had refused—or had been too pre-occupied—to accept a message from President Roosevelt through the United States Embassy brought a denial from Ambassador William Phillips that he had asked to see the Premier in recent days.

"If I had anything to communicate," he said, "the normal channel would be through the Foreign Minister."

Meanwhile, Pope Pius XII received Spain's Ambassador to the Holy See in private audience.

Await Italy's Entrance.

Comments in the Italian press left little doubt that Italy intends to enter the war as an ally of Germany, but the question of where and when she intends to strike was veiled by a grim official silence.

The most significant new development was the publication of an editorial in *Internazionale Relazioni*, leading foreign affairs commentary, declaring that Italy's territorial demands upon France and Britain "will be enforced by arms."

This declaration of Italian policy appeared as Fascist leaders expressed resentment over the reported arrest and internment of Enrico Mizzi, Italian political leader, by British authorities in Malta.

Mizzi heads the Italian section of the Nationalist party in the Maltese Cabinet. Newspapers previously have played up stories of the maltreatment of Italian citizens of Malta.

Coincident with the clamor over Mizzi's arrest, newspapers and radio broadcasters played up an article in *Arriba* Spanish Fascist party organ, attacking English possession of Gibraltar, which commands the western end of the Mediterranean and is headquarters of the contraband control which already has provoked strong anti-Allied sentiment.

France, meanwhile, was the object of a new series of posters displayed throughout the country, which proclaimed that the island of Corsica, Napoleon's birthplace, was by rights Italian.

Greece, her independence guaranteed by the Allies, was warned by ship toward or an Allied Greek port war Allied naval Italian troops in the Balkans.

Two Italian emergency measures went into effect today. Civilian automobile traffic was suspended to conserve gasoline, while laundry soap was put on a ration card system that already applied to coffee and sugar.

Americans Tell Of War Signs In Ligurian Ports

Genoa, Italy, June 1 (A. P.).—Americans, pouring into Genoa today to catch the homeward-bound United States liner Manhattan, described battle preparations in Ligurian ports.

They said troops, in the ports facing Corsica, were on the move toward the French frontier; that munitions were being unloaded from railway lines and that flat cars with heavy artillery were much in evidence.

The Manhattan's sailing was deferred until Sunday because of the crush of passengers.

The ship will carry nearly 2,000 persons, most of them Americans, to the United States. Line officials had to turn away some who offered as much as \$1,000 for a third-class \$200 ticket. However, the liner President Harrison arrived to take care of part of the overflow.

Crush of Passengers Holds Up Manhattan

Genoa, June 1 (A. P.).—The sailing of the liner Manhattan was postponed today until noon tomorrow because of the crush of Americans trying to quit Italy before the Mediterranean is bottled up by possible spread of the war.

The Maritime Commission announced in Washington, D. C., that about 1,900 citizens would be aboard the liner.

Shipping officials said another 1,800 Americans had reservations to sail on the liner Washington, but there was no indication when it would reach Genoa.

MADRID STUDENTS CRY 'GIBRALTAR!'

Allied Embassies Guarded Against Demonstrators.

MADRID, June 1 (A. P.).—Armed guards were posted at the British and French embassies and consulates today as students demonstrated against British possession of Gibraltar.

The police dissolved one group which reached the Puerta del Sol in

THE HAGUE, JUNE 1--(AP)--MOST OF THE HALF-MILLION NETHERLANDERS WHO FLED THEIR HOMES DURING THEIR NATION'S FIVE DAYS OF WAR HAVE RETURNED.

AMONG THOSE NOT BACK HOME ARE 10,000 ROTTERDAM RESIDENTS HOUSED AT THE HAGUE AND NEARLY 5,000 FROM BREDA NEAR THE BELGIAN BORDER, WHO ARE WANDERING NOW BETWEEN GHENT AND BRUGGES.

MAYOR BARTHOLOMEUS VAN SLOBBE OF BREDA TOLD THE AMSTERDAM TELEGRAAF TODAY THE 60,000 INHABITANTS WERE FORCED TO FLEE WHEN THEIR TOWN WAS CONVERTED INTO A FORTRESS. HE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT BREDA ESCAPED DAMAGE AND THAT ALL BUT THE GROUP BETWEEN BHENT AND BRUGGES HAD RETURNED.

THOUSANDS OF DUTCH SOLDIERS STILL ARE IN BELGIAN COASTAL TOWNS TO WHICH THEY RETREATED FROM HOLLAND WITH FRENCH TROOPS. AFTER THE CAPITULATION OF THE BELGIAN ARMY THEY BEGAN RETURNING HOME AFOOT AND ARE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN A FEW DAYS.

shouted themselves hoarse, the students returned to the university for luncheon.

Sir Samuel, for whom the demonstration apparently was planned, stayed in Lisbon.

"We Want Gibraltar!"

[By the Associated Press]

Madrid, Spain, June 1—Vigorous demonstrations of students clamoring for Spanish control of Gibraltar occurred for the second time late today, about the time Sir Samuel Hoare, new British Ambassador, arrived to take up his post.

Heavy guards placed before the British and French embassies during the morning were maintained tonight. Nearly 150 policemen and assault guards were assigned to protect the property of the Allied governments.

Youths In Vanguard

Falangist (Nationalist) youths, as well as a few women, paraded through the principal thoroughfares, shouting "We want Gibraltar!"

Evening newspapers published new articles concerning the fortified rock with which Great Britain commands the entrance to the Mediterranean.

News of the arrival of the new British Ambassador was printed at the end of these articles.

At Barajas Airport, where a British Airways transport plane landed him and Lady Hoare, Sir Samuel barked: "Yes, yes, yes," to the news of the morning's demonstrations.

Greeted By Staff

He was greeted by the entire staff of the Embassy, with the exception of the departing Ambassador, Sir Maurice Peterson, and his wife, who awaited him at the Embassy.

Fernando Kobbe, of the protocol section, represented the Spanish Foreign Office.

One group of students was dissolved. Another crowd, forming quickly, shouted, "Gibraltar, Gibraltar!" and sang, "Face to the Sun," the Spanish Fascist hymn.

In an article timed to coincide with the arrival of the new British Ambassador, Manuel Aznar, Spanish journalist often considered a spokesman for the Government, declared that since Gibraltar had lost its military value, Britain might as well yield it.

The development of long-range cannon, Señor Aznar said, meant that, "whereas in earlier times he who held Gibraltar dominated the Strait, now he who is lord of the Strait will dominate Gibraltar." A rearmed Spain would make Gibraltar indefensible, he concluded.

Only Remaining Church Scene Of Army Rites

Norwegian Soldiers Buried With
Full Military Honors At
Bombarded Narvik

Stockholm, June 1 (AP)—Norwegian soldiers killed in action at Narvik were buried yesterday with full military honors near the only church which remains standing in the long-bombarded city.

Reports from the northern seaport, wrested by British and Norwegians this week from the Germans, said most of the civilians who fled during the German occupation returned to find their homes in ruins.

The dispatch said the Germans continued to drop parachute troops in the Narvik area, but that the Nazis were being shot or captured as fast as they land.

1940 Soviet Budget Approved

MOSCOW, June 1 (AP)—The Supreme Soviet, Russia's Parliament, approved unanimously today a 1940 budget providing for income of 25,453,260,000 rubles and expenditures of 25,438,955,000 rubles. (The nominal value of the ruble is 20 cents.)

Pro-Nazi Takes Gafencu's Post

Bucharest, June 1 (AP)—Ion Gigurtu, Minister of Communications and close friend of the German Government, became Rumania's Foreign Minister today.

He replaced Grigore Gafencu, who has been energetically pro-ally. Gafencu's resignation came as a surprise. He gave "ill health" as the reason, but diplomatic circles thought it was due to German pressure.

RUMANIANS SHELVE PRO-ALLY MINISTER

Friend of Nazis Supplants
Gafencu in Cabinet.

BUCHAREST, June 1 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Grigore Gafencu resigned today, because of "ill health," and was replaced immediately by Ion Gigurtu, Minister of Communications, a close friend of the German Government. The resignation of the tall, forty-seven-year-old Gafencu, energetically pro-ally during his two years as Foreign Minister, came as a surprise.

Gigurtu, his successor, is 43 and former manager of a gold exploitation concern. It is understood that

MOSCOW, JUNE 1--(AP)--GENERAL KIRCHJANIS BERKIS, LATVIA'S CHIEF OF STAFF AND MINISTER OF WAR, WILL ARRIVE IN MOSCOW TOMORROW. LATVIAN CIRCLES SAID THE VISIT WOULD BE ONE OF OFFICIAL COURTESY.

he has been intrusted by King Carol with reorienting Rumanian policy to obtain better relations with both Berlin and Moscow.

Gigurtu's Commerce post went to Gheorghe Macovei. The Foreign Office change was seen as a result of King Carol's amnesty to imprisoned pro-Nazi Iron Guardists if they pledged allegiance to the crown.

Gafencu was an intimate associate of Premier Armand Calinescu before he was slain by Iron Guardists last September.

BELGRADE, June 1 (A. P.).—

Balkan economists assembled here today for an eight-day conference to seek means of stimulating inter-entente trade—but not at the risk of impairing contracts with Europe's great Powers. Delegates from Yugoslavia, Rumania, Greece and Turkey were empowered only to make suggestions to their governments for possible approval later.

Yugoslavia, having big commitments with Germany, Italy and Russia, wanted to exchange her copper for Rumanian oil and her cattle for Turkish cotton. Yet, the Yugoslav Ministry of Commerce declared that "nothing will be done which would reduce our promised exports to other countries."

Rumania, whose oil is demanded both by Germany and the Allies, was understood to have little margin left for bargaining with her entente partners.

Secret Accord Rumored

ATHENS, Greece, June 1 (AP)—A secret agreement between Greece and Italy designed to keep Greece from becoming a battleground if Italy enters the European war was believed in Allied and Yugoslav circles tonight to have been reached by Premier General John Metaxas and the Italian Government.

To avoid a possible lightning Italian attack, observers said, the Greek Government is ready to let the Italians occupy strategic points of Crete and other islands with only a formal protest as a token of resistance provided Italy spares the remainder of Greece.

It is widely believed that General Metaxas, Greece's dictator, has so informed Italy.

In recent weeks the Allies—France and Britain and, in the event Italy attacks the Allies in the Mediterranean, Turkey—have, with Yugoslavia, strongly urged General Metaxas to take a firmer stand against Italy and to increase his war preparations.

Because of the possibility that these powers might reply to Greek

vacillation by occupying Greek territory, the government consented to call additional reserves, strengthen the frontier forces along the Italian-held Albanian border and establish more anti-aircraft defenses.

Most Greeks declare they want to resist Italy, but that General Metaxas fears Greece would suffer the Netherlands' fate by an Italian blitzkrieg which would end his dictatorship with scant chance of restoration, irrespective of the war's outcome.

Greece's Neutrality

Athens, Greece, June 1 (AP)—Belief that a secret understanding exists between Greece's dictator, Premier Gen. John Metaxas, and Italy, designed to keep Greece from becoming a battleground in the event Italy enters the war, was expressed today in British, French, Turkish and Yugoslav quarters.

Ships Accept Bookings.

ALEXANDRIA, June 1 (A. P.).—Italian steamship companies here decided today to accept bookings until June 15 without guaranteeing, however, that the ships would then be sailing from Egypt for Italy.

The steamship Quirinale sailed today with Fascist youths, who will undergo military training in Italy. The Egeo is scheduled to leave Monday with 200 Italians.

GANDHI WAITS FOR WAR'S END

BOMBAY, June 1 (AP).—Mohandas K. Gandhi indicated his belief today that any civil disobedience program in behalf of the campaign for Indian independence should be deferred until after the war.

Writing in his newspaper, Harijan, Gandhi said:

"If the British government won't declare India a free country, having the right to determine her

own status and constitution, I am of the opinion that we should wait until the heat of battle in the heart of the Allied countries subsides and the future is clearer than it is."

PANAMA, June 1 (AP)—Urging his supporters to remain away from the polls in Panama's general election tomorrow, Dr. Ricardo Alfaro, candidate of the oppositionist Popular Front, withdrew from the presidential race today.

Dr. Alfaro declared in a statement that the opposition party "has been placed in physical impossibility of exercising the right and duty of suffrage."

Argentina Sends Protest To Berlin on Ship Sinking

By The Associated Press.
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 1—The Argentine Government protested to Germany tonight the sinking of the Argentine freighter Uruguay, 3,425-tons, by a Nazi submarine in the Atlantic off the coast of Spain last Wednesday.

The protest was handed to the German Government by the Argentine Embassy in Berlin on instructions from the Foreign Ministry here.

The Uruguay, first ship flying the flag of an American republic to be torpedoed, was sailing under Allied convoy with a grain cargo for Limerick, Ireland. Informed sources said the protest asked material compensation for the loss of the ship as well as satisfaction for injury to the Argentine flag.

Canada Widens Trade Bans

OTTAWA, June 1 (AP).—The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg now are proscribed territory under Canada's "trading with the enemy" regulations, the National Revenue Department announced.

Bans Works Of Living Germans From Concerts

Conductor Of Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra Alters Program Due To War

Toronto, June 2 (AP)—Reginald Stewart, conductor of the Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra, tonight banned the works of living German composers from his concerts.

"With Britons dying by the thousands under Nazi fire and with Canada's beautiful war memorial at Vimy Ridge desecrated by wanton vandalism it would be ill-considered and disrespectful now to play the music

of living Germans at a Canadian concert," he said.

Stewart altered plans to devote next Thursday's weekly concert to the works of Richard Strauss and asked Rosa Pauly, Hungarian soprano of the New York Metropolitan Opera, to cancel the Strauss aria she had intended to sing in German at the concert.

OTTAWA, ONT., JUNE 1--(AP)--THE NEW AND MORE COMPACT ORGANIZATION OF AN ARMY DIVISION ADOPTED BY CANADA SINCE THE START OF THE WAR IS REFLECTED IN THE SELECTION OF UNITS FOR THE 3RD DIVISION AND RIFLE BATTALIONS FOR THE 4TH DIVISION. THE SELECTIONS WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY BY DEFENSE MINISTER ROGERS AND THE UNITS ARE BEING AUTHORIZED TO PROCEED WITH RECRUITING. THE FIRST DIVISION IS OVERSEAS AND THE SECOND IN TRAINING CAMPS. DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY NOW CONSISTS OF 10 BATTERIES, INSTEAD OF 12 AS AT THE TIME THE 1ST AND 2ND DIVISIONS WERE MOBILIZED. THE BATTERIES ARE DIVIDED INTO FIELD AND ANTI-TANK UNITS, SIX OF THE FORMER AND FOUR OF THE LATTER. TWO FIELD BATTERIES MAKE UP EACH OF THE THREE FIELD REGIMENTS WHICH REPLACE THE THREE FIELD BRIGADES OF FOUR BATTERIES EACH IN THE OLD ORGANIZATION. THE INFANTRY ORGANIZATION IS CHANGED BY DROPPING THE MACHINE GUN BATTALIONS FROM THE DIVISION. MACHINE GUN UNITS, THE MEN WHO OPERATE THE HEAVY VICKERS GUNS, ARE NOW CORPS TROOPS. THE NEW INFANTRY BRIGADE CONSISTS OF THREE RIFLE BATTALIONS, EQUIPPED WITH BOTH RIFLES AND BREN LIGHT MACHINE GUNS, IN PLACE OF

30.24-2673.

THREE RIFLE BATTALIONS AND ONE MACHINE GUN BATTALION IN THE BRIGADES AS MOBILIZED FOR THE 1ST AND 2ND DIVISIONS.

ONE MACHINE GUN BATTALION MOBILIZED FOR THE 2ND DIVISION IS BEING TRANSFERRED TO THE 3RD DIVISION. IT IS THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS OF OTTAWA.

PROBABLY THIS UNIT, ALONG WITH THE NORTH NOVA SCOTIA HIGHLANDERS, ANOTHER MACHINE GUN UNIT CALLED FOR THE 3RD DIVISION AND THE IRISH REGIMENT OF CANADA, OF TORONTO, CALLED FOR THE 4TH, WILL BE CONVERTED INTO RIFLE BATTALIONS.

No Light On Matter Shed At White House

Washington, June 1 (AP)—The White House threw no light tonight upon the reported new exchange of messages between President Roosevelt and Premier Mussolini.

Informed of the reports from Rome that there had been such an exchange, Stephen Early, the President's press secretary, would say only that there had been an almost continuous exchange between the President and the heads of various governments.

Arms Bill Approval Seen

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP).—Representative Sol Bloom, Democrat, of New York, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, predicted today that the resolution authorizing United States shipyards and arsenals to co-operate with Latin American nations in building vessels and armament material for them would receive final approval and become effective within a week or ten days.

NEW YORK, JUNE 1—(AP)—E. A. WICKENHAM, R. A. F. PILOT BORN IN DORCHESTER, NEB., IS REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION AND PROBABLY DEAD, ERLAND ECHLIN, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM CORRESPONDENT, SAID IN A BROADCAST FROM ENGLAND TODAY.

WICKENHAM CAME TO ENGLAND IN 1938 TO JOIN THE R. A. F. HE WAS DECORATED YESTERDAY WITH THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, MILITARY DIVISION.

NEW YORK, JUNE 1—(AP)—SIR LAUNCELOT OLIPHANT, VETERAN BRITISH DIPLOMAT WHO WAS AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM, IS MISSING, THE BRITISH RADIO REPORTED IN A BROADCAST PICKED UP HERE TONIGHT BY C. B. S.

THE BRITISH ANNOUNCEMENT SAID SIR LAUNCELOT AND THE BRITISH MILITARY ATTACHE IN BELGIUM LEFT BRUGGE FOR DUNKERQUE BY AUTOMOBILE A FEW DAYS BEFORE KING LEOPOLD'S SURRENDER, AND HAVE NOT BEEN HEARD FROM.

SIR LAUNCELOT OLIPHANT, 59, WAS NAMED AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM AND MINISTER TO LUXEMBOURG IN 1939.

HE ENTERED FOREIGN OFFICE SERVICE IN 1903. IN 1929 HE BECAME ASSISTANT UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE, AND IN 1936 DEPUTY UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ON NOV. 6, 1939 HE WAS MARRIED TO CHRISTINE VISCOUNTESS CHURCHILL IN LONDON. SHE WAS THE WIDOW OF FIRST VISCOUNT CHURCHILL WHO DIED IN 1934. HER SUBSEQUENT MARRIAGE TO RALPH HEYWARD ISHAM, NEW YORK FINANCIER, WAS DISSOLVED AT RENO IN 1933.

Expect Hitler's Peace Offer and Duce Ultimatum

By ANDRUE BERDING.

Washington, D. C., June 1 (AP).—A German-Italian peace move, backed by an ultimatum that Italy will enter the war unless it is accepted, is expected by well-informed officials within a few days.

There is no definite information to this effect, but officials believe:

Italy will make the approach to the Allies on behalf, simultaneously, of Germany and of herself. She will lay down a peace proposal in general terms which would presuppose a peace conference to make them detailed and definite.

Add Own Demands.

Mussolini, it is thought, will incorporate in the proposal his own demands on France and England.

Along with the peace offensive will go an ultimatum that, if the offer is not accepted, Italy will enter the war on the side of Germany.

Mussolini will wait until the last remnant of the Anglo-French force in Flanders has been evacuated, wiped out or forced to surrender, and then seek to convince the Allies that further fighting is useless. This moment is expected to come early next week.

The spurt of the Roosevelt administration to multiply aviation production facilities and thus assist the Allies is believed here to be convincing Hitler and Mussolini that if the Allies are to be beaten it must be done this Summer. A peace such as Hitler and Mussolini would consider offering would be an Allied defeat.

Window Dressing.

Some analysts here believe Italy's war-like preparations and gestures in recent days are part of the window dressing to build up the effect of the ultimatum that she will come into the war if the peace terms are not accepted. But they do not believe Mussolini is merely bluffing. They think that if he delivers an ultimatum he will undoubtedly have to carry through with it.

Would the Allies accept such a peace offer-ultimatum? Analysts

here believe not. Although Britain and France have suffered some cruel blows and may receive more before the ultimatum is presented, they know that to accept might open them to a series of increasing demands.

Time Limit Up, Hitler Reward Offer Is Ended

**Dr. Church, Sponsor, Says
'Unfortunately' No One
Has Claimed \$1,000,000**

PITTSBURGH, June 1 (AP).—Dr. Samuel Harden Church, president of Carnegie Institute, announced today the \$1,000,000 reward offered for the capture of Adolf Hitler "unfortunately" has not been claimed and has now expired.

Dr. Church, eighty-two-year-old advocate of peace, said he made the offer after receiving a letter on April 27 from a European statesman of high authority forecasting Hitler's attack on the Maginot Line and "intimating" that Germany and Italy would divide the Balkans.

The letter, Dr. Church declared, quoted directly "these words uttered by Adolph Hitler": "The Germans will send millions of shells on the Maginot Line and break through, even at the cost of half a million lives, and before the end of the year the enemies of Germany will be annihilated."

"The letter further intimated," Dr. Church's prepared statement continued, "that Mr. Hitler would permit Mr. Mussolini (Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy) to make the Adriatic a closed Italian sea, to absorb Yugoslavia, to take over Slovenia, Bosnia and part of Croatia,

giving another part of it to Hungary, which in time will become German."

Dr. Church said he had received letters from every part of the United States, most of them containing "enthusiastic assurance of approbation," but that there were enough "discordant" replies to indicate that if Hitler "should ever be able to come to the United States in the captured protection of the British and French fleets, he would be met at the shore by a fifth column of so-called Americans who would give him the vociferous and glorifying adoration of the raised hand."

Dr. Church made his offer—good only during the month of May—on May 1, specifying that Hitler be delivered alive and uninjured into the custody of the League of Nations "to be tried before a high court of justice for his crimes against the peace and dignity of the world." A group of wealthy Pittsburgh residents subscribed the \$1,000,000, he said.

GEN. MARSHALL FAVORS POWER TO CALL GUARD

**Says Possible Dangers in
This Hemisphere Justify
Roosevelt Request.**

SOME IN CONGRESS OPPOSED

**But President's Plea for Another
Billion for Defense Brings
Bipartisan Support.**

WASHINGTON, June 1 (A. P.).—Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, contended today that the "recognized possibility of dangerous developments in this hemisphere" made it essential that Congress grant President Roosevelt's request for authority to call out the National Guard if needed. He made the assertion in a statement after some members of Congress had voiced opposition to the request.

Under present laws, Gen. Marshall said, it would be impossible without the consent of Congress "to send any units of the National Guard to assist a regular division in any one of the possible situations

which might arise in this hemisphere."

"The War Department is opposed to ordering the National Guard out for active duty," he added.

Gen. Marshall expressed the belief that even if it should be found necessary to mobilize the citizen soldiers only a portion would be involved. He also expressed the hope that expansion of the regular army would make it unnecessary to mobilize the guard at this time. He stressed, however, that "time is the essential factor" in preparing for possible emergencies.

War Department officials noted that the President without consulting Congress may "call" the Guard into service to cope with a threatened invasion or insurrection. To permit sending National Guardsmen abroad, however, would require a specific national emergency declaration by Congress.

Congress Backs Another Billion.

Although some members dissented from Mr. Roosevelt's National Guard request, Congress rallied unhesitatingly around the President's call for another billion for national defense.

From both parties came staunch support for the broadened preparedness plans. Representative Martin of Massachusetts, the Republican leader, said that his party would join in every effort to improve defenses.

The latest arms recommendations gave the nation a prospective military bill roughly three-fourths of the \$6,148,795,000 spent for army and navy during America's first full fiscal year in the world war.

Although Mr. Roosevelt spoke in round terms of more than a billion dollars, authoritative quarters said that the expenditures contemplated in yesterday's special message would come to \$1,375,000,000. Added to regular and extraordinary measures now pending, this would make a total of \$4,672,011,352.

Oppose Call to Militia.

While Congress evinced readiness to vote the mounting millions, Mr. Roosevelt's accompanying National Guard recommendation encountered prompt opposition.

Senator Vandenberg, Republican of Michigan, told reporters the request for power to call out the National Guard if necessary to maintain neutrality was a shocking proposal which sounded as if the President wanted to be able to order a partial mobilization by executive authority alone. Senators Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana; Nye, Republican of North Dakota, and Bridges, Republican, of New Hampshire, seconded this view.

Senator Austin, Republican, of Vermont, a consistent supporter of the Roosevelt foreign policy, said that the proposal was unfortunate and would have an adverse effect on harmony between the President and Congress.

"What does he know that we don't know that would justify him in implying that it would be nec-

essary to call out the National Guard to enforce neutrality?" he inquired.

Secretary Woodring sought to clarify the situation with a statement explaining that the War Department had asked that the authority be sought but had no present intention of using it.

Secretary Proposes Training Guard.

If it should later become necessary to call out the National Guard, Mr. Woodring said, the initial purpose would be to give the men field training and seasoning such as is given the regular army.

Supporting the presidential request for National Guard power, Senator Sheppard, Democrat, of Texas, said that he approved because "we must be prepared for any emergency." Representative May, Democrat, of Kentucky, chairman of the House Military Committee, announced that the necessary legislation would be introduced Monday and quickly passed along to the House for action.

In asking for more rearmament funds, Mr. Roosevelt said that "the almost incredible events of the last two weeks" in Europe made the money necessary to hasten prompt and big deliveries of guns, ammunition and fire control equipment, and also to train a vast group of specialists for work in industry and in army and navy service.

Details of the program will be given to congressional committees next week by War and Navy Department officials. The closest approach to a breakdown spoke of \$700,000,000 for the army and \$600,000,000 for the navy.

Other Defense Features.

Mr. Roosevelt's message shared attention with a series of other defense developments, which included:

1. A navy decision to cancel the practice summer cruise of 1,100 midshipmen to Brazil so that the three battleships of the training squadron could be kept nearer home ports.

2. An army announcement that a sixth streamlined division would be formed, in anticipation of the immediate increase of 15,000 men in regular army strength.

3. Conference committee agreement upon the \$1,474,006,228 navy Department appropriation bill, opening the way to early passage, probably next week.

4. President Roosevelt's letter to Speaker Bankhead asking authority to use dollar-a-year men as in world war days in order to get expert voluntary services.

5. The conference of Edsel Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company, with Dr. George Jackson Mead, the Treasury's airplane engine expert, which aroused speculation that the Ford firm would go into airplane production.

6. The speech of Assistant Secretary of State Adolf Berle, urging labor to co-operate in making the defense machine run smoothly. Mr. Berle spoke in New York.

7. The offer of two shipyards to trim six months off the usual two-year time for building destroyers.

Roosevelt's Guard Proposal Assailed

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 1—Congress rallied unhesitatingly today behind President Roosevelt's call for another billion dollars for national defense, but there was sharp dissension over his request for power to call out the National Guard.

From both parties came support for the broadened preparedness plans. Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, the Republican leader, said his party would join in every effort to improve defenses.

World War Comparison

The latest arms recommendations gave the nation a prospective military bill roughly three-fourths of the \$6,148,795,000 spent for army and navy during America's first full fiscal year in the World War.

Although Mr. Roosevelt spoke in round terms of "more than a billion dollars," authoritative quarters said the expenditures contemplated in yesterday's special message would come to \$1,375,000,000. Added to regular and extraordinary measures now pending, this would make a total of \$4,672,011,352.

Fire Turned On Guard Plan

The opposition to Mr. Roosevelt's request for power to call out the National Guard if necessary to maintain neutrality was prompt.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (Rep., Mich.) told reporters this was a "shocking" proposal which sounded as if the President wanted to be able to order a partial mobilization by executive authority alone. Senators, Burton K. Wheeler (Dem., Mont.), Gerald P. Nye (Rep., N. D.) and Styles Bridges (Rep., N. H.), seconded this view.

"What Does He Know?"

Senator Warren R. Austin (Rep., Vt.), a consistent supporter of the Roosevelt foreign policy, said the proposal was "unfortunate" and would "have an adverse effect on harmony between the President and Congress."

"What does he know that we don't know that would justify him in implying that it would be necessary to call out the National Guard to enforce neutrality?" asked Austin.

Woodring Tries To Explain

Secretary of War Harry Woodring tried to clarify the situation with a statement explaining that the War

Department had asked that the authority be sought but had no present intention of using it.

If it should become necessary to call out the Guard, Woodring said, the initial purpose would be to give the men field training and seasoning such as is given the regular army.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Army

Chief of Staff, it was recalled, recently told a Congressional Committee he opposed Guard mobilization as long as it could be avoided. He pointed out that it would take men away from jobs connected with the defense program.

Sheppard Backs President

Supporting the Presidential request for National Guard power, Senator Morris A. Sheppard (Dem., Texas) said he approved because "we must be prepared for any emergency." Andrew J. May (Dem., Ky.), chairman of the House Military Committee, announced that the necessary legislation would be introduced Monday and quickly passed along to the House for action.

In asking for more arms funds, Mr. Roosevelt said that "the almost incredible events of the past two weeks" in Europe made the money necessary to hasten big deliveries of equipment and to train a vast group of specialists for work in industry and in military service. Details of the program will be given to Congressional committees next week.

Other Developments

Other defense developments included:

1. A navy decision to cancel the practice summer cruise of 1,100 midshipmen to Brazil so that the three battleships of the training squadron could be kept nearer home ports.

2. An army announcement that a sixth "streamlined" division would be formed, in anticipation of the immediate increase of 15,000 men in regular army strength.

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4. President Roosevelt's letter to Speaker William C. Clegg (Dem., Ala.) asking use of "dollar-a-year" men as in World War days in order to get expert voluntary

Ford Gets Air Engine Man

5. The conference of Edsel Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company, with Dr. George Jackson Mead, the Treasury's airplane engine expert, which aroused speculation that the Ford firm would go into airplane production.

6. The speech of Assistant Secretary of State Adolf Berle, urging labor to cooperate in making the defense machine run smoothly. Berle spoke in New Jersey, where a shipyard strike has halted work on warships.

7. The offer of two shipyards to trim six months off the usual two-year time for building destroyers.

\$10,451,000,000 Year

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 1—President Roosevelt's expanded national defense program, it was estimated officially today, will swell Federal expenditures in the fiscal year beginning July 1 to \$10,451,000,000 and the year's deficit to \$4,173,700,000.

When the President sent his annual budget message to Congress just five months ago, he anticipated spending \$8,524,200,000 and having a deficit of \$2,976,200,000.

Defense Upped \$1,500,000,000

Revised estimates by the Budget Bureau and Treasury showed today that, on the basis of legislation already pending, the defense budget has since been upped about \$1,500,000,000 to a total of \$3,600,000,000 and the work-relief estimate has been raised from \$1,122,800,000 to \$1,400,000,000.

These figures are based on the actual checks to be written by the Treasury in the coming fiscal year and do not include approximately \$500,000,000 of additional army and navy contracts to be let at once, but not to be paid for until some time after July 1, 1941.

Small reductions were shown for most other items, such as regular 1941 departmental running expenses, which have been cut by Congress in action so far taken.

Raises Receipts Estimate

Meanwhile, the Treasury has raised its estimate of receipts from existing taxes from \$6,150,800,000 to \$6,261,000,000, and is looking toward an extra \$525,000,000 from the new tax program. New taxes were drafted to yield \$650,000,000 a year, but the collections would not be that high the first year, because the fiscal year would be nearly three-quarters gone before the first of the new income taxes came in on March 15, 1941. Increases on excise taxes, however, would go into effect immediately, if voted.

Salvation Army Loses 17 Centers In France By Bombs And Shells

New York, June 1 (AP)—Seventeen Salvation Army centers in France have been destroyed by bombs and shells, officials at American headquarters were advised today in a cable from London.

"The staff of one Salvation Army center had packed their belongings and left in a convoy just before the building was destroyed by bombs," said the cable from Commissioner Al-

fred G. Cunningham, second in command of all Salvation Army forces in the world.

"The convoy later was bombed and all their belongings were destroyed, but the Salvationists again miraculously escaped injury and death. Our officer at Boulogne saw his own building completely destroyed by a bomb." Twenty centers in the south of France remained safe, the cable continued, adding that "our losses in equipment to date are estimated at \$200,000."

FBI FORMS A UNIT TO SEEK OUT SPIES

It Will Work With Immigration Bureau—Dies Will Offer Ban on Communists

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—Creation of a "national defense investigation" unit was announced

today by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Hugh H. Clegg, veteran G-man and at present an assistant director of the FBI in charge of training and inspection, was appointed to head the new group, which will have among its duties investigation of "fifth column" and similar activities considered prejudicial to national safety.

Mr. Clegg was succeeded as assistant director of training by Harold Nathan, who has been assistant director in charge of administration.

Other changes in personnel of the FBI included:

P. E. Foxworth, special agent in charge at New York City, to be assistant director in charge of FBI administration.

B. E. Sackett, special agent at Indianapolis, to succeed Mr. Foxworth in New York.

Representative Dies of Texas, chairman of the House committee investigating un-American activities, said today that legislation designed to outlaw the Communist party and the German-American Bund and fix heavy penalties for membership in those groups "or any organizations controlled by them" would be introduced in Congress next week.

The legislation will be based, he said, on the committee's conclusion

Red Cross Gets Surplus Food for War Refugees

Wallace Allows Sale at Half of Market Cost

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, announced today that an arrangement had been worked out under which the Red Cross would obtain American surplus food supplies for war refugees in France at about half the market cost.

Plans already have been perfected, he said, for the Red Cross to purchase 5,881,000 pounds of wheat flour, 1,250,000 of corn meal, 750,000 pounds of lard, 800,000 pounds of prunes and 800,000 pounds of raisins. These will be included in the cargo of a ship which the Red Cross has chartered and which will sail early this month.

Mr. Wallace explained that by co-operating with the Agriculture Department the Red Cross would be able to purchase much greater quantities of surplus foods with its available money. The arrangement provides for export subsidy payments by the department to the Red Cross on commodities it will purchase for refugee distribution. The payments, which will average about one-half the market cost, will be taken from funds appropriated for disposal of American farm surpluses.

"While the need for additional food among the poor families in this country has not yet been adequately met, there is an even more tragic need for some of these surplus supplies in Europe," Mr. Wallace said.

"Our surpluses of these specific food products are such that we can assist United States producers through the increased distribution that will result from this plan, at the same time that we are making it possible for the Red Cross to accomplish greater humanitarian ends with its available funds."

that the Communists were controlled from Moscow and the Bund from Berlin. The measure would "outlaw the Communists and Nazis just as they have been outlawed in France and would take away from them the legal standing which gives them a certain amount of protection as political groups," he said.

"It would not," he added, "prevent any person from advocating the ideology of Communism or Nazism but would prevent them from being members of these organizations which are known to be foreign-controlled."

Mr. Dies suggested that President

Roosevelt create a Council of Home Defense to coordinate all counter-subversive activities of the FBI, Secret Service, Army and Navy Intelligence and the Dies committee. He suggested "constructive, sane leadership" of "men who are level-headed and would not become hysterical."

He said that his committee would begin hearings on Monday on "fifth column activities in the South." An informed source said the hearings, to be closed to the public, would concern reports that Communists had obtained positions with the Tennessee Valley Authority and in the Birmingham steel industry.

Dies Proposes Bill Outlawing Reds and Bund

New F. B. I. Unit to War on Fifth Column; 250 Agents to Operate Under Clegg

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP).—Representative Martin Dies, Democrat, of Texas, proposed tonight that Congress outlaw the Communist party and the German-American Bund and fix heavy penalties for membership in those groups "or any organizations controlled by them."

Representative Dies, chairman of the House committee investigating un-American activities, said legislation to do this would be introduced next week, based on the committee's conclusion that the Communists were controlled from Moscow and the Bund from Berlin.

The legislation, the Texan said, would "outlaw the Communists and Nazis just as they have been outlawed in France and would take away from them the legal standing which gives them a certain amount of protection as political groups."

"It would not," he added, "prevent any person from advocating the ideology of Communism or Nazism, but would prevent them from being

members of these organizations which are known to be foreign controlled."

With the drive against "Trojan horses" expanding, Mr. Dies suggested that President Roosevelt create a council of home defense to co-ordinate all counter-subversive activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Secret Service, Army and Navy Intelligence and the Dies committee. He suggested "constructive, sane leadership" of "men who are level-headed and would not become hysterical."

Representative Dies said his committee would begin hearings here Monday on "fifth column activities in the South." An informed source said the hearings, to be closed to the public, would concern reports that Communists had obtained positions with the Tennessee Valley Authority and in the Birmingham, Ala., steel industry.

The committee's widespread investigation had brought forth, Representative Dies asserted, a statement from "a reputable citizen of Dallas, Tex., 'that he has photographs of air bases along the southern United States border in Mexico and would forward them to the committee.'"

During the day Attorney General Robert Jackson created a "national defense investigation unit," within the Federal Bureau of Investigation, headed by a veteran agent, Hugh H. Clegg, to deal with "fifth column" and similar activities. About 250 agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation will be made available for this duty by July 1.

Mr. Clegg was succeeded as assistant director of training by Harold Nathan, who has been assistant director in charge of administration.

Other changes in personnel of the F. B. I. included:

P. E. Foxworth, special agent in charge at New York City, to be assistant director in charge of F. B. I. administration.

B. E. Sackett, special agent at Indianapolis, to succeed Mr. Foxworth in New York.

Assumed Command Last June

Mr. Foxworth, who is thirty-three years old, assumed command of the New York field office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the largest of its kind in the country, on June 13, 1939.

Before his appointment to take charge of the New York office Mr. Foxworth headed a special detail of F. B. I. agents which investigated the affairs of Martin T. Manton, former presiding judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, now serving a two-year-term for conspiracy to obstruct justice in North-eastern Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa.

Party Platform

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 1—The Communist party of the United States today adopted a 1940 campaign platform containing planks opposing President Roosevelt's national defense program and calling for support of "the peace policy of the Soviet Union."

Two thousand delegates to the party's nominating convention adopted the anti-defense plank after brief discussion. They are expected to again nominate Earl Browder, national secretary, for the Presidency, and James W. Ford, Negro, for the Vice-Presidency tomorrow. They were the 1936 nominees.

Plenty Of Exclamation Points

Opposition to the President's program was expressed as follows:

"Not a cent, not a gun, not a man for war preparations and the imperialist war! Resist the militarization and armaments program of the Administration and Congress! Stop the application of the M-day plans! Protect the freedom and independence of the trade unions! Make the rich carry the burden of the economic crisis and war preparations! Fight against war profiteering!"

When a delegate protested that the statement: "Make the rich carry the burden, etc.," was in conflict with the opening declaration that not a cent should be spent for war preparations, Chairman John Williamson, of Cleveland, said a "change will be made in the final editing."

Another plank adopted, read: "Hands off Latin America, China and the Netherlands East Indies! For the immediate and complete national independence of the Philippines and Puerto Rico, support the peace policy of the Soviet Union!"

To Broadcast Acceptance

Browder, who remained in the background in the opening session of the convention, is scheduled to deliver his acceptance speech over a nationwide hookup of the NBC and MBS chains at 12:30 tomorrow. He speaks again at 7 P. M. tomorrow over CBS.

A move to halt the broadcasts was

Democratic Representative of New York, He asked the FCC, in Washington, to deny Browder air time, but the FCC told him, he said, it was "not authorized to cancel a broadcast in advance."

O'Connor abandoned plans to seek an injunction against the broadcasts when he learned that court action could not be taken before Monday.

BOYCOTT BROWDER, LISTENERS URGED

War Veterans' Head Advocates Action By Radio Audience

Many Stations Announce They Will Not Carry Talk By Communist Leader

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 1—A nation-wide "listeners' boycott" against three major network broadcasts tomorrow of the Communist Party's national convention proceedings was urged today as more than a score of individual radio stations declined to carry the broadcasts.

Thomas Walsh, national commander of the Catholic War Veterans, Inc., called for the "listeners' boycott" in a statement declaring the appeal was part of the veterans' Americanism program.

His appeal was directed principally against scheduled speeches of Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party.

Some Stations "Out"

Radio stations at Philadelphia, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Nashville, Atlanta, Syracuse, Rochester, Lincoln, Neb., Milwaukee, Indianapolis and Wichita, Kan., were among those announcing they would not carry the Communist broadcasts.

Some stations explained they had previous commitments, others said they had cancelled the broadcasts.

"Communists are just as much a menace to the country as Nazis," said Leon Levy, president of Station WCAU (CBS) in Philadelphia, which cancelled.

Luther Hill, manager of the Iowa Broadcasting Company, Des Moines, said the broadcasts would not be carried by his company because they would "have no local interest" and "would not be to the best interests of the public."

Proceedings Scheduled

The National Broadcasting Company and the Mutual Broadcasting System have scheduled broadcasts tomorrow of convention proceedings during which Browder will be nominated Communist candidate for President and James W. Ford, Negro, for Vice-President.

Browder, who is on bail following his conviction for passport fraud, is scheduled to deliver his acceptance speech tomorrow night over the Columbia Broadcasting System network at 7 P. M.

After protests against the broadcasts developed yesterday, the major radio chains announced that the Federal Communications Law compelled them to "treat all candidates for public office alike."

The Communist convention adopted a 1940 platform opposing President Roosevelt's national defense program, and calling for support of "the peace policy of the Soviet Union."

Other Planks Adopted

Other planks demanded a 30-hour work week, a Federal housing program to provide 1,000,000 homes annually for low income groups, and expansion of the WPA to "provide a minimum of 3,000,000 jobs at union wage rates."

The platform denounced the Democratic, Republican and Socialist parties and singled out leaders of the American Federation of Labor for specific attack.

The anti-defense program read:

"Not a cent, not a gun, not a man for war preparations and the imperialist war. Resist the militarization and armaments program of the Administration and Congress. Make the rich carry the burden of the economic crisis and war preparations."

ARKANSAS ALIENS

Proclamation Calls Upon Them to Register

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 1 (A. P.).—A proclamation issued by Gov. Carl E. Bailey called upon all aliens in Arkansas today to register with State law enforcement agencies. He also directed the State police to investigate possible fifth column activity.

The Governor said there was no way under present laws to force aliens to register, but he added: "If they failed that would be an action resolving against them in the forming of public opinion."

The proclamation directed aliens to register their names, addresses, occupations, fingerprints and photographs with local officers for recording by the State Police.

1,025,000 Hoboes Join War on U. S. 'Fifth Column'

PITTSBURGH, June 1 (AP).—An army of hoboes is joining the fight against "Fifth Column" activities in this country.

The International Itinerant Workers' Union, Hoboes of America, called upon its claimed 1,025,000 members today to help protect their country by furnishing "tips" of undercover movements of saboteurs and spies.

The order came from union Secretary George Siebert, who said he felt "my boys" would be a likely source of assistance to the nation's defense program.

GM Official Sees U. S. Heading for War

CLEVELAND, June 1 (AP).—James D. Mooney, General Motors vice-president in charge of overseas operations, said today:

"We have embarked on a stupendous increase in armaments. The general hysteria will be increased by war news and propaganda, a war psychosis will have been generated, and eventually some dramatic incident will be seized upon to precipitate us into the war."

"We are already conducting an undeclared economic war on the countries we have identified as our potential enemies."

Mooney spoke at the alumni reunion banquet of the Case School of Applied Science,

Set House In Order, Thomas Advises Labor

New York, June 1 (AP).—Norman Thomas, Socialist Presidential candidate, asserted today that America's greatest fifth-column danger was from "so-called patriots who wrap their reaction in a flag and use fear of Hitler as a cloak for their own brand of Hitlerism."

Speaking at the convention of the Workers' Defense League,

Cardinal Urges U. S. Not to Mix In Europe's War

Dougherty, Celebrating 50 Years in Priesthood Says Right Is Sure to Triumph

PHILADELPHIA, June 1 (AP).—Dennis Cardinal Dougherty, celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination as priest, urged the United States today not to meddle in Europe's strife.

"We should mind our own business and not become catspaws," the seventy-four-year-old Archbishop of Philadelphia said in an interview published in "The Evening Bulletin."

"Our people," he added, "learned through experience in the last war, which taught them not to intermeddle with the rival struggles of greed and vengeance of the European countries."

Now spiritual leader of 800,000 Catholics in Philadelphia and eight eastern Pennsylvania counties, Cardinal Dougherty rose from a small coal mining town in Schuylkill County to become in 1918 the youngest Archbishop ever to attain that position in this archdiocese. He was ordained in Rome May 31, 1890. A week of golden jubilee observances culminates tomorrow in an outdoor mass expected to draw 100,000 worshippers to Philadelphia's municipal stadium.

"If you keep your history in mind," the Cardinal said of events in Europe, "you will know that the end has not come. God will bring good out of evil."

He recalled that barbarians of northern Europe long ago had come down bearing disaster for the Roman Empire. These same barbarians, he said, became the civilized peoples of the world today.

"These countries in Europe, which have turned their backs on God, are being chastised as the Romans were," Cardinal Dougherty asserted. "That does not mean that better peoples will not rise up to take their places."

"The present conditions in Europe . . . instead of depressing our people, should make them re-enter into themselves and see if they have turned their backs on God."

"If such be the case, they should return at once to the primitive virtues that characterized our forefathers."

CROMWELL WARNS AGAINST 'APPEASERS'

**Terms Them a 'Sixth Column'
and an 'Umbrella Brigade'**

BETHANY, W. Va., June 1 (AP)—James H. R. Cromwell, former Minister to Canada, said today:

"If the Allies win, we are safe. If they go down, we must stand alone against the most appalling clique of armed aggressors the world has ever seen."

Speaking at commencement ceremonies of Bethany College, the Democratic candidate for Senator from New Jersey asserted that "the time has come for the clergy of all denominations, with their enormous prestige and courage, to save this

nation from the dangers, both internal and external, that threaten to overwhelm it."

"But in effecting this high purpose our ministers of the Gospel will not have a Sixth Column to deal with," he went on. "There is a Sixth Column also."

"The umbrella brigade, which we, too, have with us—our own Chamberlains, Stums and Baldwins—the multitude of would-be appeasers and soothsayers and pink fellow-travelers, these are the kind of people who compose the Sixth Column."

"They are very busy at this moment leading the public astray—telling us that 'if we mind our own business' Hitler will leave us alone. Is it not fallacious to cry 'Peace, peace,' when there is no peace?"

He said that President Roosevelt had "left no stone unturned" to keep the United States out of war, but added that "the decision rests with Mr. Hitler."

Says U. S. Needs Pilots More Than Airplanes

Louise Thaden, Bendix Winner, Asserts Inexperienced Flyers Crack Up Canadian Equipment

White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 1 (AP)—The United States needs trained pilots more than planes, Louise Thaden, of Pittsburgh, only woman flyer to win the Bendix speed trophy, asserted today.

"We need planes, of course," she said, "but what will happen when we have 50,000 planes and insufficient competent pilots to fly them?"

The aviatrix, here on the annual mass flight of the Pittsburgh Aero Club, cited Canada as an example saying that "there they are putting insufficiently trained flyers into bombers and heavy transport planes and they're cracking up all their equipment."

Ships, Bombers Aplenty Girl's Idea for Defense

By The Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1 (AP)—Virginia Marshall, 15 years old, who christened the battleship Washington today, has her own ideas about air power vs. sea power.

The Spokane schoolgirl, a lineal descendant of Chief Justice John Marshall, was asked at the launching what she thought of the comparative military value of ships and planes.

"I think we should have plenty of both," she replied. "Both battleships and air bombers, then our country will surely be safe."

12 DANISH VESSELS TO TAKE U. S. GOODS

Safety Assured on Trips to Latin America.

WASHINGTON, June 1 (A. P.).—The State Department has received assurances from European belligerents that a dozen Danish ships carrying American cargo will be permitted to sail in safety to Latin American ports.

Secretary Hull, disclosing this, did not name the belligerents giving the assurances, but other State Department authorities said they had been obtained from Great Britain and France and it had been thought unnecessary to consult Germany.

Mr. Hull said that the Danish vessels had remained in New York after Germany entered Denmark through fear that they might be halted by belligerents.

He said they had been loaded with American cargo destined for Latin American ports. The State Department, Mr. Hull added, undertook to obtain assurances that the voyage could be made in safety. He added he felt that the ships would not now be molested.

State Department officials made it clear that the assurances apply only to a single voyage. Future voyages and trips by other Danish vessels in American waters will be subject to further negotiation between the State Department and the Allies.

Allies Buy Up Private Planes From Americans

Fifteen Three-Place Stinsons, At
Roosevelt Field, Latest
Purchases

New York, June 1 (AP)—Fifteen privately owned airplanes used for sport and commercial purposes were on the line at Roosevelt Field today destined for the Allied armies. Purchased by agents for the Allies, most of the planes were brought in by their owners from the mid-West and South and will be flown to Halifax for shipment to Europe.

The planes are all Stinson high-wing, three-place monoplanes, with a top speed of 109 miles an hour. All are 1939 models and none of them is more than six months old.

It was reported at Roosevelt Field that about 600 private planes have been sold to the Allies for use as observers and to direct artillery fire. Six Stinson planes bound for the French army landed at Newark airport last night.

Norwegian Freighter Takes Allies Largest Shipment Of Planes

New York, June 1 (AP)—The 4,140-ton freighter Gran, flying the Norwegian flag, sailed tonight with one hundred bombing and pursuit planes consigned to the French Government.

This was said on the water front to be the largest plane shipment to the Allies since the war began.

More than 150 additional planes were ready for shipment tonight, and other boats were expected to be available tomorrow or Monday.

About seventy-five of the planes shipped were bombers, it was said.

SEIZED SHIP BOUND FOR U. S. Freighter Caught By Germans In Norway Leaves Bergen

New York, June 1 (AP)—The American freighter Charles R. McCormick, which was caught in the German invasion of Norway, wirelessly her home office today that she was leaving Bergen immediately for the United States.

The McCormick's 5,000 cargo of life supplies consigned to Finland, in small arms and trucks, was seized by the Germans as a prize of war.

Wall Street Banks Plan Standstill German Pact

Representatives On Way From Eu-
rope Said To Be Bringing Renewal
Agreement On \$40,000,000

New York, June 1 (AP)—Representatives of Wall Street banks are returning from Europe with a plan for renewal of a "standstill" agreement with Germany covering commercial credits, informed banking sources said today.

The plan, it was learned, was worked out in discussions in Rome for submission to a "standstill" committee from local banks which had extended credits to Germany.

A temporary arrangement calling for gradual reduction of outstanding credits was made last December. It expired yesterday. Under it Germany paid interest ranging from three to four per cent and cut the estimated indebtedness from \$46,000,000 to \$40,000,000.

The new plan, it was said, probably followed closely the expired agreement but disclosure of the details awaited return of the negotiators. They are due home within the next ten days.

France Fulfills College Award

SCHENECTADY, June 1 (AP).—France fulfilled an obligation at Union College despite her preoccupation with war.

The French consul in New York has received from Paris a medal and two-volume edition of French art to be given the best Union College French students in accordance with awards established two years ago by the French foreign minister.

Reunion With Pershing

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 1—Twenty-three of the 191 men who sailed for France twenty-three years ago as the first American Army contingent in the first World War are coming to the Capital today for a quiet reunion with their chief.

Gen. John J. Pershing—grayer and thinner, to be sure, but with that same straight back and flashing eyes—commands the group as he did May 28, 1917 when they boarded the S. S. Baltic.

Are "Baltic Society"

With marked modesty they call themselves simply the Baltic Society, though they include some of the most distinguished figures of the American Expeditionary Force.

Amid new reminders of old memories, they will get together at the Army and Navy Club tonight for their regular reunion.

"It will be very informal," said Col. George E. Adamson, secretary-treasurer of the society. In the original Baltic party were fifty-six officers, sixty-eight field clerks and civilians and sixty-seven enlisted men. There was Eddie Rickenbacker, noted aviator and automobile racer; Frederick Palmer, the writer, and Col. Charles E. Stanton.

Baltimoreans On List

Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord will come from New York, Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Rockebach, Tunnel Hill, Ga.; Col. Parker Hitt, Front Royal, Va.; Col. James B. Taylor, Hampton, Va.; Col. John S. Chambers, Governors Island; Col. Hugh B. Moore, Texas City, Texas.

Col. Hugh H. Young, Baltimore; Major Samuel T. Hubbard, New York; Major Frederick H. Schwartz, St. Louis; Capt. Grover Roth, Baltimore; Lieut. George S. Linthicum, Baltimore; Warrant Officer Charles A. Partridge, San Francisco; Sergt. Louis A. Beaman, Camden, N. J.; Warrant Officer Oliver E. Scheid, Columbus, Ohio.

UNDATED WITHDRAWAL BOX (DALLAS ASKED)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 2 1940

EVERYTHING CONSIDERED, IT IS QUITE LIKELY THAT FROM

TWO AND A HALF TO FOUR HOURS MUST BE CONSUMED IN THE CROSS

TAKE
CHANNEL TRIP TO ~~RESCUE~~ AN ALLIED SOLDIER FROM THE PERIL OF

EMBATTLED DUNKERQUE TO THE SAFETY OF BRITAIN'S SOUTHEAST

COAST.

THE ALLIES HAVE BEEN VERY CAREFUL TO KEEP SECRET

THE ENGLISH LANDING POINT AND WHILE IT IS LIKELY THAT

OTHER PORTS MAY BE IN USE IT SEEMS QUITE LIKELY THAT BEAL IS A

GOOD BET.

BEAL AND DOVER ARE ABOUT THE BEST ENGLISH PORTS

CLOSEST TO DUNKERQUE, ABOUT 50 MILES. BEAL IS THE

PORT WHERE MANY SURVIVORS FROM SUNKEN SHIPS HAVE BEEN

LANDED THROUGHOUT THE WAR.

30.24-2677

30.24-2677

IT IS LIKELY THAT THE RESCUE SHIPS, RANGING FROM TRANSPORTS, TRAWLERS, TUGS AND WHAT-NOT UP TO SWIFT DESTROYERS, ARE PROCEEDING IN CONVOY FOR PROTECTION, STEAMING ABOUT THE SAME PACE ~~AS~~ AS A REGULAR CHANNEL STEAMER.

IT TAKES A CHANNEL STEAMER TWO AND A HALF TO THREE HOURS TO RUN FROM FOLKESTONE TO BOULOGNE, ABOUT 35 MILES. THE ROUTE OF THE RESCUED SOLDIERS IS SLIGHTLY LONGER.

HOWEVER, THERE ARE A NUMBER OF OTHER PORTS WHERE THE TROOPS COULD BE LANDED BUT IT IS UNLIKELY THEY WOULD BE RUN AS FAR AS CHATHAM OR GRAVESEND IN THE THAMES ESTUARY, OR UP THE COAST TO HARNWICH.

LONDON DISPATCHES TELL OF ALL KINDS OF SHIPS BEING USED IN THE WITHDRAWAL. IF THEY SHOULD BE MAKING SOLITARY DASHES AT TOP SPEED SOME OF THE MEN WOULD BE GETTING HOME IN SHORT ORDER.

TRAWLERS ON THE AVERAGE MAKE 10 TO 12 KNOTS, MINESWEEPERS 15, TRANSPORTS ABOUT 15. THERE ARE LIKELY SLOWER BOATS IN USE.

BEST
BRITAIN'S ~~NEW~~ DESTROYERS, HOWEVER, HAVE ^{TOP} A/SPEED OF 36 KNOTS, OR ABOUT 40.4 MILES AN HOUR.

IN ANY CASE, THERE ARE INDICATIONS IT ISN'T TAKING THE NAVY LONG TO WHISK THE SOLDIERS ACROSS THE CHANNEL.

SPEEDING INLAND IN TROOP TRAINS
EAST COAST PORT DISPATCHES SAY THE MEN HADN'T BEEN IN ENGLAND LONG ENOUGH FOR THEIR CLOTHES TO DRY AFTER DUCKINGS AT DUNKERQUE.

ADM-HISC-FIGGERS-WITH BOOST FROM JCSTAFF-99

(TRANSMISSION SUPPLEMENTARY)

STJOHNS BUDAPEST 246 STORES DATE BUCHAREST IF GERMANY INVADED RUMANIA WERE ABLE PREVENT ALL SABOTAGE NAZI ARMY WOULD FIND ITSELF QUICK POSSESSION MORE FOURHUNDRED MILLIONS GALLONS OIL GASOLINE PARAGRAPH

IF OFFICIAL BRITISH ESTIMATES CORRECT THIS WOULD PROVIDE FUEL FOR ALL GERMAN TANKS PLANES BEING USED WESTERN FRONT FOR SEVENTEEN MONTHS PARA

ESTIMATE 400.000.000 GALLONS MADE BY ASSOCIATED BASIS FIGURES
SUPPLIED BY OIL MEN STOP IT REPRESENTS NORMAL QUANTITIES ON HAND THIS
SPRING IN STORAGE TANKS REFINERIES AT BLACK SEA PORT CONSTANZA
DANUBE PORT GIURGIU AND IN TANK CARS ON SIDINGS PARAGRAPH ESTIMATE
INCLUDES MORE THIRTY MILLIONS GALLONS GASOLINE MUCH IT FOR AIRPLANE USE
~~WHEN ORDER OF~~ RECENTLY BEEN REQUIRED BY GOVE
SIXTEEN SECRET CENTERS SCATTERED AROUND COUNTRY FOR EMERGENCY USE ARMY

PARA

ESTIMATE HOWEVER DOES NOT INCLUDE VAST STORES WHICH FACTORIES
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS BEEN REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT ORDER MAINTAIN FOR
RUMANIAN ARMY'S OWN STORES NOR GASOLINE IN STORAGE FOR RUMANIAN DOMESTIC
USE PARA

WHILE CAMPAIGN WESTERN FRONT WAS HEIGHT LONDON OFFICIAL SOURCES
ESTIMATED FIFTEEN HUNDRED GERMAN PLANES IN ACTION AND THEY USING
AVERAGE 333 GALLONS GASOLINE DAY OR TOTAL 500.000 GALLONS WHILE
THREE DIVISIONS GERMAN TANKS USING ANOTHER 270.000 GALLONS GRAND DAILY
TOTAL 700.000 GALLONS PARA

AT THAT RATE 400.000.000 GALLONS QUICKLY AVAILABLE RUMANIA WOULD
LAST 520 DAYS PARA

ONLY SMALL PERCENTAGE THIS IN FORM CRUDE OIL STOP MOST IT IS GASOLINE
STOP WHILE GASOLINE ON HAND BEING USED THERE WOULD BE PLENTY TIME DISTILL
CRUDE OIL PARAGRAPH

THIS 400.000.000 GALLONS NEARLY MUCH OIL AS GERMANY IMPORTED
FROM RUMANIA BY SEA DANUBE RAIL 1939 AND CONSIDERABLY MORE THAN SHE
EXPECTED IMPORT FROM HERE DURING ALL THIS WAR PARA

NEARLY EIGHTY PERCENT IS OIL PRODUCED BY FRENCH BRITISH COMPANIES
WHO NOW SELLING NONE THEIR PRODUCE TO GERMANY STOP MUCH THEIR OUTPUT
GOING TO COLONIES OF ALLIES REST TO FRIENDLY GOVERNMENTS EXCEPT FOR
SMALL PERCENTAGE RUMANIA GOVERNMENT TAKES ROYALTY THEN SELL TO REICH

PARAGRAPH

MOST HOTLY ARGUED QUESTION IN RUMANIA TODAY WHETHER IF GERMANS IN-
VADED COUNTRY THEY WOULD BE ABLE PREVENT SABOTAGE OIL WELLS REFINERIES
DESTRUCTION THIS 400.000.000 GALLONS OIL PARA

ALTHOUGH THERE BEEN MANY REPORTS ORGANIZATION SABOTAGE CORPS OIL
CENTERS IT OIL COMPANIES BEEN PLACED CHARGE WELL ORGANIZED ANTI SABOTAGE
CORPS PARA

NEUTRAL MILITARY OBSERVERS PREDICT FIRST SIGN GERMAN INVASION
WOULD COME NOT FROM NORTHERN FRONTIER BUT FROM OIL FIELDS WITH SUDDEN
ARRIVAL DAWN SOME MORNING PLANES FULL PARACHUTISTS TROOPS THEN TRANSPORT
PLANES FULL TROOPS WHOSE JOB WOULD BE WORK WITH FIFTH COLUMN PREVENT ANY

30.24.-2679

30.24-2679

DESTRUCTION PARA

SUCCESS SUCH GERMAN TACTICS OTHER PARTS EUROPE CONVINCED MANY RUMANIAN SABOTEURS WOULD DISAPPOINTED IN THEIR HOPE KEEPING OIL WEALTH RUMANIA FROM FALLING INTO HANDS INVADERS PARA

IT ALSO ARGUED EVEN ALLOWING FOR FIFTY CENTUM DESTRUCTION GERMANY WOULD ABLE GET HANDS IMMEDIATELY ON ENOUGH FUEL KEEP PLANES TANKS ON WESTERN FRONT RUNNING FOR EIGHT MONTHS WOULD ALSO HAVE FULL CONTROL OVER FUTURE PRODUCTION OIL WELLS REFINERIES WHICH TODAY SE TWENT

ESTIMATE 400.000.000 GALLONS MADE BY ASSOCIATED BASIS FIGURES SUPPLIED BY OIL MEN STOP IT REPRESENTS NORMAL QUANTITIES ON HAND THIS SPRING IN STORAGE TANKS REFINERIES AT BLACK SEA PORT CONSTANZA DANUBE PORT GIURGIU AND IN TANK CARS ON SIDINGS PARAGRAPH ESTIMATE INCLUDES MORE THIRTY MILLIONS GALLONS GASOLINE MUCH IT FOR AIRPLANE USE WHICH OIL COMPANIES REERENTLY BEEN REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT ORDER STORE SIXTEEN SECRET CENTERS SCATTERED AROUND COUNTRY FOR EMERGENCY USE ARMY PARA

IT ALSO ARGUED EVEN ALLOWING FOR FIFTY CENTUM DESTRUCTION GERMANY WOULD ABLE GET HANDS IMMEDIATELY ON ENOUGH FUEL KEEP PLANES TANKS ON WESTERN FRONT RUNNING FOR EIGHT MONTHS WOULD ALSO HAVE FULL CONTROL OVER FUTURE PRODUCTION OIL WELLS REFINERIES WHICH TODAY SENDING ONLY ABOUT TWENTY CENTUM THEIR OUTPUT GERMANY END.

WASHINGTON, MAY 30-(AP)-THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT IN LONDON HAS ASSUMED PROTECTIVE CUSTODY OF DUTCH CITIZENS' CREDITS IN THE UNITED STATES. MAY 31 1940

THE ANNOUNCEMENT, SENT HERE IN THE FORM OF A ROYAL DECREE, SAID THE ACTION WAS DESIGNED "TO SAFEGUARD THE PROPERTY OF NETHERLANDS INDIVIDUALS AND COMPANIES AGAINST DISPOSAL CONTRARY TO THEIR INTERESTS."

IT APPLIES TO GOLD DEPOSITS, BILLS, SECURITIES, RIGHTS UNDER CREDIT ARRANGEMENTS, AND THE LIKE BELONGING TO INDIVIDUALS OR COMPANIES IN THE NETHERLANDS WHICH MAY BE DISPOSED OF OUTSIDE THE EUROPEAN PART OF THE NETHERLANDS. JUN 2 1940 MAY 31 1940

THE SAME MESSAGE, DATED MAY 24, HAS BEEN COMMUNICATED TO THE NETHERLANDS MINISTER AT OTTAWA, CANADA.

THE NETHERLANDS ACTION IS REGARDED AS AN ADDITIONAL STEP TO THAT OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY "FREEZING ORDER" TO PREVENT GERMANY FROM GETTING POSSESSION OF DUTCH CREDITS HERE.

AJ1251PESNM

FIERCE BATTLE RAGING; NAZIS USE 200,000 MEN, BUT ALLIES HOLD FIRM

German Infantrymen Perish In Floodwater Defenses—Tanks Useless—British Suicide Squad Still Hanging On In Calais Citadel

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, June 2—Waves of German infantrymen wallowing waist-deep in Dunkerque's protecting floodwaters launched a supreme effort today to wrest that Channel port from the Allies, but the French high command proclaimed tonight that Dunkerque's defenses "still hold."

The French called the battle against the German *Blitzkrieg* to the English Channel a historic example of "heroic tenacity."

The greater part of the battered armies drawn back to the Channel coast, to the Dunkerque exit from the "hell in Flanders," has embarked, said the night French communique.

Nazis Using 15 Divisions

French military circles estimated Germany had thrown fifteen divisions—around 200,000 men—in the assault to wipe out the Allies' last foothold in the Flanders battle zone.

The high command declared that instead of the Allied surrender which Germany had counted on since the withdrawal to Dunkerque was ordered, the Reich's legions had been compelled to fight "incessantly under the most severe and violent conditions."

The retreat was pictured as an epic rear-guard action which kept the enemy under constant fire and subject to "numerous" counter-attacks.

Example Of "Heroic Tenacity"

"This retreat was accomplished by troops pressed on all sides, deprived of rest for twenty days and suddenly uncovered on their left by the capitulation of King Leopold," said the communique.

"This will remain an example of heroic tenacity in the history of the French and British armies."

Germany paid for her successes, the French said, with "immense loss of life and material."

Allied troops, whose lines of supply were still cut, including the little British garrison holding the Calais citadel, were being supplied by planes which parachuted food and ammunition.

War On Somme Slackens

While the no-quarter contest for Dunkerque raged on in what the French call a "reciprocal strategical pause" in the war, the fighting eased along the Somme and Aisne rivers and the Eastern front.

The latter action was confined to "artillery fire and some automatic arms fire in the region of Rethel," said the high command.

The semi-official Telefrance Agency declared that German air raids this week end on Marseille and other ports of southeastern France, in which the Germans were said to have lost twelve planes, were intended to show Italy she can count on German support in any action against France.

Nazis Again Raid Rhone

Alarms were shrilled in the southeast early today in the Rhone Valley and anti-aircraft guns barked long and loud at the invaders. An official report said five German bombers were shot down yesterday.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—The British Broadcasting Corporation reported forty more casualties in a bombing of Lyon today.]

Several industrial towns and even the health resort of Aix-les-Bains were reported attacked yesterday.

Havas news agency said the raiders aimed at railway lines, among other objectives. The French acknowledged that a British merchant ship was hit at Marseille and placed casualties at fifty-six dead and one hundred wounded.

"There is no doubt," Havas added, "that the German command is seeking during the present period of reciprocal strategical pause—a period which may be very brief—to collect information on the system of railway transportation of French troops."

The semi-official Telefrance agency said the raids "seem to have almost more political than military significance," and added:

"Coming at a moment when it is a question only of an early decision by Italy to abandon her present attitude for a policy of belligerence, there is no doubt that the Germans wished to show they are able to give support even in the southeast of France."

Nazi Guns Blast Dunkerque

At Dunkerque the German guns were said to be pouring out a ceaseless bombardment to cover the infantry movements

and blast the British and French from their fiercely held point of debarkation from Flanders fields.

Merciless combat developed as the Nazi soldiers, no longer shielded by tanks, plunged into the flood from opened coastal canals.

Wave after wave of German troops strove to cross the water hazard, it was said, and each showed great gaps as the individual attacks ended. The survivors stumbled back to the high ground and the dead and wounded disappeared in the few feet of water.

Bursting shells churned the water into a muddy and bloody froth.

Next Move Awaited

That was the picture of the siege of Dunkerque as pieced together from reports reaching this capital as it awaited Germany's next move—against France on the Somme-Aisne line, about seventy miles from Paris, or against England, just across the Channel. At Dunkerque the English coast is about forty miles away, but only twenty-two from the Calais region.

The sea, let in around Dunkerque to form a great protecting moat like the water barrier of a medieval castle, almost encircled the city. Beaches extending for several miles on either side of Dunkerque were helpful in the embarkation of Allied troops, permitting a spreading out of the retiring forces.

It is said, and its deep, turf-covered galleries are safe shelters from bombs. Authorized sources declared 149

100 Warships Take Part

More than 100 Allied warships took part in the operations and more than 200 transport vessels ranging from large steamships to little more than launches came and went under intense fire and bombing, ferrying troops across the Channel to England.

Twenty-five miles down the coast from Dunkerque at Calais a little British garrison, cut off for a week and making a last stand in the thick-walled seventeenth century citadel, was reported beating off German attacks virtually engulfing that Channel port.

Citadel Built In 1678

Outnumbered, the garrison signaled last night it was still holding out. The British had taken refuge in the citadel after being forced back through Calais, step by step in heavy fighting.

The citadel was built by Marshal Sebastian Le Prestre, Marquis of Vauban, as part of the fortifications system started in northern France in 1678. Its thick walls have proved solid ramparts against German tanks.

German planes were shot down over Dunkerque Friday and Saturday and that forty-four German tanks had been put out of commission by one Allied infantry division.

France extended her army zone, which takes in Paris, to include twenty-two additional departments in Central France and along the Western Coast.

Telephones in all cigar stores, cafes, restaurants, garages and hotels used for outside communication were ordered cut off at once in Paris and towns and cities throughout northeastern France. Private long-distance calls were prohibited.

These were similar to precautions put in effect at the outset of the war to guard against fifth-column activities.

Meanwhile, Premier Paul Reynaud visited the Somme front with vice Premier Henri Philippe Petain and Raoul Dautry, Minister of Armament, on his return to Paris said "the morale of the army was never higher."

A communique, issued by Reynaud's

office, said the ministers "congratulated the command for the energy and speed with which a defense organization, remarkably adapted to the present phase of the war, has been achieved."

FOUR-FIFTHS OF B. E. F. SAVED, EDEN REVEALS

140,000 Back Home From Flanders, And They're Still Alive

78 Nazi Bombers Downed In Day At Dunkerque, British Announce

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 2—More than four-fifths of the British Expeditionary Force has been saved from the German trap in Flanders in an "epic" fight, Anthony Eden, War Secretary, declared tonight while an aroused Britain feverishly prepared to battle a German invasion which is generally regarded as inevitable.

The War Secretary broadcast his praise of the B. E. F. to the empire and to the United States, asserting that the "loss to us has been heavy" but the "bulk" of the B. E. F. has been rescued.

2 Bombs Dropped In Norfolk

In the midst of intense home defense preparations, an unidentified aircraft dropped two bombs on open country in Norfolk county, about one hundred miles northeast of London and opposite German-held Holland. Authorities made no comment aside from the announcement.

Later the sound of rapid machine-gun fire was heard off the southeast coast of England, followed by heavy anti-aircraft shooting. Searchlights swept the skies and aircraft engines roared out at sea. No air-raid warnings were sounded.

Watchful Eye Kept On Italy
Meanwhile, Britons kept a watchful eye on Italy's Premier Benito Mussolini and the Mediterranean.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, soon after assuming office, it was reported, sent a personal letter to il Duce.

Contents of the letter were not made public, but it was understood the Italian Government was informed of willingness of Britain and France for Italy to take part in peace negotiations at the end of the war when her territorial ambitions in the Mediterranean area would be considered.

140,000 Already Back Home

Eden's brief talk indicated more than 140,000 British soldiers had been brought home safely—and they still are arriving. The B. E. F. originally contained 175,000 soldiers but no official figures have been made available on its strength at the time the Blitzkrieg struck May 10.

The Secretary spoke shortly after the Royal Air Force reported new triumphs in its ceaseless battle against the Nazi air force in the Dunkerque area, where Allied troops were working for their hazardous voyage across the fire-swept English Channel.

78 Nazi Bombers Downed In Day

The Air Ministry announced that its fighter pilots had established a new record for themselves yesterday by destroying or seriously damaging seventy-eight German bombers and fighting planes at Dunkerque. Sixteen British planes were missing.

Then the Ministry in a second communique reported that fighter planes had destroyed thirty-five German aircraft thus far today at a cost of eight missing fighters.

The Air Ministry also said the British airmen were pounding German communications and ammunition dumps in support of the rear-guard fight put up by the Allies as they retreat toward Dunkerque and await ships.

Eden's speech, emphasizing the need for more war supplies and calling upon the people to "work as never before," coincided with the launching of a vast agricultural program designed to bolster Britain's food supply.

Motorist Killed By Sentry

At the same time, a constant stream of war-weary British and French soldiers poured into the country and the Home Guard pushed the coordination of secret defense plans intended to combat any invasion by Germany—whether by sea or from the air.

A strict watch is being kept on Britain's roads. One Essex motorist died today of rifle wounds, suffered

when he failed to answer a sentry's challenge to halt on the highway. Four others in his car were injured.

On some roads every automobile is being stopped and searched. The public has been warned that sentries are ready to shoot anyone approaching key spots.

With the Nazis standing at the crossroads—poised either for an assault upon England or a drive against Paris,

or both—the Britons were taking every precaution.

Part Of Rear Guard Arrives

An indication that the British retreat may be nearly completed was seen in the arrival in England of a British brigade which was reported to have been part of the rear guard. The brigade, in the Flanders battle from start to finish, was credited with marching over forty miles on one day of the campaign.

Of the original British Expeditionary Force of 175,000 men, it was said unofficially yesterday that only one division, considered only a remnant of its normal strength of 15,000 men, remained as a rear guard with two French divisions.

Farm Program Outlined

To plug holes bored in the nation's food supply by Germany's occupation of Denmark and Holland, Robert S. Hudson, Minister of Agriculture, broadcast a plan to increase the production of every one of Britain's 300,000 farms, cultivate derelict land, raise wages and prices for farm products and stem the drift of labor from the farms to other industries.

Hudson appealed for 5,000 more women workers for the farms. He disclosed that 70,000 workers had left the fields since the war began last September.

The agricultural reorganization envisages the drafting of thousands of conscientious objectors for farm work and the release of 40,000 agricultural workers now on municipal road projects.

"A decent price for the farmer is now accepted as Government policy," Hudson said.

Veterans, Children On Move

Thousands of men and children were on the move today—British and French soldiers reaching England from what they described as the "hell" of Flanders and 48,000 London children leaving the eastern and southern coastal areas for "safer" regions in Wales and central England.

It was the second trek to safety for the children, who were sent from London when the war began.

The withdrawal of the trapped Allied columns through besieged Dun-

kerque went on despite heavy German fire and attacks.

Many of the battle-stained troops were in the firing lines just a few hours before they embarked. Some of them almost completely buried themselves in the sand of the shell-torn beach at Dunkerque while awaiting their turns on boats.

The weary columns were fed at wayside stations and taken to camps and depots for short leaves.

Shuttle Across Channel

The navy, lauded by the troops as their rescuer, shuttled a motley collection of craft ceaselessly back and forth across the fire-swept Channel. Exhausted crews were replaced with fresh men. Some sailors fell down and slept on hard sidewalks after being relieved from days and nights of continuous service under constant attacks.

British factories worked night and

day throughout the week end, forging weapons for defense against invasion and to re-equip the army withdrawn from Flanders.

The War Office disclosed that the army needs more youths from 18 to 19½ years old for "very important duties" in the home defense. These, at the same time, would be trained for army service which they begin at the age of 20.

The press lauded the navy, Gen.

Lord Gort, commander of the British Expeditionary Force, and the B. E. F. itself while sifting arguments for and against the expected German attempt to invade Britain.

machine-gunned by Nazi planes until it had to abandon its trucks and proceed on foot.

McCulloch said they found a motor launch on a river near the coast but couldn't float it. McCulloch swam to another launch for help just as a strafing plane swooped down.

Got Launch Floated

He said his group, led by a British officer, finally got the launch floated and crossed the English Channel on it.

Boatmen who helped ferry troops from Dunkerque beach to the ships standing offshore, returned to England today, some after fifty hours' duty. One motor boat, which towed eight small boats in repeated trips to the larger craft, had a 15-year-old boy in its crew.

The coxswain said the first words they heard when they reached the Flanders coast was the exclamation of an infantry officer:

"Thank God, there are such men as you!"

Baled Water With Hats

"Explosions kept going on around us all the time," the coxswain said. "The motor boat was nearly blown out of the water time and again. Every trip the small boats were loaded to the thwarts and soldiers baled water with their tin hats. Once we carried fifty Highlanders. We kept on until all troops in that and other parts of the beach had been removed."

At this port's railroad station the tired troops came in momentary contact with some of the 48,000 children the Government was moving from the imperiled coastal areas to the safety

British Veterans Tell Of Escape From Norway

London, June 2 (P)—Ten veterans of Britain's ill-fated campaign in Norway returned today with a tale of escape that rivaled stories of the Allied withdrawal from Flanders.

The party, which landed at a Scottish port, said they were separated from their main force in fighting at Otta, in the Gudbrands Valley south of Dombas. It took them three weeks of trudging through the mountains, in snow five feet deep and

with only the scantiest food supplies, to reach the coast, where they obtained a rowboat.

They were able to lay in some provisions, and spent the next ten days in the boat until they reached an island where they got a motor boat to take them to Scotland. The boat broke down and a trawler finally towed them into port.

Their spokesman, Private Robert Ogle, said that once during their trek to the Norwegian coast they stopped at a house to get food and were met by a German officer and an orderly, who told them they were prisoners.

"I pulled the pin out of a hand grenade and kept them at bay until we could get back into the woods and escape," Ogle said.

"We had a Bren gun that stood us in good stead once when we ran into an enemy party twenty yards below us on a mountainside. They started firing but we wiped them out."

"Once, as we hid in a house, 5,000 Nazi troops marched past us."

kerque yesterday, destroyed five bombers and dispersed the remainder of the Nazi formation in a thirteen-minute battle, the Air Ministry reported tonight.

Telling the story of the three-against-forty, the ministry said the Germans formed three banks. The Junkers 87s and 88s were ready to dive-bomb transports off Dunkerque; a string of Heinkel 111s (bombers) was above them and Messerschmitt fighters were on guard high overhead.

"In thirteen minutes of action, three Junkers 87 dive bombers were shot down, two dived away out of control and the rest of the formation was driven off," the ministry said. "The Hudsons escaped without even a bullet hole."

A British fighter pilot was credited by the ministry with "worrying" a German bomber into a crash after the Briton's ammunition had run out.

Over the Dunkerque area yesterday, it was said, the pilot encountered a German Junkers, but his cartridge drums had been emptied.

The Air Ministry said the pilot dived at the Junkers' tail and "worried the enemy so much by a succession of

land Justice," above an unsheathed sword. It proclaimed its policy as completely anti-Democratic and said it marched under the banner of the Catholic revolutionary movement.

The first issue of this paper attacked the Government of Columbia and insulted grossly the French military mission here, charging that it was composed of officers who had fled from the Nazi attack in Flanders. The paper praises loudly the current actions and ideals of Nazi Germany.

NAZIS PREDICT MIGHTY DRIVE AIMED AT PARIS

Berlin, June 2—German Air Raids On South France

[By the Associated Press]
Berlin, June 2—A mighty Nazi drive

aimed at Paris was predicted by military observers today after German air raids on the French harbor of Marseille abruptly spread the war to the shores of the Mediterranean, a bare one hundred miles from Italy.

With Italy apparently on the fence awaiting Premier Mussolini's decision for war or peace, the German high command reported today that two great merchant ships had been set afire in Marseille harbor, the busiest in France.

The bombers then headed up the Rhone Valley, important French industrial region, dropping bombs on the rail line between Marseille and Lyon.

Not Far From Border

Marseille is about one hundred miles from the French-Italian frontier and only a little farther from the French island of Corsica, which Fascists have demanded for their empire.

While the war theater broadened suddenly to the South, the Germans continue to press retreating Allies in the Dunkerque area.

The high command reported that Nieupoort, French Channel port east of the embarkation point of the withdrawing British Expeditionary Force, had fallen into German hands after sharp fighting, along with Adinkerke and Ghyselde.

Dunkerque Holding Out

The British continued to hold embattled Dunkerque in the face of a constant blast of artillery fire and pulverizing bombardment by German warplanes, the high command acknowledged.

But DNB said the number of French and English soldiers drowned in the Channel from ships sunk in the withdrawal "represents probably the strength of several divisions."

A DNB dispatch from the front predicted the fall of Dunkerque, declaring the German air force would "see to it that the last resistance is broken."

"One ship after another has been sunk by the German air force and navy on the (French) coast, in the Channel or in the North Sea," the agency said, and the British transport fleet at Dunkerque has been dispersed or destroyed.

200 Cannon Seized

There still was no tabulation of the amount of booty taken in Flanders and Artois, but the communique said 200 cannon of all sizes were taken from one Allied army alone.

Recapitulating the successes of German air squadrons against Allied sea-power, it said:

Tommy Tells How 41 Fled From Flanders In Open Boat

British And Belgians Cross Channel Despite Bombs.
Boy Of 15 Helps To Ferry Troops

[By the Associated Press]

A Southeast Coast Port in England, June 2—Thomas McCulloch, a truck driver with the British Expeditionary Force, today told how he and a party of forty that included thirty Belgian soldiers escaped to England in a motor launch.

He said his unit, withdrawing after the surrender of the Belgian army by King Leopold III, was bombed and

of Wales and central England. There were scores of school girls, carrying dolls and gas masks, rucksacks, schoolbooks and cricket bats. They marched into the station, passing the troops, who were taking a different train.

The grimy soldiers and the neat little girls saluted one another with waves of the hand—some grave, some gay.

3 U. S.-MADE PLANES ROUT 40 NAZI CRAFT

Hudson Bombers' Dunkerque Exploit Recounted By British Air Ministry

5 Enemy Raiders Reported Destroyed, 35 Dispersed In 13-Minute Battle

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 2—Three American-built Hudson bombers, attacking forty German bombers and fighter planes just as they were about to pour death on Allied transports off Dun-

"In all, four warships and eleven transports with a total tonnage of 54,000 have been sunk. Fourteen warships (two cruisers, two light cruisers, one anti-aircraft cruiser, six destroyers, two torpedo boats and one speedboat), as well as forty-eight merchant ships with a total tonnage of

160,000 have been damaged by bomb hits.

"Numerous boats, longboats and tugboats were capsized and troop concentrations on the beach at Dunkerque successfully attacked with bombs."

Nelson Not Mentioned

There was no mention in today's communique of the sinking of the 33,950-ton British battleship Nelson, one of Britain's newest and mightiest dreadnaughts, announced yesterday by an authorized spokesman at a foreign press conference.

The German press carried stories of the reported sinking under New York date line, quoting the American press.

The communique omitted also reports on activity on the main battle front from the channel at Abbeville along the Somme and Aisne rivers to Montmedy.

But military observers were awaiting a tremendous offensive on this line, the road to Paris.

They expected, however, that a drive on the French capital would not consist merely of a frontal assault on the Allies' defenses across northern France.

Flank Attacks Urged

Gen. Paul Hasse noted in several newspapers that Count Alfred von Schlieffen, author of the famed "Schlieffen plan," in addition to his much-quoted deathbed remark, "Keep my right flank strong," had another lesson which he never grew tired of preaching.

That was that a frontal attack led only to "ordinary victories"—not to destruction of the enemy. That, he contended, can be accomplished only by outflanking both enemy wings, leaving no exit.

It was this operation that Adolf Hitler's legions employed in the Belgian campaign and it seemed probable that the inventor of the Blitzkrieg would use the same technique, with modifications, in the drive generally believed to be about ready to begin.

French Position Shaken

A military writer in the Berlin newspaper *Boersen Zeitung* said the extent to which the French military position had been shaken by the first three weeks of the Western offensive was shown in three ways:

First, he said, the French high command never was in position to carry out an offensive to relieve the Allied armies encircled in the North.

Second, the British fleet did not dare go to the protection of French and Belgian harbors to save the B. E. F. because of the superiority of the German air force.

Third, British and French air forces were not in a position to stave off the fate of the trapped armies.

FINAL PLUNGE IS EXPECTED IN ROME ANY DAY

Call Not General, But By
Individual Summonses,
Ansaldo Says

Fascist Editor Indicates
Nation Seeks To Make
Its Weight Felt

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, June 2—The authoritative Fascist editor, Giovanni Ansaldo, disclosed today that Italy is mobilizing in preparation for entrance into the war, generally expected any day.

"Mobilization is under way," declared Ansaldo, editor of Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano's newspaper, *Il Telegrafo*, of Leghorn, in his weekly broadcast to Italian troops.

He explained, however, that it was being conducted by individual summonses rather than by the alarming general call of former times.

Irrked By Inferiority

Ansaldo indicated Italy's reason for entering the war was to make her weight felt as a nation whose people could not tolerate a position of inferiority as well as gaining a share of the spoils from the British and French empires.

Political circles assumed that Premier Mussolini told President Roosevelt as much in a recent exchange of messages between them. Responsible Italians said the Duce undoubtedly stated his position frankly.

Whether Mr. Roosevelt has raised the possibility of unfavorable American reaction to an Italian war move was not possible to ascertain. But this was considered possible in the light of new statements volunteered by authoritative Fascists Friday that threats were not likely to influence Mussolini.

In any event, the impression that Italy would be in the war within a fortnight, if not sooner, was intensified after the exchange of messages.

There was no information available in any Italian quarter on the recent interview by Dino Alfieri, new Italian Ambassador to Germany, with Adolf Hitler, but diplomats considered it likely that the envoy discussed Italy's future action with Hitler.

Ansaldo declared the Italian people must know why they are likely to be called to war and named the reasons as moral and political.

Of the first, he demanded to know "how a people like ours, with all our energy, could remain outside a great contest like the present one, in which all the great peoples of Europe are participating and which will decide the destiny of Europe."

Would Signify Decadence

"If Italy should stay out of the contest," he declared, "it would signify irreparable decadence, a kind of disqualification."

"You would suffer consequences of this disqualification because to be Italians would mean to be feeble, cowardly."

"We must then act to maintain our moral position and affirm it. That means fight."

Discussing political aspects of potential Italian intervention, Ansaldo named Corsica, Tunisia, Gibraltar and Suez as Italian objectives.

All these, he said, "control our independence. . . . These controls, these annoyances must disappear."

"Italy must achieve this by its own means and with its own victories. To wait until satisfaction of our claims should rain from heaven would be to act like fools."

Mobilization "Calmer"

Ansaldo explained that the Italian mobilization is "calmer and more moderate" than in the past.

For several weeks reservists have been receiving pink cards calling them up individually, the authorities thus obviating the necessity of posting a general mobilization proclamation.

With this system, Ansaldo declared, "ever stronger contingents" are reaching concentration points while additional reserves still are unmobilized—"although they very well may find their summons on their return home from work."

Time A Mystery

When these forces might be sent into action to realize Italy's "aspirations" remained tonight an unanswered question on every Italian's lips.

Many had thought that the day might be Tuesday, when the Cabinet meets.

However, the newspaper *Il Resto del Carlino* said that date was excluded. It expressed the conviction, nevertheless, that Italy would move "soon."

If the precedent of the Ethiopian war is followed, neither the Cabinet nor the superior body, the Fascist Grand Council, necessarily would meet before Italy goes into action.

Allied Broadcasters Join In Plea To Italian People

New York, June 2 (AP)—British and French broadcasters joined today in a declaration that there are no differences between the Allies and Italy which negotiations and good will could not cure.

"The Allied Governments had for a long time past endeavored to meet all legitimate Italian aspirations," said a short-wave broadcast of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

"But the Italian Government has never been willing to enter into any conversation on that topic."

"There are no differences between Great Britain and Italy which require armed solutions or which could not be solved by mutual good will. Great Britain desires nothing but friendship with Italy, a friendship which follows a real community of interest."

"If the Italian Government decides to enter the war the responsibility will be hers, and Great Britain will know how to meet the aggression."

The French broadcast was in similar vein—an appeal to the Italian people to stay out of war and an assertion that all differences between France and Italy could be removed by negotiations.

The broadcasts were picked up by the CBS listening station.

Rome Hears Allies Plan To Seize Tangier as Base

Anti-Italian Campaign Reported
in French North Africa

ROME, June 2 (AP)—Stefani, the Italian official news agency, declared today that inhabitants of the international settlement of Tangiers, Morocco, were disturbed by rumors that the Allies intended to land troops there. The agency said the

plan was to land troops and use them to oppose Spanish demands for Gibraltar.

"A campaign of incitement against Italians" is in progress also in French-owned Algeria and at Casablanca, French Morocco, Stefani said.

ITALY'S
LONDON, JUNE 2, (AP)—-- ZENITH MILITARY PREPARATIONS BEGUN
LAST FALL HAVE REACHED A CONCLUSIVE STATE, GIOVANNI ANSALDO, EDITOR
ITALIAN
OF FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO'S NEWSPAPER IL TELEGAFO
OF LEGHORN, SAID TODAY IN A RADIO BROADCAST HEARD IN LONDON.
"ITALIAN MOBILISATION HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT SILENTLY
AND METHODICALLY--NOT TUMULTUOUSLY AS ELSEWHERE," ANSALDO DECLARED
IN A MESSAGE TO THE HIS NATION'S ARMED FORCES.
"JUST AS YESTERDAY OUR SOLDIERS FOLLOWED THE CALL TO
ARM CALMLY AND WITH FORTITUDE," HE ADDED, "SO TODAY AND TOMORROW
THEY WILL BE READY TO FIGHT AT THE ORDER OF THE DUCE."

Fleeing Nazis Wreck Narvik Port for Year

Destroy Docks and Plug Channels, Plan to Ruin Railroad to Ore Mines

STOCKHOLM, June 2 (AP).—German troops retreating from Narvik have rendered that Norwegian ore port useless for a year, a correspondent of the official Norwegian news agency reported today. The correspondent said that the Narvik harbor was filled with a "forest of masts of sunken ships" and that the channels leading to the dock were hopelessly blocked with more than thirty hulks.

Docks, loading equipment and electric plants all are wrecked, he said, and it will take months to clear the harbor to resume ore shipments, let alone to repair the docks and the railroad line to the Swedish ore mines, which line the retreating Germans are expected to blow up.

The correspondent said that between 400 and 500 Allied and Norwegian prisoners captured by the Germans were left at Narvik when the Nazis retreated. The Allies are increasing their pressure on the withdrawing Nazis, the correspondent said.

L-Train Says Majority Of 'Chutists Were Slain Cites Death of 15 of 16 in One Plane in Holland

LONDON, June 2 (AP).—Authoritative sources, basing their estimates partly on the evidence of German prisoners, said today a majority of the German parachute troops dropped in Holland were killed.

"Amazing examples" cited by these sources included a reported case of sixteen German infantrymen in one plane, of whom only one prisoner survived. In another, they said, of ten men who tried to land, three were killed in the air and four were shot when they reached earth.

British Pilot Tricks Nazi Into Crash Without Firing

By The Associated Press.
LONDON, June 2 (AP).—A British fighter pilot was credited by the Air Ministry tonight with "worrying" a German bomber into a crash after the Briton's ammunition had run out.

Over the Dunkerque area on Saturday, it was said, the pilot encountered a Junkers bomber but his cartridge drums had been emptied.

The Air Ministry said the pilot dived at the Junkers' tail and "worried the enemy so much by a succession of stunts that ultimately he made a fatal error in trying to turn and went crashing into the ground."

Troops From Flanders Prefer Sleep To Glory

Sailors Who Helped in Evacuation
Take Naps On Bare Sidewalks
After Landing

LONDON, June 2 (AP).—Glory aplenty waited the British and French soldiers and sailors home from Flanders, but what most of them wanted to do was sleep.

Some British sailors who worked days and nights under constant strain went to sleep on bare sidewalks soon after landing.

Several French companies marched from the landing dock with smart military precision, but most of the soldiers fell asleep immediately upon entering their trains.

France Expands Army Zone

PARIS, June 2 (AP).—France extended today the army zone, which takes in Paris, to include twenty-two additional departments in central France and along the western coast.

LONDON, June 2 (AP).—Of the original British Expeditionary Force of 175,000 men, it was said unofficially that only one division, considered only a remnant of its normal strength of 15,000 men, remained as a rear guard with two French divisions.

Barbara Gives 10 Ambulances

LONDON, June 2 (AP).—The Daily Mail's columnist, Charles Graves, said today Countess Haugwitz Reventlow, the former Barbara Hutton, had cabled from Santa Monica, Cal., an order for ten ambulances for an ambulance unit to be operated by her friends.

Reynaud Tells America Of Gratitude to Red Cross

Broadcasts Thanks for Aid of
'Big-Hearted Nation'

PARIS, June 2 (AP via radio).—Premier Paul Reynaud, speaking in English to the United States today on "The Work of the Red Cross in the War," said that France in these distressing times "is especially appreciative of the gestures of those who have remained her faithful friends and have been in a position to help her." Of these, he said, the Red Cross has been among the foremost.

"With its inexhaustible generosity, it has been the admirable spokesman of the big-hearted nation which has always set a great example," the Premier said, adding that he spoke in the name of Belgians, Dutch, British and others as well.

"I know the Red Cross is getting ready for action," he said, adding that France was already setting up an organization to assist the Red Cross in distribution of aid to refugees.

"Thus, at the very time when brutal force pursues its action of destruction and of death the American Red Cross and its French protegee are affirming the victorious power of righteous humanity."

Brother Of Reputed 'Haw Haw' Jailed In Purge Of Fascists

Frank Joyce Arrested By Scotland Yard Detectives
In Campaign Against Fifth Columnists

[By the Associated Press]

LONDON, Monday, June 3.—Frank Joyce, 22-year-old brother of William Joyce, identified in some British quarters as "Lord Haw Haw," the Oxford-speaking German radio broadcaster, was arrested today under defense regulations and confined to Brixton jail.

Scotland Yard detectives arrested Joyce Saturday night. Another brother, Quentin, 25, an Air Ministry clerk until the outbreak of the war, had been interned for some time for his propaganda activities.

Frank was employed on the British Broadcasting Company technical staff until early this year. The brothers were members of the National Socialist League, a Fascist organization, which was disbanded last August.

Arrest of Joyce followed by little more than a week the arrest of Sir

Oswald Mosley, leader of the British Union of Fascists, and several of his followers in a vigorous drive to cleanse Britain of fifth columnists.

under new legislation giving the Churchill Government dictatorial powers and permitting the death penalty for treachery.

At the time of Mosley's arrest, Lord Elibank, in the House of Lords, implied that Mosley may have had a connection with "Lord Haw Haw," so-called by the British because his Oxonian accent has an authentic ring and because his broadcasts poke plenty of derision at the British.

"How do we know that this man (Haw Haw) is not receiving information from his friends in British Fascist groups?" demanded Lord Elibank. "... Sir Oswald Mosley has a great deal to answer for."

For some time, most Britons have concluded that the nightly broadcaster was a traitorous Englishman.

The Daily Herald said "Haw Haw's" voice had been identified as Joyce's by the former Mrs. William Joyce. She lives in a Sussex village.

THIRD SHIP IN 24 HOURS IS CAPTURED

Germans Have Been
Operating Between Baden
And Rhone Valley

Crew Attempts To Burn Craft, But Captors Threaten Death

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, June 2.—Swiss fighting planes shot down another German bomber today—the third in twenty-four hours.

The aerial violation of Swiss territory was coincident with massed German bombing raids from the Rhine air fields against the rich industrial region of the Rhone Valley in France.

The first two Nazi planes were brought down yesterday afternoon, one within sight of the Swiss capital. The one destroyed today was returning from a Rhone Valley raid and crossed Swiss territory near Yverdon on Neuchatel Lake, ignoring the warning of Swiss anti-aircraft batteries.

A Swiss fighting plane tried to warn the German pilot back, but the bomber suddenly opened fire. The Swiss returned the shots, and the bomber burst into flames.

The crew managed to put out the fire and the plane landed in a field, where it was surrounded by Swiss soldiers who had seen the fight.

A German officer and three members of the crew drew revolvers while the fifth member tried to set the plane on fire. When the Swiss warned they would shoot, the officer and his companions surrendered and the plane was seized.

Since Saturday morning German planes have been operating from bases in Baden and the Black Forest against the Rhone Valley objectives.

It was reported from Berlin and in diplomatic quarters in Bern that Italy plans to enter the war when Allied aviation becomes sufficiently crippled to no longer threaten industries of the Po Valley.

The sudden concentration of German bombing raids on Rhone Valley airports and plane factories is believed designed to show the Italians they have little to fear from the French air force.

DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND

LONDON, June 2 (AP).—The Duke of Northumberland, 27, the ninth to hold a dukedom created in 1766, was killed in action, it was announced today. He died fighting in France in his father's old regiment, the Grenadier Guard. The Duke, known a year ago as the

largest single owner of coal properties in England, created a stir when he temporarily quit his 200-room castle for a 20-room house nearby because of heavy taxes and declining royalties.

At that time, he drew an annual income of \$345,000 from coal royalties. Death duties on the estate inherited from his father, who died in 1930, were estimated at £1,000,000.

His brother, Lord Hugh Algernon Percy, 16, a second lieutenant in the Northumberland yeomanry, becomes the new duke.

Jammed Like Troopship, Manhattan Leaves Genoa

Genoa, June 2 (AP).—The United States liner Manhattan, jammed like a troopship with American and foreign refugees, sailed today for New York.

Almost 2,200 passengers were aboard, nearly three times the ship's normal capacity.

The sailing was delayed a day because of the crush of applicants for accommodations, but many were left behind.

At Least 1,000 Left Behind
Steamship agents said at least 1,000 persons hoping to embark on the Manhattan were left behind.

Two smaller American liners, the President Harrison and the Excambion, due to sail tomorrow or Tuesday, were booked to capacity.

Their hopes now are pinned on the United States liner Washington, due at Bordeaux, France, Tuesday.

United States Lines officials, however, were not sure whether the Washington would call at Genoa after leaving the French port. They assumed that a decision would depend on whether Italy entered the war by that time.

Americans Given Precedence

Third-class passengers, more than two-thirds of those on board, stood in line from early morning for the formalities of embarkation. Although precedence was given to Americans, they were forced to battle through crowds of unhappy refugees from northern and central Europe who resignedly awaited their turn.

Scores of British, French, Canadians and Australians, after waiting hours, were told they could not embark because they had failed to obtain exit visas, now required by Italian authorities on passports of citizens of the Allied countries.

Crush Renewed Aboard Ship
Once aboard the liner, passengers found their troubles were by no means

over. Several hundred had no cabin assignments and were compelled to sit on trunks on deck while emergency dormitory arrangements were completed.

Every foot of cabin space was made

available. Cabins normally occupied by three persons were fitted for seven. The rich and not-so-prosperous were compelled to make sacrifices in privacy and comfort.

Ship's officers suggested that those who complained read a letter from William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador to France, prominently posted on the ship's bulletin board. It advised all citizens to reconcile themselves to discomfort by accepting the emergency conditions.

Many Woeful Tales Told

Many woeful tales were told by passengers. Many foreign refugees had abandoned all their possessions in flight. One Belgian from Antwerp, accompanied by his wife and child, said they traveled eighteen days in refugee columns which were continuously bombed and machine-gunned by Nazi planes.

The family boarded the Manhattan with little more than the clothes they wore, looked around, and then smiled wryly. For all the discomfort, they said, "it looked like paradise."

Mrs. Myron Taylor Aboard

Among the Manhattan's passengers was Mrs. Myron Taylor, wife of President Roosevelt's personal representative to the Vatican. Taylor stayed behind.

The Conte di Savoia arrived from New York without making its scheduled stop at Naples.

The Conte di Savoia is berthed beside Italy's other big liner, the Rex, which has remained in port since her sailing was canceled May 29.

Belligerents Notified Of Sailing From Galway

Washington, June 2 (AP).—The United States notified all of Europe's warring nations tonight that the liner President Roosevelt had sailed from Galway, Ireland, with Americans fleeing from the conflict.

This step was taken to avoid any possibility that the plainly marked ship might be mistaken for a belligerent vessel and fired upon.

The State Department was advised by the United States Lines that the President Roosevelt, now moving through waters which this Govern-

ment regards as in the combat zone, had 720 passengers aboard.

No notice of the sailing of another American liner, the Manhattan, from Genoa, Italy, was sent to the belligerents because its route was not through the officially defined combat area.

George VI Riddles Target With Bren Machine Gun Surprised Fire Is 'So Steady,' in Tour of Arms Plant

LONDON, June 2 (AP).—King George VI tried out a Bren machine gun today and got sixty shots in or close to the bull's-eye at 200 yards. While a score of army officers, munitions officials and newspaper men watched, the monarch blazed away. "I had no idea it was so steady," he said, as the last bullet whined toward the target.

King George passed two hours touring a gun factory where, under the stress of war-time needs, operations now go on seven days a week. He watched glowing steel being pounded into gun barrels under pneumatic hammers, and workers tooling precision instruments.

He saw, too, the first of the rifles brought back from Flanders for repair. They were rusty from sea water and the wooden stocks were streaked with salt, as a result of the hazardous Channel crossing in the great retreat.

Latvian General In Moscow

Moscow, June 2 (AP).—Gen. Kirchanis Berkis, Latvia's chief of staff and Minister of War, arrived today on what Latvian sources called an official courtesy visit.

Sweden to Move Children As Air Raid Precaution

But Premier Says Nation Is Not Threatened by War

STOCKHOLM, June 2 (AP) (via radio).—New measures to protect the Swedish population against air raids, including removal of 65,000 children from Stockholm and other large Swedish cities, were announced today. The children will be removed between June 10 and 15.

These measures were taken as Premier Per Albin Hansson told a congress of the Swedish Socialist party that Sweden was not threatened by the war and that he believed no one has aggressive intentions against the only Scandinavian nation thus far not invaded.

A Swedish civilian was shot and seriously wounded by a Swedish sentry acting under orders to prevent unknown persons from approaching a bridge near Upsala.

All bridges, railway crossings and industrial establishments in Sweden have been guarded closely for sev-

eral weeks. The Stockholm Central Railroad station may not be entered by foreigners without special permission.

British Warships Attack Nazis In Rana Fjord

Fighting Continues 180 Miles South Of Narvik—Cannonading Heard On Frontier

Stockholm, June 2 (AP).—Norwegians reaching the Swedish frontier today said that British warships had succeeded yesterday in forcing their way

into Rana fjord, about 180 miles south of Narvik, and had attacked Germans in Mo-I-Rana at the head of the fjord.

The fighting was said to be continuing today, and sounds of heavy cannonading could be heard on the Swedish frontier less than twenty miles away.

The Norwegians said the British apparently were attempting to cut off German troops who have been advancing northward from the Trondheim region.

Nazi Cemetery Biggest In Land

Stockholm, June 2 (AP) (via radio).—The correspondent of the Swedish newspaper Aftonbladet, returned from a trip through German-occupied Norway, reported today that the largest cemetery in Norway is German.

Declaring the Germans had suffered larger losses than at first reported in their occupation of the country, he said the new cemetery outside Oslo covers about 237 acres.

Nazi Planes Downed By Swedes, Is Report

Number Of Foreign Fighters In Maneuvers Inside Border, Communicate Asserts

Stockholm, Monday, June 3 (AP).—An official Swedish communique said today that "a great many foreign planes touched the Swedish-Norwegian border in districts of northern Lapland Sunday," and that the Swedish neutrality patrol opened fire several times, forcing down two German planes.

One plane was destroyed and the

crews "partly saved themselves," the communique said, by taking to parachutes. Two officers and seven men were interned, it was added.

TURKEY TOLD TO BE READY FOR CONFLICT

Premier Saydam Tells People Of "Obscure Movements" Abroad

Observers Point To Failure To Mention Allies' Assistance Pact

[By the Associated Press]

Ankara, Turkey, June 2—Premier Refik Saydam told the nation tonight that Turkey wants to stay out of the war, but warned his countrymen to be ready at any moment to defend their country.

"We all know we are out of war and want to remain out," the Premier said in a radio address. "But obscure movements go forth abroad and none can say where they may lead. So, don't for a single moment forget the obligation of taking up arms if need be for defense of the fatherland."

The Premier asserted Turkey's army is "ready to repel any aggression from any side."

No Mention Of Pact

Political circles attached importance to the fact that the Premier did not mention Turkey's mutual-assistance pact with Great Britain and France.

He referred to it obliquely, however, with the assertion that the foreign policy the Government has followed was "the best road for the security of the country."

While some observers interpreted the speech as a slight shift away from the Allies, it also was regarded as notice Turkey will fight if Italy moves in the eastern Mediterranean or the Balkans.

Fifth-Column Warning

But should Italy confine herself to attacking France or striking at Britain

in the western Mediterranean, many doubted if Turkey would go to war.

The Premier warned the people not to be unduly influenced by foreign radio propaganda and urged them to be alert for any "fifth-column activities" inside Turkey.

Solemnly Saydam impressed on his listeners the necessity for solidarity and preparedness for all eventualities in the face of the uncertain international situation.

BRITONS FLEEING BUDAPEST

Hope To Reach Allied Territory Before Italy Goes To War

BUDAPEST, June 2 (AP).—A number of British citizens, including some women members of the legation staff, left for England via Italy today, hoping to reach Allied territory before Italy goes to war.

Others prepared to leave on short notice for Turkey if the war spreads.

38 U. S.-Made Planes Being Flown To Allies

Fleet Halts In Maine En Route To Canada—Heavy Guard Set At Border Airport

Houlton, Maine, June 2 (AP).—Sixteen light American airplanes, which are to be sold to the Allies, arrived at Houlton Airport tonight from New York.

The ships — Stinson 105's — immediately were placed under heavy guard pending their transfer across the nearby Maine-New Brunswick border tomorrow.

The planes were the advance guard of a fleet of thirty-eight winging toward this Canadian border town.

FINNS' DEAD PUT AT 85,000

Soviet Reports 250,000 Wounded, Disputing War Data

MOSCOW, June 2 (AP).—The Leningrad military headquarters of Soviet Russia declared in a communique tonight that more than 70,000 Finns were killed and 15,000 others died of wounds in the recent Russo-Finnish war. The Finnish wounded totaled more than 200,000, it was said.

The communique declared that, in view of the Finnish announcement that Finnish casualties totaled 68,406, including 19,263 killed and 43,500 wounded, Leningrad military headquarters "believes it is its duty to state that the above data of official military authorities crudely distort the situation."

The communique reckoned that if the Finnish Army's strength was 600,000 at the start of the war and only about two-thirds could "be regarded as fit for fighting," the Finns were practically "without an army" when they capitulated.

800 Hudson Bombers Ordered, 500 Delivered

Los Angeles, June 2 (AP).—Hudson bombers, whose successful showing against German fighting craft was described in a British communique today, are regarded as among the best of their type in the Allies' aerial war machine, their manufacturer, the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, said today.

British forces have ordered 800 of the bombers, of which about 500 have been delivered. They are former Type 14 transports, redesigned for war use. Equipped with twin engines of 1,500 horsepower each, they have a maximum speed of about 280 miles an hour.

Carries Two Machine Gunners Possessing a fat, metal fuselage only about forty feet long, with a wingspan of seventy-five feet, the planes carry a pilot, copilot, bomber and two machine gunners. Racks are designed for heavy bomb loads.

One machine gunner is stationed in a top rear turret, while another lies on his stomach in the bottom of the fuselage and fires through a trap door at enemy planes below. The plane also has two machine guns mounted in front which the pilot fires through the propellers.

They chiefly are a reconnaissance

bomber, not intended for dogfight attack purposes, but if set upon by enemy craft are highly capable of defending themselves, aircraft officials said. They were used extensively in the North Sea in early days of the war in spotting German submarines and other water craft.

Equipped with shatter-proof glass cabins that provide excellent visibility, the bombers are well camouflaged in brown, green and silver and have a cruising range of approximately 2,000 miles.

have done for their own forces, we have been able to bring tens of thousands of our French Allies off with us from Dunkerque.

Nor is this effort ended. Four days ago not one of us would have dared to hope that the isolated Allied armies could have fought their way through the bottleneck to the coast.

These men have marched hundreds of miles. They have fought countless actions with an enemy that hemmed them in and pressed upon them from three sides.

British Better Men

The German high command proudly announced that they were surrounded. They have fought their way through. How have they achieved the seemingly impossible? Man for man, the British troops have proved themselves superior to the Germans whenever they have met them. All accounts show that the British Expeditionary Force took a toll of the enemy greatly in excess of that suffered by themselves. On at least two occasions, at Arras and on the Ypres Canal, the losses suffered by the German army were enormous.

So it is that at the last the German plans were foiled, and that despite the surrender of the Belgian army, our own troops and the French Allies with them have fought their way through.

Let me now state the sequence of events. At the call of the King of the Belgians, the B.E.F. advanced into Belgium and took up its positions on the river Deil. The advance lasted several days. Through events they could not control, our army had to come back in less than half that time. It did so with little confusion and with few losses. Seventy-five miles forward, a fight at the end of the advance, and seventy-five miles back, fighting all the way, all in the space of ten days.

Not A Man Lost

would be smarter than the work of men of our forces that I saw. The feeling of confidence was magnificent.

And so the British Expeditionary Force found itself back on the shore, with its strength in men and material almost intact, but meanwhile the German mechanized columns were pouring through the gap to the south, advancing across our lines of communication, biting ever deeper into our back areas.

Desperate efforts were made to stem the tide. Units who had been sent to France to supply some of the much-needed labor behind the lines were thrown into the fight and acquitted themselves splendidly. Others were sent to hold the Channel ports in an effort to keep open communications for the B. E. F.

Flanks Stood Firm

Some troops marched thirty-five miles in twenty-four hours. British brigades on the flanks stood firm, despite enormously extended frontage they had to defend. At one time the expeditionary force of nine divisions was holding a front of eighty miles. They held on, and they fought back.

On the west British troops defended the narrowing gap to the sea. Day after day the battle continued, and at the end of it they had fought themselves to a standstill, but they held their ground, and by doing so they enabled the remainder of the expeditionary force to get clear.

On the east, corps artillery coming into action against the enemy massing for attack inflicted such heavy casualties that the attack never developed.

Swam Canal For Maps

The stories of individual exploits at this time are legion: An anti-tank gunner who knocked out seven tanks; a hero who, after knocking out hostile tanks, swam a canal to bring back marked maps and other booty. But the

Anthony Eden's Speech

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 2—Following is the text of War Minister Anthony Eden's address as transcribed here by NBC:

In the battle of the ports which has been raging during the past three weeks, Germany has made great strategic gains. The loss to us in equipment and in material has been heavy, but there is now another side to this picture. The bulk of the British Expeditionary Force has been saved, and, quite apart from what the French

That was the first phase of the battle of the ports, and it was brilliantly executed. I have a report of one division which had not lost a single straggler

on that 150-mile march, and here is a quotation from an account of an eyewitness of our troops on the front. "No display of drill at Olympia

triumph is not the triumph of individuals, however gallant; it is the triumph of an army.

There is no braver epic in all our annals. There, then, is the story of the battle of the ports. From the moment of the collapse of the Belgian army, there was only one course left

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to the Allied armies, to hold the line around Dunkerque, the only port that remained, and to embark as many men as possible before their rear guards were overwhelmed.

Thanks to the magnificent and untiring cooperation of the Allied navies and air forces, we have been able to embark and save more than four-fifths of that British Expeditionary Force which the Germans claimed to have surrounded. The armies' debt to the Royal Navy, to the merchant navy and to the Royal Air Force can never be forgotten.

Germans Have Failed

We have been compelled to destroy much valuable material. We have suffered casualties. Once again our ally has to bear the invasion of the sacred soil of France. But the Germans, in spite of the huge losses which we know them to have suffered, have failed in their main object—to surround and annihilate the Allied armies in the north.

"The British Expeditionary Force still exists, not as a handful of refugees, but as a body of seasoned veterans. We have had great losses in equipment, but our men have gained immeasurably in experience of warfare and in self-confidence.

"The vital weapon of any army is its spirit. Ours has been tried and tempered in the furnace. It has not been found wanting. It is this refusal to accept defeat that is the guarantee of final victory. Our duty in this country is plain. We must make good our losses and we must win this war. To do that we must profit by the lessons of this battle. Brave hearts alone cannot stand up against steel.

More Planes Needed

We need more planes, more tanks, more guns. The people of this country work as never before. We must show the same qualities, the same discipline and the same self-sacrifice at home as the British Expeditionary Force have shown in the field.

The nation honors with proud reverence those who fell that their comrades might win through. The innumerable actions, the countless deeds of valor of the last week cannot all be recorded now. Each will have its place in history—soldiers, sailors, airmen who gave their lives to help. Theirs is an immortal memory. Their spirit must be our banner, their sacrifice our spur.

POPE BEGS BOTH SIDES TO EASE WAR'S HORRORS

Exhorts Belligerents To Keep Conflict As Humane As Possible

Pontiff Expresses Dismay Over Widening Area Of Fighting

[By the Associated Press]

Vatican City, June 2 (AP)—Pope Pius XII begged Europe's fighting nations today to keep their war as humane as possible.

"We beseech both belligerent sides to remember always those duties of humanity which do not lose any of their value under war law and morality," he said.

The Pontiff, replying to the greetings of the cardinals on the occasion of his name day, expressed dismay over the widening area of the conflict. He told them:

Expresses "Anguish"

"We consider it proper on this occasion to express our anguish and to emphasize our anguish in seeing how the treatment accorded non-combatants in more than one area is far from conforming to the principles of humanity.

"God is our witness that in declaring this truth as we must, we are

moved by neither partisanship nor consideration for any person.

"Personal considerations cannot be a guide to moral judgment concerning actions."

The Pope said populations in occupied areas should be treated "as in a similar case, an invader would like to see his own citizens treated."

Cites Rulers Of Government

He cited as elementary principles of Government in occupied areas "a respect for life, honor and the property of citizens; respect of the family and its rights, and, on the religious side, freedom of worship both in private and public, and spiritual aid suitable

for the respective peoples and their languages; freedom of religious instruction and education; security of ecclesiastical property and the privilege of bishops to correspond with their clergy and flocks in matters concerning the welfare of their souls."

The Pope said he extended his paternal love "to all our sons and daughters, both those of the German populations who are always dear to us and among whom we spent many years of our life, and to those of the Allied states to which we are also bound by so many pleasing and pious memories."

Referring specifically to the Polish nation, which he termed "sorely tried," the Pontiff expressed hope that comfort would not be long coming to it "and to all other noble people."

"The present war has now reached full intensity with clashes in the open field and with progressive destruction

and its ruins mount to gigantic proportions," he said.

"But the exterior material damage cannot be compared to the collapse of individuals and the destruction of the spiritual and moral character. What is more eloquent of the terrifying sign of progressive annihilation and the overturn of spiritual values which exists than the growing disintegration of the rule of law which is substituted by force which restrains and enchains and suffocates ethical and juridical impulses?"

Calls For Prayer

"And possibly is not the clear indication of this condition the fact that in some regions people which more than any others have been the traditional sponsors of peace have been dragged into war's hurricane?"

The Pope concluded with a call for further prayer "that the rulers of nations may be inspired by those great thoughts of moderation and peace which come from the heart, so that the cruel conflict and tragic destruction of peoples' well-being may cease and amid the ruins and tears there may be marked out and opened a path toward the temple of wholesome peace, sealed not by hate and the spirit of revenge but by the imprints of justice and noble majesty."

The Texts of the Day's War Communiques

French

PARIS, June 2 (AP)—The text of this morning's communiqué of the French High Command follows:

In the Dunkerque region our troops, resisting with admirable vigor incessant enemy attacks, succeeded in keeping every German effort in check, thus enabling the evacuation to continue actively during yesterday and last night despite bombing and artillery fire.

On the Somme the enemy attempted some raids that met with no results. On the remainder of the front there was artillery activity at various points.

The night communiqué of the French High Command follows:

Since the order was given to fall back on Dunkerque, French and British troops engaged on three fronts in the region of St. Omer, around Arras, and at Valenciennes and Courtrai, where they joined the Belgian Army, have obliged the enemy which counted on their surrender to fight incessantly under the most severe and violent conditions.

They occupied first the line of the Bassee and Scarpe Canal, then the Lys, then the ring bounded by Gravelines, Cassel, Ypres and Nieuport and finally the fortified camp itself, partly surrounded by inundations.

During each movement they manoeuvred in order to bring fire of artillery, aviation and tanks, continually holding the enemy in respect by numerous effective counter-attacks.

This retreat was accomplished by troops pressed on all sides, deprived of rest for twenty days and suddenly uncovered on their left by the capitulation of King Leopold. This will remain an example of heroic tenacity in the history of the French and British Armies.

Thanks to the bravery and implacable energy of the troops on the north the territorial success obtained by the enemy was compensated for by immense loss of life and material. The German force was severely tried and our armies, whose morale is higher than ever, are ready to face new combats.

The greater part of the troops drawn back toward the coast has already been embarked at Dunkerque, whose defenses still hold. France can be proud of the chiefs and soldiers of the heroic army of the North.

During the day of June 2 on the Somme and Aisne [rivers]

and the eastern fronts activity was confined to artillery fire and some automatic arms fire in the region of Rethel.

During the night of June 1-2, our planes continued to supply troops to the north.

Numerous deep reconnaissances were made over the region of Treves and south of the Black Forest.

The expedition yesterday in the southeast cost the enemy twelve planes so far counted.

German

BERLIN, June 2 (AP)—The text

of today's communiqué of the German High Command follows:

In hard fighting the coastal areas on both sides of Dunkerque, defended tenaciously by the British, were further narrowed from the east. Nieuport and the coast to the northwest are in German hands.

Adinkerke, west of Furnes, and Ghyselde, ten kilometers [about six miles] east of Dunkerque, were taken.

The number of prisoners and booty increased greatly yesterday. From one army alone 200 cannon of all calibers were taken.

On the southern front no particular events.

The air force on June 1 resisted attempts of the remainder of the defeated British Expeditionary Force to escape on ships lying off Dunkerque as already said in special announcements.

Successes of Stukas [dive bombers], fighting destroyer and pursuit squadrons, already have increased markedly in comparison with figures given earlier.

In all, four warships, and eleven transports with a total tonnage of 54,000, have been sunk. Fourteen warships (two cruisers, two light cruisers, one anti-aircraft cruiser, six destroyers, two torpedo boats and one speed boat) as well as forty-eight merchant ships with total tonnage of 160,000 have been damaged by bomb hits.

Numerous boats, longboats and tugboats were capsized and troop concentrations on the beach at Dunkerque successfully attacked with bombs.

In a renewed attack by German speed boats against part of the Belgian and French coast still in the hands of the enemy, one of these boats succeeded in sinking a heavily loaded transport steamer of 4,000 tons with a torpedo.

For the first time, fighting units of the air force attacked the harbor of Marseille and set two great merchant ships there afire

through bomb hits. The railroad line between Marseille and Lyon was damaged at several places by bomb hits.

Total enemy losses in the air June 1 were 58 airplanes. Of this number 42 were shot down in air battles and eight by anti-aircraft fire. The rest were destroyed on the ground.

Fifteen of our own planes are missing.

Bodoes [Norway] was taken June 1 by our mountain troops advancing from Trondheim to the north and, among other war booty, an English battery was taken.

British

LONDON, June 2 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued the following communiqué today:

Seventy-eight Nazi bombers and fighters were destroyed or severely damaged over the Dunkerque beaches between dawn and 7 o'clock on Saturday.

This sets up a new day's record for our fighter pilots.

Sixteen of our aircraft are missing.

Squadron after squadron of Hurricanes and Spitfires flew high above French fens all day guarding convoys which were bringing the B. E. F. rear guard home.

Huge formations of Nazi bombers, escorted by fighters, came out and attempted to sink the ships. They did not find targets for the sea was thick with craft of all kinds. But when they attempted to bomb, our fighters attacked and drove them off.

Most of the bombs fell into the sea. Many Junkers, Heinkels, Dorniers and Messerschmitts soon crashed into the sea after their bombs.

Thirty-two fighters were certainly destroyed. One of our Hurricane pilots, disabled in combat with a Messerschmitt, had to land on the beach. Carrying his

parachute, he walked fifteen miles to Dunkerque and got a lift home to Folkestone in a paddle steamer, rejoined his squadron and was out on patrol again the next day.

The best bag on Saturday went to a Spitfire squadron which destroyed twelve German bombers and fighters in one short action.

Later in the day this squadron went up and shot down another six. It was a bad day for Messerschmitts. Two of our fighter squadrons alone accounted for twenty-three of them.

Another Air Ministry communiqué follows:

Yesterday medium bombers of the Royal Air Force continued operations in support of rear-guard action of the Allied armies in Flanders.

Repeated attacks were made on the enemy's lines of communication, on roads and bridges, and also on ammunition dumps and troops.

During the night these operations were continued by heavy bombers of the R. A. F.

Other formations of heavy bombers attacked military objectives in Germany. The marshalling yards at Hamm and Osna-brueck were hit.

At Rheine a column of motor transport was blown up. A bridge in the same town was severely damaged.

All these operations were carried out without loss.

Three Hudson aircraft of the coast command while engaged in operations over Dunkerque yesterday afternoon attacked a formation of forty enemy bombers. Three were shot down and two dived away out of control and two others were damaged. The Hudsons were unharmed and continued their patrol.

At dusk other Hudson aircraft carried out a successful attack on Bergen [Norway]. The wireless station was attacked, oil tanks were set on fire and supply vessels in the harbor were bombed and machine-gunned.

Another aircraft of the coastal command attacked a formation of four Heinkel bombers and shot one down. Two coastal command aircraft have failed to return from patrol. Our fighters attacked three enemy dive-bombers on the ground at Ostend [Belgium] and set them on fire.

French fighters operating with the R. A. F. accounted for three enemy bombers.

In the Narvik [Norway] area May 30 our fighters shot down nine enemy aircraft and probably destroyed two others.

Today over the Dunkerque area aircraft of the fighter command have continued their offensive patrols. Reports so far received show that our fighters have destroyed thirty-five enemy aircraft and probably a further six. Eight of our fighters are missing.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, JUNE 2 (MONDAY).—THOUGH THEY HAVE HAD TO
EMPLOY LARGE UNITS OF THEIR NAVIES IN ~~RESCUING~~ RESCUING
ALLIED TROOPS FROM THE ~~GERMAN~~ GERMAN TRAP IN FLANDERS, BRITAIN
AND FRANCE AT THE SAME TIME HAVE INCREASED RATHER THAN
DIMINISHED THEIR FLEET CONCENTRATION IN THE EASTERN
MEDITERRANEAN DURING THE LAST TWO WEEKS.

IT WAS REVEALED HERE TODAY THAT THE ALLIES, ON THE
ALERT FOR ANY MOVE BY ITALY OR OTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN THE
MEDITERRANEAN, ARE PREPARED FOR ~~IMMEDIATE~~ INSTANT MILITARY AND
NAVAL ACTION TO PROTECT ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, PORT SAID AND
THE VITAL SUEZ CANAL.

NO FIGURES ARE AVAILABLE, HOWEVER, ON THE ACTUAL
SIZE OF THE COMBINED BRITISH-FRENCH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

IN LONDON IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE COMING WEEK PROBABLY
WILL BRING CLARIFICATION OF ITALY'S INTENTIONS.

MORE THAN FOUR-FIFTHS, ETC., PICKING UP FIRST GRAF

PREL.

LONDON, JUNE 2-(AP)—TWO GERMAN PLANES WERE FORCED DOWN ON
SWEDISH TERRITORY AND NINE CREWMEN WERE INTERNED WHEN THEY
FLEW OVER SWEDISH LAPLAND NEAR THE NORWEGIAN FRONTIER, BRITISH NEWS
DISPATCHES FROM STOCKHOLM REPORTED TODAY. ONE PLANE WAS DESTROYED.

TA1015PED

LONDON, JUNE 2-(AP)—A—THE SOUND OF RAPID MACHINEGUN
FIRE OFF THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF ENGLAND, FOLLOWED BY HEAVY ANTI-
AIRCRAFT SHOOTING, WAS HEARD LATE TONIGHT FOLLOWING THE DROPPING
OF BOMBS IN NORFOLK COUNTY, NORTHEAST OF LONDON.

SEARCHLIGHTS SWEEPED THE SKIES AND AIRCRAFT ENGINES ROARED OUT
AT SEA.

OBSERVERS SAID THEY BELIEVED AN ENEMY WAS MACHINEGUNNING
SHIPPING. NO AIR RAID WARNINGS WERE SOUNDED.

TA909PED

LONDON, JUNE 2-(AP)—OFFICIAL SOURCES CONFIRMED A REPORT TODAY
THAT SIR LANCELOT OLIPHANT, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM, HAS BEEN
MISSING SINCE HE LEFT BRUGES TO JOIN THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT IN FRANCE.

THE GOVERNMENT, THESE SOURCES SAID, WAS MAKING "EVERY EFFORT" TO
FIND SIR LANCELOT. HIS WIFE RETURNED TO ENGLAND BEFORE HE DISAPPEARED.

MQ113PED

30.24-2687
30.24-7687
LONDON, JUNE 2-(AP)-AN ADMIRALTY LIST OF CASUALTIES "NOT CONNECTED WITH ANY INCIDENT OR SHIP BUT INCURRED IN MEETING THE HAZARDS OF WAR" SHOWED TODAY 249 KILLED, 95 MISSING AND 253 WOUNDED.

A PARTIAL LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE NORWEGIAN CAMPAIGN INCLUDED 23 OFFICERS KILLED, 18 MISSING AND 25 WOUNDED.

MQ114PED JUN 3 1940

CORK, JUNE 2-(AP)-VETERANS OF THE OLD IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY, FORERUNNER OF THE PRESENT OUTLAWED I.R.A., RALLIED TODAY TO THE GOVERNMENT'S APPEAL FOR MEN TO DEFEND THE COUNTRY. EAMON DE VALERA, PRIME MINISTER OF IRELAND, WAS A LEADER IN THE OLD I.R.A.

HUNDREDS OF VETERANS WILL PARADE THROUGH CORK TUESDAY AND ENLIST AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS. MOST OF THEM HAD BEEN PRISONERS IN THE SAME HEADQUARTERS AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER IN THE DAYS BEFORE THE FORMATION OF THE IRISH FREE STATE.

W329PED

MADRID, JUNE 2-(AP)-MANUEL AZNAR, SPANISH JOURNALIST OFTEN REGARDED AS SPOKESMAN FOR THE GOVERNMENT, DECLARED TODAY THAT GREAT BRITAIN'S RETENTION OF GIBRALTAR WAS "A USELESS OFFENSE" AND ADDED THAT "TRUE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SPAIN WILL START" WITH ITS RETURN.

AZNAR REPEATED HIS CONTENTION THAT GIBRALTAR HAS LOST ALL MILITARY VALUE AND ASKED, "WHY THIS INSISTENCE IN USELESS INJURY TO SPANISH RIGHTS? WHY THIS PROLONGATION OF THE SEIZURE OF A PARCEL OF LAND WHICH IS OURS?"

INSISTING THERE WAS NO NEED OF DISCUSSIONS OR CONFERENCES ON GIBRALTAR BECAUSE "ONLY SPANISH OPINIONS ARE ADMISSIBLE," AZNAR CONCLUDED:

"WHEN OUR PEOPLE WAS THE INSTRUMENT OF A LIMPING POLICY X X X IT WAS POSSIBLE TO EXCHANGE EMBRACES AND SMILES BETWEEN THE ROBBERS AND THE ROBBED. BUT TODAY THERE STANDS A YOUNG COUNTRY READY TO SACRIFICE ITSELF, TO DIE IF NEED BE, FOR THE HONOR OF SPAIN."

W221PED

MOSCOW, JUNE 2-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER MACHINE BUILDING IN A REVIEW OF WAR OPERATIONS ON THE WESTERN FRONT DECLARED TODAY THAT "GERMAN VICTORIES ARE CONSIDERABLE BUT IT WOULD BE A MISTAKE TO PRESUME THAT THEY ALREADY MEAN AN ENDING OF THE WAR."

"THE WAR POTENTIAL OF THE ALLIES STILL IS GREAT AND, ALSO, THEIR MAIN FORCES ARE NOT DEFEATED" THE PUBLICATION SAID.

THE NEWSPAPER COMSOMOL PRAVDA REPORTED "DISCONTENTMENT GROWING AMONG THE BROADEST MASSES OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH POPULATION" OVER CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

"THE MASSES," IT SAID, "ARE ASKING MORE AND MORE LOUDLY WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEFEATS ON THE WESTERN FRONT WHICH BROUGHT NEW SUFFERINGS. THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH RULING CIRCLES CANNOT PASS BY THESE QUESTIONS."

W214PED

NEW YORK, JUNE 2-(AP)-BRITISH AND FRENCH BROADCASTERS JOINED TODAY IN A DECLARATION THAT THERE ARE NO DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE ALLIES AND ITALY WHICH NEGOTIATIONS AND GOOD WILL COULD NOT CURE.

"THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS HAD FOR A LONG TIME PAST ENDEAVORED TO MEET ALL LEGITIMATE ITALIAN ASPIRATIONS," SAID A SHORTWAVE BROADCAST OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION.

"BUT THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT HAS NEVER BEEN WILLING TO ENTER INTO ANY CONVERSATION ON THAT TOPIC.

"THERE ARE NO DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND ITALY WHICH REQUIRE ARMED SOLUTIONS OR WHICH COULD NOT BE SOLVED BY MUTUAL GOOD WILL. GREAT BRITAIN DESIRES NOTHING BUT FRIENDSHIP WITH ITALY, A FRIENDSHIP WHICH FOLLOWS A REAL COMMUNITY OF INTERESTS.

"IF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO ENTER THE WAR THE RESPONSIBILITY WILL BE HERS AND GREAT BRITAIN WILL KNOW HOW TO MEET THE AGGRESSION."

THE FRENCH BROADCAST WAS IN SIMILAR VEIN--AN APPEAL TO THE ITALIAN PEOPLE TO STAY OUT OF WAR AND AN ASSERTION THAT ALL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FRANCE AND ITALY COULD BE REMOVED BY NEGOTIATIONS.

THE BROADCASTS WERE PICKED UP BY THE CBS LISTENING STATION.

W420PED

NEW YORK, JUNE 1-(AP)-FIFTY-EIGHT SURVIVORS OF THE BELGIAN LINER VILLE DE BRUGES, FORMERLY THE UNITED STATES LINER PRESIDENT HARDING, WHICH WAS BOMBED AND SUNK OFF THE BELGIAN COAST MAY 14, ARRIVED TODAY ON THE CUNARD WHITE STAR LINER SAMARIA.

SIMON W. CRABBE, SENIOR OFFICER OF THE GROUP, TOLD OF A "TERRIFIC" STRAFING BY AERIAL MACHINE GUNNERS SHORTLY BEFORE A BOMB STRUCK THE SHIP, KILLING THREE MEN, AND CAUSING HER TO BE BEACHED AND LATER SUNK.

THE SURVIVORS ARRIVING HERE WERE ALL CREW MEMBERS, MOST OF THEM CANADIANS. A CREW OF 115, INCLUDING 62 CANADIANS, AND A PASSENGER LIST OF 64, PRINCIPALLY WOMEN REFUGEES FROM BELGIUM AND A FEW CHILDREN, WERE SAVED. THE REFUGEES WERE TAKEN TO ENGLAND AND

FRANCE.

THE UNITED STATES LINES SOLD THE SHIP TO THE BELGIANS AFTER AMERICAN NEUTRALITY LAWS KEPT THE AMERICAN FLEET OUT OF WAR ZONES.

WE1041PED

GALWAY, IRELAND, JUNE 2-(AP)-THE LINER PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT LEFT THIS WEST COAST IRISH TOWN AT 8:20 P.M. (2:20 P.M., E.S.T.) TODAY WITH 800 AMERICAN REPATRIATES AFTER HAVING BEEN FORCED TO STAY IN THE OUTER HARBOR SINCE EARLY YESTERDAY MORNING BY DELAYS IN PUTTING ABOARD WATER.

THE SHIP ORIGINALLY WAS SCHEDULED TO SAIL EARLY THIS MORNING. THE PASSENGERS, IMPATIENT AT THE LONG DELAY, FRETTERED AT FIRST, SINCE SOME HAD BOARDED THE SHIP 15 AND 18 HOURS BEFORE IT ACTUALLY WEIGHED ANCHOR.

BUT THE GOOD FOOD ON BOARD HELPED ALLAY THEIR IRRITATION. FOOD HAD BECOME SCARCE IN GALWAY BECAUSE OF THE SUDDEN AND GREAT INFLUX OF VISITORS.

AMONG THE AMERICANS SAILING WAS MRS. NORMAN HITCHCOCK, WIFE OF THE U.S. NAVAL ATTACHE IN LONDON. SHE HAD THE ONLY ANIMAL ON BOARD--AN AFGHAN HOUND WHICH WAS KEPT BELOW DECKS BECAUSE OF THE QUARANTINE RULES.

NO PASSENGER LIST WAS AVAILABLE, BUT UNITED STATES LINE OFFICIALS SAID AT LEAST 812 PASSENGERS WERE ON BOARD. YESTERDAY IT WAS BELIEVED AT LEAST 1,200 WISHED TO RETURN ON THE SHIP. ORDERS FROM WASHINGTON FORBODE BETWEEN DECKS PASSENGERS. BECAUSE OF A NUMBER OF CANCELLATIONS, HOWEVER, THESE PASSENGERS WHO WOULD OTHERWISE HAVE BEEN FORCED TO REMAIN BEHIND WERE ACCOMMODATED.

30.24-7689

ORDERS WERE ISSUED AT NOON THAT NO BAR WILL BE OPEN DURING THE CROSSING TO NEW YORK -- WHICH MAY TAKE 10 DAYS -- AND ONLY A LIMITED AMOUNT OF DRINKING WATER WILL BE ALLOTTED EACH PASSENGER.

BUT THE PASSENGERS HAD THE CONSOLATION OF THIS SUNDAY DINNER MENU:

SHRIMP COCKTAIL

CHILLED CELERY QUEEN OLIVES

PUREE JACKSON CONSOMME BRETONNE

BOILED COD WITH HOLLANDAISE SAUCE

ROAST DUCKLING WITH CURRENT JELLY

BRAISED BEEF

LEG OF LAMB WITH MINT SAUCE

LIMA BEANS BAKED TOMATOES BOILED OR MASHED POTATOES

LETTUCE SALAD, FRENCH DRESSING

NUT CAKE ICE CREAM WITH WAFERS

AMERICAN CHEESE CHESHIRE CHEESE TOASTED CRACKERS

FRESH FRUIT

COFFEE

MQ1225PED

GALWAY--FIRST ADD SS ROOSEVELT X X X COFFEE.

AT 2 P.M. WHILE THE TENDER LAY ALONGSIDE THE LINER, THE SHIP'S LOUDSPEAKER BROADCAST A REQUEST THAT EVERY PASSENGER ACQUAINT HIMSELF WITH HIS NEIGHBOR SO THE PASSAGE MIGHT BE MORE FRIENDLY.

THE PASSENGERS WERE DIRECTED TO READ THE CIRCULARS FURNISHED THEM SHOWING THEIR LIFEBOAT STATIONS IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY.

W216PED

30.24-2689

BERLIN, JUNE 3-(MONDAY)--(AP)--MORNING NEWSPAPERS TODAY PUBLISHED AN APPEAL TO "ADVENTURESOME, ENERGETIC GERMAN YOUTH" TO VOLUNTEER FOR TRAINING AS AIR FORCE OFFICERS.

--BASH--

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION, IN A BROADCAST PICKED UP IN NEW YORK BY THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, DECLARED AN APPEAL IT HAD HEARD OVER THE GERMAN RADIO ~~STATED THAT THE GERMAN AIR FORCE HAD SUFFERED~~ WAS INDICATIVE THAT THE GERMAN AIR FORCE HAD SUFFERED ~~HEAVY LOSSES.~~ HEAVY LOSSES.

ACCORDING TO THE BBC, THE GERMAN RADIO WAS ~~ASKING~~ ASKING GERMAN YOUTH TO JOIN THE AIR FORCE AS PILOTS, RADIO OPERATORS AND GUNNERS.

SPW STEINKOPFS SIXTH 0335 (EARLY) NBO OL 1244A

NEW YORK, JUNE 2 -- (AP) -- A BOMBARDMENT OF THE FRENCH INDUSTRIAL CITY OF LYON WAS REPORTED TODAY BY THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION.

THE BROADCAST, PICKED UP BY CBS, SAID THERE WERE 40 CASUALTIES.

30.24-2691

TERSCHELLING, ALL IN THE NETHERLANDS, ACCORDING TO

A BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION BROADCAST PICKED UP HERE

TODAY BY NBC.

THE BROADCAST SAID "MANY DIRECT HITS" WERE REGISTERED.

TARGETS AROUND NIEUWPORT AND OSTEND, BELGIAN SEAPORTS,

WERE REPORTED BOMBED DURING THE NIGHT AND FIRES STARTED.

GASOLINE AND OIL STORES IN ROTTERDAM HAVE BEEN BOMBED

REPEATEDLY, WITH DIRECT HITS SCORED AND HUGE FIRES

STARTED, ACCORDING TO THE BROADCAST.

THE REPORT SAID BRITISH FIGHTING PLANES HAVE

DESTROYED GERMAN AIRCRAFT IN CONTINUED OPERATIONS IN THE

REGION OF NARVIK, NORWEGIAN IRON ORE PORT.

JUN 3 1940

NBC..BONI...258AED

NEUSE (HAAS)
(HAASLUIS LIES ON THE NEW RIVER, HALFWAY

BETWEEN ROTTERDAM AND SEA COAST. ~~EXX~~ GAZETTEERS DO NOT

LIST WILLEBURG, BUT WILLENSTAD IS A FORTIFIED TOWN AND

PORT ON THE HOLLANDSCH DIEP, ONE OF THE OTHER OUTLETS OF

30.24-2691

THE NEUSE. IT IS 15 MILES SOUTH OF ROTTERDAM.)

REYNAUD TEXT (300)

NEW YORK, JUNE 2-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF PREMIER REYNAUD'S ADDRESS TODAY TO THE UNITED STATES ON "THE WORK OF THE RED CROSS IN THE WAR," AS TRANSCRIBED HERE BY NBC:

"IT IS NOW, DURING THESE DISTRESSING TIMES, THAT FRANCE IS ESPECIALLY APPRECIATIVE OF THE FRIENDLY GESTURES OF THOSE WHO HAVE REMAINED HER FAITHFUL FRIENDS AND WHO HAVE BEEN IN A POSITION TO PROVE THEIR FRIENDSHIP, FRIENDS WHO ARE ALWAYS THERE IN THE HOUR OF DANGER. I WANT TO EXTEND A GREETING TO THE AMERICAN RED CROSS. SINCE THE VERY FIRST MOMENTS OF THE DRAMA WHICH HAS HURT AND DEVASTATED SO MANY HOMES, AND HAVE THROWN OUT UPON THE ROADS SO MANY VICTIMS, THE AMERICAN RED CROSS HAS STOOD BY. WITH INEXHAUSTIBLE GENEROSITY, IT HAS BROUGHT MATERIAL AID AND THE MORAL COMFORT OF ITS ASSISTANCE. IT HAS BEEN THE MAGNIFICENT SPOKESMAN OF THE AMERICAN NATION, THAT BIG-HEARTED NATION, THE NATION THAT HAS ALWAYS SET A GREAT EXAMPLE.

SPEAKING IN THE NAME OF FRENCHMEN, IN THE NAME OF THE BELGIAN AND DUTCH REFUGEES, AND OF ALL THE OTHERS, I EXPRESS TODAY TO THE AMERICAN RED CROSS, OUR DEEPEST GRATITUDE. I KNOW THAT THE AMERICAN RED CROSS IS GETTING READY FOR FURTHER ACTION. I KNOW THAT IT WILL RECEIVE THE HELP OF ALL THAT FRANCE HAS OF DISINTERESTED DEVOTION.

IT WILL ALSO HAVE THE ASSISTANCE OF THE BIG NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS. TOGETHER WITH THE AMERICAN RED CROSS, WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF ALL THE PERSONNEL AND WITH ALL THE MEANS AT THE DISPOSAL

OF THE NATIONAL PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS, ORGANIZATIONS WILL BE SET UP IN EVERY TOWN OF OUR TERRITORY UNDER THE NAME OF "SUCCOR AMERICAIN POUR VICTIM DE LA GUERRE".

THIS ORGANIZATION WILL DISTRIBUTE THE AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS AMONG THE REFUGEES. IT WILL BE ASSOCIATED WITH THE FRENCH RED CROSS, WORKING UNDER THE SPONSORSHIP OF THIS SUCCOR NATIONALE, AND IT WILL CO-OPERATE WITH EVERY ORGANIZATION, WHETHER OFFICIAL OR PRIVATE, LAY OR RELIGIOUS, WHICH ALREADY EXTENDS THE AID TO THE REFUGEES.

THUS AT THE VERY TIME WHEN BRUTAL FORCE PURSUES ITS ACTION OF DESTRUCTION AND OF DEATH, THE AMERICAN RED CROSS AND ITS FRENCH ASSOCIATES ARE AFFIRMING THE SUPERIOR VICTORIOUS POWER OF THE SPIRIT OF HELPFULNESS, CONSTRUCTION AND HUMANITY.

MJ611PED

BY J.C.STARK

NEW YORK, JUNE 2-(AP)-THE RESCUED TOMMIES FROM FLANDERS ARE BEING ACCLAIMED AS HEROES BY THEIR COUNTRYMEN BUT THE MASTER PLANNER OF THIS SPECTACULAR RETREAT ACROSS THE CHANNEL MAY HAVE BEEN THE MAN OF 10 DOWNING STREET--WINSTON CHURCHILL.

DISPATCHES FROM ABROAD HAVE GIVEN CREDIT TO NO SINGLE PERSON FOR WHAT MILITARY EXPERTS DESCRIBE AS ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE MILITARY FEATS IN HISTORY.

BUT PERSONS WHO KNOW THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER--HIS FLAIR FOR THE SPECTACULAR, FOR DARING AND ADVENTURE--HAVE LITTLE DOUBT THAT HIS INGENIOUS MIND CONTRIBUTED GREATLY TO THE GENERAL PLAN OF EVACUATION, IF HE DID NOT ACTUALLY CONCEIVE THE PLAN HIMSELF.

IF HE DID, IT WRITES AN IRONIC CHAPTER IN THE ERRATING CAREER OF THE MAN WHO ONLY A FEW WEEKS AGO ACHIEVED A LONG-STANDING AMBITION TO

BECOME BRITISH PRIME MINISTER, AND THEN AT ONE OF THE MOST CRITICAL TIMES IN THE WHOLE HISTORY OF HIS COUNTRY.

FOR THE WITHDRAWAL FROM FLANDERS THAT NOW IS BEING HAILED BY MILITARY TACTICIANS AS MASTERLY IN CONCEPTION AND EXECUTION HAD ITS COUNTERPART IN THE DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN OF THE LAST WAR.

THE LONG DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN--THE ATTEMPT OF THE ALLIES TO FORCE THE STRAITS IN ORDER TO AID THEIR RUSSIAN ALLY--WAS A MILITARY FAILURE, JUST AS WAS THE ANGLOFRENCH-BELGIAN DEBACLE OF THIS WAR.

BUT THE ULTIMATE WITHDRAWAL OF THE ALLIED TROOPS, THEIR EVACUATION BY SEA TO THE SURPRISE OF THE OPPOSING TURKS, WAS CALLED THEN, TOO, A GREAT MILITARY ACHIEVEMENT.

NEVERTHELESS THE DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN ITSELF HAD POLITICAL REPERCUSSIONS WHICH CAUSED CHURCHILL TO RESIGN UNDER FIRE FROM THE ADMIRALTY POST.

SOME HISTORIANS HAVE DESCRIBED THAT VENTURE AS NOT ONLY SOUND BUT BRILLIANT IN CONCEPTION BUT LACKING IN NECESSARY FORCES FOR SUCCESS. CHURCHILL DEFENDED THE ATTEMPT, BLAMED SOME OF THE SEA LORDS WITH WHOM HE WAS AT ODDS. BUT THE BLAME FELL HEAVIEST UPON HIM. HE LEFT THE CABINET AND ENTERED ACTIVE SERVICE IN FRANCE. AND MANY THOUGHT THAT WAS THE END OF WINSTON CHURCHILL'S POLITICAL CAREER.

BUT SOON LLOYD GEORGE CALLED HIM BACK TO HIGH OFFICE, AND LATER HE WAS IN THE BALDWIN CABINET.

A SHARP CRITIC OF PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN'S "APPEASEMENT" POLICY, CHURCHILL WAS KEPT OUT OF THE CHAMBERLAIN CABINET UNTIL THE DAY WAR WAS DECLARED.

THEN HE WENT BACK TO HIS OLD POST AT THE ADMIRALTY--THE JOB HE HELD

30.24-2693

AT THE TIME OF THE DARDANELLES FAILURE.

IN CONTRAST WITH THE FRICTION BETWEEN HIM AND THE ADMIRALS IN WORLD WAR DAYS, CHURCHILL WAS SAID TO HAVE RECEIVED A WARM WELCOME FROM TH (MORE)

MQ1234PED

NEW YORK-FIRST ADD BRITISH-CHURCHILL X X X WELCOME FROM THE SEA LORDS THIS TIME AND QUICKLY TO HAVE WON THEIR ADMIRATION FOR HIS TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE AND ADVICE ON STRATEGY.

HE WAS CONFRONTED IMMEDIATELY WITH THE GERMAN SUBMARINE MENACE, THEN THE MAGNETIC MINE, WHICH FOR A TIME TOOK A HEAVY SHIPPING TOLL. HE CLAIMED TO HAVE MASTERED BOTH.

THEN HE WAS CALLED TO THE PRIME MINISTERSHIP AT A TIME OF GREAT PERIL FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

BRITISH AND FRENCH FORCES RUSHED INTO BELGIUM TO HELP REPEL THE GERMAN INVASION. THEY WERE ENCIRCLED. KING LEOPOLD III SURRENDERED, LEAVING THE ALLIED FLANK EXPOSED. THERE SEEMED NO WAY OUT OF THE TRAP. GERMANY SAID THE WHOLE ENCIRCLED ARMY FACED ANNIHILATION OR SURRENDER.

THOSE WHO KNOW SOMETHING OF HOW WINSTON CHURCHILL WORKS GUESS THAT HE WENT TO WORK WITH HIS ADMIRALS AND HIS FRENCH ALLIES, WENT BACK OVER THE DARDANELLES STRATEGY.

FOR SOON REPORTS CAME THAT THE TRAPPED ALLIED TROOPS WERE CROSSING THE CHANNEL--IN EVERY CONCEIVABLE TYPE OF BOAT.

IN THE DARDANELLES WITHDRAWAL, THE ALLIED TROOPS TOOK TO BOATS ONLY UNDER THE GUNFIRE OF THE TURKS--AND MANY WERE ALREADY AT SEA BEFORE

30.24-2693

THE TURKS KNEW WHAT WAS HAPPENING. ONCE ABOARD SHIPS, THEIR RETREAT WAS COMPLETE.

BUT THE BOYS FROM FLANDERS WENT THROUGH HORRORS UNKNOWN IN WARS BEFORE. BATTERED FROM BEHIND BY POWERFUL GERMAN MECHANIZED FORCES, THEIR WHOLE RETREAT ACROSS THE CHANNEL WAS UNDER INCESSANT BOMBING FROM THE AIR.

HOW MANY WERE LEFT BEHIND ON FLANDERS FIELD IS NOT KNOWN. NOR EXACTLY HOW MANY WERE BROUGHT BACK ALIVE TO ENGLISH SHORES. THE BRITISH CLAIM THE BULK OF THE ALLIED FORCES WAS RESCUED.

TREMENDOUS AS WAS THE MILITARY DEFEAT IN FLANDERS, THE BRITISH APPEAR TO FIND A GREAT MORAL VICTORY IN THE RESCUE.

AND WINSTON CHURCHILL IN 10 DOWNING STREET IS PROBABLY CONCEIVING NEW PLANS TO SAVE HIS COUNTRY AND FRANCE.

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BL 2n K

Germans Bomb Paris

45 PERSONS KILLED AND 149 INJURED; BULLITT NARROWLY ESCAPES A DUD

Missile Falls Six Feet From U. S. Envoy in 60-minute Raid—
1050 Bombs Dropped, Hitting 97 Buildings, Including
8 Schools—61 Fires Started—16 Planes Felled.

PARIS, June 3 (A. P.).—The Germans bombed Paris this sunny afternoon for the first time in nine months of war, killing forty-five persons and wounding 149. Unverified reports said that one American had been killed before the all-clear was sounded in an hour.

Unofficial reports said that between 250 and 300 planes took part in the mass attack on Paris and its environs and that at least sixteen German planes were brought down in the Paris region by French pursuit planes and anti-aircraft guns.

The official figures were: Eight dead in Paris itself, 37 in the outskirts; 54 wounded in the city, 95 in the outskirts.

The raiders dropped a total of 1,050 bombs in the Paris area, the announcement said, of which eighty-three fell in Paris proper.

Eight schools in all were bombed—four in the city proper and four in the outskirts—with casualties.

Fifteen bombs were said to have crashed into one school, serving as a temporary hospital, killing two male nurses.

The bombardment was "considerable," but not very effective, a spokesman said.

The official announcement said that thirteen fires had been started in the city of Paris and forty-eight in the outskirts. Six buildings were destroyed or damaged in the city; ninety-one in the outskirts.

Columns of smoke rose tonight from industrial suburbs of the capital, where heavy damage was inflicted.

The bombing appeared to have been a reprisal raid following Nazi attacks on southern France Saturday and a French reply in the Ruhr yesterday. Where the exchange would end, none could tell.

Many buildings were wrecked, numerous fires started and streets ripped up.

The greatest air armada ever launched in a single attack was believed to have participated. The Japanese bombings of Shanghai, hitherto the greatest directed against any city, engaged about 200 planes, aviation authorities said. The bombings in Spain usually involved about ten or fifteen planes. However, the Germans unleashed huge air fleets against Warsaw and Rotterdam earlier in this war.

One of those who narrowly escaped was William C. Bullitt, the United States Ambassador. A bomb fell six feet from him but failed to explode. Mr. Bullitt was about to have lunch in a building which does not form a part of the embassy.

'Important' Building Is Struck.

Several bombs fell on a particularly important building in Paris, but censorship, temporarily at least, banned transmission of its name or location.

Soldiers immediately took over control of the bombed areas. With the swiftness and efficiency they have planned since last fall, the authorities put squads of men to work filling holes in streets and sidewalks.

Up and down some of the city's most fashionable boulevards and avenues, bombs smashed into buildings, broke the pavements, sent lamp-posts bouncing into streets and jolted trees to their roots.

Several bombs landed near the house of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor. Down the street from where they live an apartment building caved in. Next door to that place the neighbors stared glumly through paneless windows into a hole forty feet deep, scooped magically and thunderously out of their front yard.

Many Are Hit in Slum Area.

The first official bulletin on the raid, published by the Havas news agency, said that "several bombs fell in the interior of Paris, notably on private buildings and on several points in the Paris region."

The police, however, said that casualties apparently were small, considering the tons of explosives dropped.

From the roof of the American embassy in the Place de la Concorde columns of smoke could be seen suddenly ris-

ing within the city. This continued for the best part of an hour.

During the protracted raid flames were seen where bombs had started great fires.

An Associated Press correspondent who drove across Paris behind one of the numerous ambulances, reached the apartment houses in a slum district on the outskirts as nurses and stretcher bearers were carrying out the dead and the wounded. And these were many.

Some of the wounded were unconscious. Others were moaning.

Windows of buildings along the Seine were smashed by the terrific concussion of falling bombs.

Three apartment houses burst into flames after incendiary bombs struck them.

Vast gaping holes were dug into streets in some sections.

Ambassador Bullitt was to have had lunch as the guest of Air Minister Laurent Eynac when he was nearly hit. He and his host were just having sherry in the reception room of the building in which they were to eat.

The German bombers came. The sirens sounded. The two remained at their places. Less than ten minutes later a bomb pierced the roof and fell within six feet of the Ambassador.

Planes Come in Great Numbers.

The writer was just about to have lunch at the Hotel Crillon, across the street from the embassy, with Maynard Barnes, first secretary of the embassy; Capt. Jack Sterling, air attache, and Commander Roscoe Hillenkoetter, naval attache, when the first air raid sirens sounded.

The party hurriedly crossed the street and climbed to the embassy roof.

Sergt. John Cook, attached to the air attache's office, who helped Howard Hughes at Le Bourget Field in his record round-the-world flight in 1933, was already there with field glasses.

The planes came over in great numbers, and soon the embassy observers heard the roar of French pursuit ships and heard, too, the sudden barking of the anti-aircraft guns. Then as the dreaded bombers moved across the ancient city, they heard the chatter of machine guns.

For an hour the city underwent the most terrifying experience in its nine months of warfare.

Three bombs fell in one section of the city, smashing a district post office, knocking off a corner of an apartment house, and smashing through the floor of a bank.

At least four persons were reported wounded, none seriously, in one section.

They were treated at a hospital which lay in the line of the bomb-

shook. Some fell out from the deep vibrations.

Dropping bombs sent up showers of dirt, the dread mounting with every minute.

Fire Starts in Factory.

Fire engines and ambulances rolled swiftly across the city to bring aid to the wounded and halt the progress of fires.

One fire started in a factory. Inside, it was reported, there were dead and wounded workers.

In one street a bomb ripped a hole at least thirty-five feet deep and forty feet in diameter.

Five hundred inmates of an old people's home fled at the first signal into air-raid shelters. A bomb fell only twenty-five feet behind the institution's chapel.

Along the Seine windows were broken from the ground floor up to a height of seven stories.

Metro Station Is Struck.

Windows and doors were blown out of the apartment where the National Broadcasting Company has its office. Paul Archinard and Kay Herrick of Bethel, Me., escaped without injury.

Three wounded persons were carried out of another apartment eight stories high after a bomb had ripped through to the second floor and burst.

Bombs demolished a wooden house and sent fragments smashing against the face of a seven-story apartment building.

A subway station was struck, but no one was inside.

In the slum district where three apartment houses began blazing after the incendiary bombs struck, the ambulances were filled as quickly as possible, one roaring off after another to the nearest hospital.

Wife Suffers Shock.

Crowds of badly frightened Parisians from the neighborhood began crawling out of air raid shelters and cellars.

In another residence district, an Associated Press correspondent found that three big bombs had fallen not a hundred yards from his own apartment. His terrified French wife, hardly able to speak for shock, said that the planes had come over while she was in the garden. She had thrown herself flat on her face.

The most horrible part of the experience, she said, was the high piercing and rising screams of the bombs as they came closer to earth.

"You hear them coming," she said, "and it gives you time to wonder whether this one is meant for you or for some one else."

Several Zones Selected.

Several different zones of the city appeared to have been selected by the Nazi raiders and, although the immediate objectives seemed to be

military, many bombs had rained on civilian residents and their homes near these objectives.

Throughout the city, particularly in sections which had suffered damage—and for blocks around the area where bombs had fallen streets were filled with broken glass—people stood around in scared little groups talking of their experiences.

Explosive and incendiary bombs hit a factory near the Seine and started a raging fire. Great billows of smoke rolled out of the building to blot out the sky across the river from one of the city's most fashionable districts. Here at least a dozen bombs fell.

Equipment was rushed up to fight

the blaze which apparently was quickly got under control.

[From the cabled description, the location of this particular fire might be opposite the fashionable Auteuil district, and just north of the Issy-les-Moulineaux Airport on the left bank of the Seine.]

Workers Away for Lunch.

Rescue workers said there was virtually no loss of life at the factory where the workers were away at lunch when the raid started. The few who were injured near the plant were mostly hit by hurtling bricks and flying glass.

An air raid warden who watched the bombardment said that there were at least fifteen planes which dropped between forty and fifty bombs.

For blocks around each bomb hole in the city, shutters were ripped off buildings, and windows were shattered.

In one little cafe chairs and tables were tossed about, but strangely some of the bottles on the bar were still in place. Fifteen minutes after the last alarm sounded, the proprietor was straightening up his place, and doing business as usual outside.

The all clear signal was given exactly one hour after the first alarm. Less than ten minutes elapsed before the time the first shriek of the sirens burst on the air and the first bombs were dropped near the city. From the sound of the explosions it appeared that Nazi planes were slowly circling the city.

Raid in the Southeast.

Continued excursions by German bombing and reconnaissance squad-

rons into southeastern France were reported today by a military spokesman who declined to give details of the results. The spokesman, echoing views expressed yesterday by Telefrance, semi-official news agency, expressed belief that the display of German air activity in southern France had a "political significance."

French comment
gested that raids on the Valley over the week at least fifty-six people killed and 100 injured, were out to impress Italy with the ability of the German air force to assist on a possible new southern front.

Forced to abandon their tanks because of the flooding of the ground in front of Dunkirk, the Germans were said to be using fifteen divisions—200,000 men—in the effort to overpower the Allied defense forces. The imminence of completion of the Dunkirk operations, however, was indicated by a High Command communique which,

assuming the tone of a review of actions already completed, said that the "greater part of the troops retiring to the coast already have been embarked."

British Still in Calais.

At the same time it was reported that a small British garrison was still blocking a complete German occupation of Calais, on the coast twenty miles from Dunkirk and only twenty-two miles from Dover, England.

Provisioned by parachute, as are the Dunkirk forces, the British were holding Calais's seventeenth century Citadel, whose thick walls and underground galleries were proving stout protection against German tanks and bombers.

RADIO STATIONS CLOSED AS ALLIES THREATEN TO HIT BACK FOR PARIS BLOW

Bombing Of Capital "Will Not Go Unanswered," Nazis Told—Reprisal Attack Believed Already On—45 Left Dead By Germans

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, June 3—Bombed by waves of hundreds of German planes in the first big attack on one of the three major belligerent capitals in this war, Paris tonight cleared up the debris and waited for an Allied answer in kind.

The closing down of several German radio stations caused speculation whether the French and British might not already have started their reprisals after the attack on Paris in which 1,050 bombs were dropped, 45 persons killed and 149 wounded.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Radio broadcasting systems in New York and London said German stations shut down included Stuttgart, which is directed for broadcasting to France; DJZ, in Berlin, and Munich and Nürnberg, Nazi party headquarters and convention city. Radio stations are shut down in raids to prevent enemy planes from "riding the beam" to their goals.]

"It is to be expected the German action will not remain unanswered, and that German towns will have to bear the consequences," French stations said, in repeating London news broadcasts.

PARIS, June 3 (P).—The Air Ministry tonight hinted that today's raid on Paris might have come as retaliation for an air bombardment last night by French flyers of many German airports. Its announcement, coming only after the French capital area was attacked in the early afternoon, said more than thirty tons of explosives had been dropped on Germany last night.

Allied announcements that reprisals would be undertaken swiftly were followed by sudden and mysterious closing down of several German radio stations, indicating that Germany had sought to prevent invading planes from riding the radio beams to find their quarry at night.

French news broadcasts repeated warnings which said: "It is to be expected the German action will not remain unanswered and that German towns will have to bear the consequences."

[The Columbia Broadcasting System reported that the German stations at Stuttgart, Munich and Nuremberg—the second the headquarters of the Nazi party and the third the scene of the annual party congress—were silent for more than an hour Monday night. The National Broadcasting Company said DJZ, Berlin Radio station, also was silent for a time. Silent stations sometimes indicate an air raid is in progress.]

The Allied high command, announcing that seventeen of the 250 to 300 attacking German planes had been blasted out of the sunny June skies around Paris, emphasized that the count was still incomplete.

French flyers engaged the invaders in many dogfights over the capital and its environs. The Air Ministry described the attackers as advancing in a "strong column," which was met by quickly rising French planes in furious combat.

Several bombs hit an important building in the city, but the censors banned transmission of its name or location.

Several bombs landed close to the home of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, at 24 Boulevard Suchet. On down the boulevard an apartment building caved in. Bombs dropped on the homes of the wealthy and in the poorest slum districts.

When it was all over and workmen were filling in the gaping holes in streets and sidewalks, and firemen were putting out the last of the fires, an official announcement offered these statistics:

The dead—8 in Paris, 37 in the outskirts.

The wounded—54 in Paris, 95 in the outskirts.

Bombs dropped—1,050—83 fell in Paris, 967 in the outskirts.

Fires—13 in Paris, 48 in outskirts.

Buildings destroyed or damaged—6 in Paris, 91 in outskirts.

Schools and Hospitals Hit

Four schools in the city proper and four in the outskirts were hit. Fifteen bombs were said to have crashed into one school serving as a hospital, killing two male nurses.

It was officially reported that ten children had been killed and eighteen wounded in another school, but it could not immediately be determined whether these casualties were included among the forty-five dead and 149 wounded.

A French spokesman, while stating the bombardment was "considerable," said it was not very effective.

[A brief communique, issued in Berlin, said the German bombers had attacked "the Paris airport at Issy-les-Moulineaux, as well as other airports and hangars of the French air force in the neighborhood of Paris." Issy-les-Moulineaux is the headquarters of the French Air Ministry.]

The number of planes engaged was believed to have been the greatest air armada ever to attack a city. Japanese bombing of Shanghai engaged about 200 planes. The bombings in Spain were carried out usually by no more than ten or fifteen planes. The Germans, however, used great air fleets against Warsaw and Rotterdam.

The planes were seen circling slowly overhead, dropping bombs up the Seine River as they moved down and over the Church of the Made-

leine, the Bourse and other historic places. By this time the din was unspeakable.

Most of Paris had ducked for cover, unbelieving at first, then tense with dread as the muffled drone of the big air raiders penetrated to their shelters. In one cafe, however, some army officers continued calmly with their lunch. Night workers, who had been asleep, grabbed their clothes and dashed for safety.

The bombers droned far over a hospital where an American woman, Mrs. Maurice **DAVA**, of New York, had given birth Sunday to a daughter. Four of those wounded in the street were taken to the place for treatment.

When it was over, soldiers took control of the damaged areas. Workmen began to fill in the holes. The population crawled from their shelters and stood around in groups talking. And after a while life rolled on as before.

The War Ministry communique tonight on the raid said:

"The enemy aviation proceeded early in the afternoon of June 3 to a series of bombings of the Paris region, probably with a view to reaching objectives of a military character.

"More than 1,000 bombs of all calibers were launched, taking 200

civilian victims, of whom forty-five are dead."

Bombs fell near the Paris home of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor at 24 Boulevard Suchet. They fell on the homes of the wealthy and in the poorest slum districts.

Whatever the material damage to the capital, the raid gave Parisians a distinctly shocking first hand notion of the power of the war in the air and left the city with a sense of the foreshadowed future.

At Sherry on the Champs Elysees a party of a dozen elderly Americans were lunching quietly. They did not move when the alarm sounded, and throughout the hour they waited and watched.

Planes Seen Circling

When the first warnings shrilled across the city, John Lloyd, chief of the Paris Bureau of The Associated Press, was going to lunch at the Hotel Crillon, across from the American Embassy, with Maynard Barnes, first secretary of the embassy; Captain Jack Sterling, air attaché, and Commander Roscoe Hillen-Koetter, naval attaché.

They dashed across the street and climbed to the roof of the embassy, where Sergeant John Cook of the air attaché's office, who helped Howard Hughes at Le Bourget

Field in his record round-the-world flight in 1931, was watching with field glasses.

The planes were seen circling slowly overhead, dropping bombs

up the river as they moved down and over the Church of the Madeleine, the Bourse, and other historic and widely known places.

By this time the din was terrific. Mr. Lloyd and the others on the embassy roof saw columns of flame and smoke rise in distant parts of the city.

Along some of the city's most fashionable boulevards and avenues the fatal loads hurtled earthward, jolting trees from the ground, bouncing lamp posts out of their concrete settings, boring great craters and smashing windows.

Several bombs landed perilously close to the home of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor. On down the Boulevard Suchet an apartment building caved in.

Beyond that place a frightened group stared glumly through paneless windows into a hole forty feet deep, scooped thunderously out of their front yard.

Windows of buildings along the Seine clattered to the street in shattered fragments as the concussion ripped them loose. Chimneys swayed and pieces of ancient buildings toppled to the streets.

The bombers swung across the city and wherever the bombs dropped the streets were littered with the rubble of broken plaster and tiles, of stone and glass and wood and twisted girders.

The anti-aircraft guns pounded away and the machine guns chattered, and still the bombers came on.

Three Bombs Hit One Section

Three bombs fell in one section, smashing a district postoffice, knocking off a corner of an apartment house and crashing through the roof of a bank.

Most of Paris had ducked for cover, unbelieving at first, then tense with dread as the muffled drone of the big air raiders penetrated to their shelters.

In one cafe, however, some army officers waited calmly. They didn't stop eating.

A French woman, surprised in the garden behind her home, fell flat on her face. She waited, trembling. She was still waiting frighteningly for breath later when she said:

"You hear them coming and it gives you time to wonder whether this one is meant for you or for some one else."

And she spoke of the high screaming quality of the bombs as they fall swiftly to earth—a scream and a roar.

In the apartment where the National Broadcasting Company has its office, windows and doors were blown off. N.B.C. employees Paul Archinard and Kay Herrick of Bethel, Me., escaped injury.

An eight-story apartment was hit by one bomb which plunged to the second floor and burst. Three persons were wounded. A wooden house near by was demolished. A subway station was struck. No one was inside.

Along the Seine incendiary bombs

hit a factory and a fire started. Billows of smoke rolled out of the building, across the river to the fine boulevards of the Auteuil district.

An air raid warden said the place was hit by forty or fifty bombs.

In a little cafe chairs and tables were tossed around, but bottles remained in dusty security on the shelves. By the time the raid was over, the proprietor was cleaning up and was open for business.

In one slum district three apartment houses were hit by incendiary bombs. There were many casualties there.

Some bomb craters were thirty-five feet deep, forty feet across.

When it was over, soldiers took control of the damaged areas. Workmen began to fill in the holes. The population crawled from their shelters and stood around in groups talking.

And after a while life rolled on as ever in Paris.

GERMANS SHIFT LEGIONS AWAY FROM FLANDERS

Pause In Attack To Transfer Men And Material To New Theaters

Paris Says 280,000 Allied Troops Have Been Moved From Dunkerque

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, June 3—The Germans shifted their military weight tonight from northwestern France, overriding in the battles of the Meuse and Flanders, to new theaters of action.

Except for the Nazi air raid on Paris and continued fierce attacks on Allied forces at Dunkerque, there was comparative calm in the war zones for the first time since the invasion of Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg, May 10.

Semi-official reports said 280,000 Allied troops, including 120,000 French, had been removed from Dunkerque, which the Germans penetrated momentarily yesterday.

Reinforcements Along Aisne The French high command said the

Germans were adding reinforcements on the right bank of the Aisne river and at the same time "tightening contact with posts" west of the Saar river.

This apparently indicated the Reichswehr was regrouping its forces for its next smashing assault on France.

The French command's morning communique resumed the classic phrase of the early days of the war—"Nothing to report."

But planes from both the Allied and the German sides patrolled the skies, scouting enemy movements.

"Perpetual Movement"

French observation flyers reported German transfers appeared like "a fluid mass of men and material in perpetual movement."

The speed of modern mechanized columns plus the effectiveness of camouflage and the activity of anti-aircraft guns, however, cloaked the German activity in secrecy.

A pause in operations was unusual for the Germans, who gave their enemy no respite in Poland, Norway, the Netherlands and Belgium.

To Political, Military Causes

Here the inaction was attributed to both military and political causes.

On the military side, it was pointed out, the Reichswehr found itself against the first major opposition of the war and it was believed mending its mechanized equipment after the great battles of the north.

On the political side reports said to be emanating chiefly from Washington were current that Hitler and Premier Mussolini were planning an ultimatum which would bring either peace on their terms or war to the finish with Italy on Germany's side.

French artillery shelled German concentrations today east of the Oise river in the central section of the Somme-Aisne front.

bombs was plainly audible before the explosives crashed just around the corner.

One flattened a district post office into a mass of rubble. Another, apparently a small one, nearly took the corner off an apartment house. A third hit diagonally into the cellar of a bank, leaving the bank standing.

Girders Crumpled in Street.

For an area of a block around where each bomb struck, the streets were littered with glass and mortar. Pieces of steel girders lay crumpled in the middle of the street.

In the distance black smoke was rising from a fire and the air was thick with dust for half an hour after the bombs were dropped.

People sat calmly at tables in the cafe as the bombs fell. One man called for more wine in between explosions.

Several army officers laid down their forks, but others continued to eat calmly. A few people went into the basement.

A girl cyclist, spotted with blood from helping the injured, told her story to wide-eyed neighbors.

On the balcony of the house whose corner had been hit by a bomb a young girl stared at the gaping hole a few feet away.

Two postmen called to a comrade: "You can go home. There's no work today."

"Thank God I was home for dinner," the postman called back.

By WILLIAM J. HUMPHREYS.

[Mr. Humphreys, a member of the Associated Press staff in Paris, was off duty when the German air raiders attacked today and got a Parisian's eye view of a modern air bombardment from his own escape. Several paragraphs near the start of his dispatch were eliminated by the censor.]

PARIS, June 3 (A. P.).—The sirens across the river from where I live began wailing at 1:20 P. M. (8:20 A. M. New York time) today and the thunder of the first exploding bombs was heard ten minutes later.

Watched Paris Bombed Reporter Was Eating Lunch as Missiles Hit Near By—Another Tells of Aftermath.

By ROBERT OKIN.

PARIS, June 3 (A. P.).—Three bombs fell 150 yards from where I was lunching today (four words censored) in the brilliant sunshine of a June day.

The cafe where I was sitting trembled as though in an earthquake, and the shrill whine of

My Polish maid, Anna Malarz, who used to live in Massillon, Ohio, rushed in and shut all the windows. Then she gathered together a few possessions and hurried to the air raid shelter in the basement.

Then the bombing began in earnest. For more than half an hour the bombardment kept up steadily, bombers circling around (here one word censored) suburbs.

None fell nearer than a block away, however. (Eight words censored).

(Fourteen words censored). Four of the wounded, none of whom was hurt seriously, were treated at (one word censored) hospital, directly across the square from where I live.

New York Woman Unhurt. Among those in the hospital was Mrs. Maurice **DAVA**, an American,

of 20 West Fifty-eighth street, New York city, who gave birth Sunday morning to a daughter. She was not hurt.

Before I could get dressed and get downstairs to an air raid shelter, the building shook from terrific explosions almost in the front yard.

Windows in our building were shattered, but ours withstood the blast.

Edwin Plitt, second secretary of the American embassy, who lives next door, said that he saw stones bounce off his car. He watched the bombing from behind closed steel shutters with smoke drifting in through the air holes.

Ambulances and fire engines streamed across the bridge near my house. The bridge was not damaged although bombs fell near both ends.

Dead In Blazing Factory.

I could see the material damage done at one factory where it was reported that there were dead and wounded inside. But the blaze kept rescue workers away.

In one street near the apartment, I saw a bomb hole at least forty feet across and thirty-five feet deep.

Five hundred persons in the State Old Peoples' Home just two blocks away escaped injuries. At the first signal they herded into shelters.

One bomb fell only twenty-five feet behind a chapel but a park near by took the full force of the concussion away from the buildings, which were not damaged.

Along one quay windows were broken from the ground floor as far up as the seventh story.

After the bombings the French soldiers—apparently springing from the ground—took complete charge of the traffic and wounded.

Ten minutes after the last explo-

sion was heard street department trucks appeared to patch up the holes. The whole neighborhood began repairing the damage.

The coolest man I ever saw was Henri Armand, superintendent of our apartment building, who is a veteran of the last war.

Sitting calmly in the shelter in the basement, he said "Why worry? If a bomb hits us it hits us. This may be only the beginning."

Represent New York Firm.

At the offices of the antique importing firm of Dalva Brothers, Inc., at 2 West Fifty-sixth street, with which Maurice Dalva is connected, not much was known about Mrs. Dalva's antecedents.

It was said that before her marriage to Mr. Dalva about a year and a half ago that she had been Miss Maria Louise Delle Gamba, but it was not known whether she was a native of New York or where any members of her family could be found. She and Mr. Dalva have been in Paris for some time.

Bullitt Phones of Escape

Ambassador Tells Roosevelt of Experience During Nazi Raid on Paris.

WASHINGTON, June 3 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt talked to Ambassador Bullitt by telephone today and received a first-hand account of Mr. Bullitt's narrow escape from a German bomb attack on Paris. The Ambassador, the White House said, told Mr. Roosevelt that God was with him.

He described how a bomb came through the ceiling of the room in which he was lunching and landed near him. When the air raid alarm ended, Mr. Bullitt reported that those present moved elsewhere and finished the luncheon.

Account of Escape.

Mr. Bullitt cabled the State Department a dramatic account of his later escape. He said that he was attending a luncheon given by the French Air Minister on the roof of a building. His report, given out by the State Department textually from that point, read:

"Just before luncheon, an air raid siren sounded, but, since it seemed wholly improbable that the Germans would bombard the city of Paris, instead of seeking the air raid shelter we went out on the balcony to see the planes. A minute later, a bomb dropped on a large field adjacent to the building, about 100 yards from us.

"Another bomb dropped exactly on the roof of the reception room to which we had withdrawn. Obviously, it did not explode. It is now being rendered harmless.

Air-raid Shelter Used.

"Heavy bombs fell on all sides of the building and we went down to the air-raid shelter amid flying glass and plaster. We were obliged to remain in the shelter for a period of one hour.

"Two cars of guests at the luncheon were struck and burned up in the courtyard at the entrance to the building. My car was untouched. I was entirely uninjured."

Some military officials here took the view today that Paris could be classified as a military objective, rather than an open city. They pointed out that there were many fortifications around the city, as well as airports and aircraft and munitions plants. An appreciable portion of France's industry, they added, was centered in and about Paris.

Last month, the French Govern-

SAYS SOLDIERS HAD NO BULLETS FOR THEIR GUNS

Reports British Troops Could Not Get Through To Their Help

Declares Nation Now Has 250,000 Men Training

JUN 4 1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 3—King Leopold III of the Belgians surrendered an army which had been reduced to fighting German tanks only with bayonets, an army which its British ally could not reach to help, and which would have caused "unutterable confusion" had it retreated into the British area, a Belgian staff officer said today.

"I do not see how any British staff officer could not have half expected surrender," declared the officer, a major of Belgian grenadiers.

The officer said his nation has 250,000 men training in France and hopes to have 300,000 troops in the field by fall to replace those surrendered by King Leopold.

Belgians Called Up

A Belgian broadcast from France, heard in London, said the Belgian Government in Paris had ordered all men between 19 and 35 called up immediately for military duties.

The major told how Belgian officers, non-commissioned officers and privates knelt on the bomb-swept beach at La Panne, near Dunkerque, and begged to be taken off to "fight again for Belgium's honor."

"They had fought a good fight," he said. "They had been without food, without ammunition, without sleep for nearly two weeks. They had seen their King and their world collapse. But they still wanted to fight."

Explains Surrender

He told of conditions which led to King Leopold's surrender.

"The Germans hit us hard and rolled us back from the frontiers," he related. "We had only eighty fighter planes and when these were gone we were

at the mercy of the German aircraft. British planes were busy elsewhere.

"Even so, for a while we did well. We relieved a British division on the Lys (river) twenty-four hours before they thought it could be done, despite incessant dive bombing and machine-gunning.

"Daily we beseeched the hard-pressed B. E. F. for 600,000 bread or biscuit rations, for ammunition, for aircraft support.

Fought With Bayonets

"Some of the food reached us from England but the British had no ammunition or aircraft to spare. We fought armored cars and tanks with bayonets. But we fought.

"These troops were shaken after eight days. They had been bombed. They had seen their women, their sick, their old machine-gunned and bombed without retaliation. They were hungry. They were tired.

"Then the Kingfi surrendered. How are we to judge him? These were his people. It's easy to say 'fight on.' But it is a little harder when your ears cannot shut out the screams of the dying, when the wind reeks of the unburied corpses of your people."

King "Made His Choice"

The major sighed. "He made his choice. I wish it had been different. For many of us it was. I know it was wrong. For if the Germans had been what he thought they were—what some of us thought they were—we would never have escaped and the British army would have been annihilated."

The major declared King Leopold had informed General Lord Gort, commander of the British Expeditionary Force, of his intention shortly before surrendering.

"I do not see how any British staff officer could not have half expected surrender. They knew our situation. They were powerless to help and, believe me, had Leopold's army retreated south into the British area unutterable confusion would have resulted."

He declared Belgian officers saved from Dunkerque would help train the new Belgian army.

"We have a great example—the British army. They performed miracles

when they were needed. Their artillery stopped the Panzer (armored) divisions; their courage steadied us all; their navy and merchant marine built a bridge of ships across waters of hell; their commander and his staff performed the most difficult of military feats with coolness, daring and wisdom."

OIL TRUCKS SET AFIRE, FREIGHT CARS BLASTED

Nazi Bases At Rotterdam, Deventer And Wesel Also 'Visited'

Britain Speeds Her War Preparations To Utmost Degree

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 3—An airplane believed to be German was heard on the southeast coast of England tonight and British planes roared out to challenge it. There was no air-raid alarm. Fighters drove the raider out to sea.

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 3—Great Britain reported tonight new attacks upon German troop concentrations, supply lines and strategic centers in northwest Germany. The Air Ministry said all planes returned safely from the extensive forays.

The Air Ministry communique said that marshalling yards for trucks were bombed, oil tank trucks set afire and troop convoys machine-gunned by low-flying bombers.

At Soest, it said, moving trains were hit, direct hits were scored also on loaded freight cars and a group of oil tank cars were ignited by incendiary bombs.

Nazi Bases "Visited"

German bases at Rotterdam, Deventer and Wesel "also were visited," the Ministry said.

Road and rail junctions at Osnabruck were heavily attacked for the second night in succession.

A direct hit was scored on a freight yard at Hamburg and at Hamm, south of Munster, one end of a bridge over a canal was reported demolished, and near-by railway tracks torn up by three heavy bomb explosions.

A group of buildings on the Rotterdam airdrome at Wolhaven was "straddled by a salvo of heavy-caliber bombs."

Bombs Burst On Hangar

The bulletin said that at the Wesel airdrome, used by German bomber squadrons, bombs were seen to burst on a large hangar, resulting in a violent explosion and a fierce outbreak of fire as if from a gasoline dump.

A long convoy of armored vehicles caught on the road near Aachen in the early hours of this morning first was heavily bombed with high explosive and incendiary bombs from a height of 2,000 feet. Then in the light of slowly descending parachute flares it was subjected to a machine-gun attack.

Salvos of bombs were seen to burst in the midst of the convoy on roads ahead of it and in the adjoining woods. A series of heavy explosions continued to break out for some time after the attack as ammunition or petrol lorries in the wrecked convoy were ignited by incendiary bomb fires and blew up.

Expects Italy To Enter

At home, Britain came closer and closer to the firm conviction that before long the Allies will have a second opponent in the war—Italy.

The nation sped her war preparations to the utmost, fully aware that the Nazi war machine, poised and ready to strike, was in sight of Dover. British Foreign Office sources, who until lately refused comment on the Italian question, tonight viewed war with Italy as a "distinct possibility."

It was apparent that Britain faces the war with equanimity, even with a certain feeling of, "Well, let them get in. Let's take them all on."

Ready To Discuss Grievances

Foreign Office circles emphasized that "even at this late hour we are ready to discuss any real or imaginary Italian grievances."

Neutral military observers felt that Italy's contribution to Germany's campaign would come chiefly through an air attack on Marseille and the southern France industrial regions.

This, they said, might be followed by an Italian invasion of France, which would draw troops southward, while Hitler's armored divisions moved in on the Somme and Aisne river line in the north.

Ready For Anything

The impression grew throughout Great Britain that the nation was ready for either of two eventualities—a Nazi onslaught on Britain itself or a new drive by Italy and Germany together on France.

The Government was prepared to throw the weight of Britain's "new army" of half a million men—which observers believe is ready for the field—into a battle on the continent should Adolf Hitler and his generals seek to destroy an isolated France before settling accounts with England.

The withdrawal of British and French forces from Dunkerque kept on steadily. An authorized source said it would be difficult even to estimate the number brought out, because those removed by the French navy were taken to France.

Nazi Plane Losses 2,500

The nation exulted over unofficial estimates that German plane losses have been 2,500, of which 2,089 were shot down in action.

The disclosure that prominent Britons had lost their lives in the fighting in France was forewarning to the public that heavy casualty lists could be expected.

BRITISH REPORT 24 CRAFT LOST

But Used 887 Ships to Save Flanders Troops.

3 DESTROYERS WERE SUN

Admiralty's Communique Terms Operation a Record.

LONDON, June 3 (A. P.).—Great Britain lost twenty-four ships, including three destroyers, out of more than 170 minor war vessels engaged in evacuating the Allied forces from Dunkirk—a feat which the Admiralty tonight described as the "most extensive and difficult combined operation in naval history."

"British, French and Belgian troops have been brought back safely to this country from Belgium and northern France in numbers which, when the full story can be told, will surprise the world," an Admiralty communique declared.

The hastily gathered armada, including hundreds of private craft which responded immediately to the navy's call for aid, overcame "almost incessant bombing and machine gun attacks" in the Dunkirk area, the Admiralty reported.

The British used 222 naval vessels, including the 170 minor ships, and 665 other craft in the tremendous operation.

Text of Admiralty Communique.

The admiralty communique said: "The most extensive and difficult combined operation in naval history has been carried out during the past week.

"British, French and Belgian troops have been brought back safely to this country from Belgium and northern France in numbers which when the full story can be told will surprise the world.

"The withdrawal has been carried out in face of intense and almost continuous air attack and increasing artillery and machine-gun fire.

"The success of this operation was only made possible by the close co-operation of the Allies and of the services and by never flagging determination and courage of all concerned. It was undertaken on the British side by several flotillas of destroyers and a large number of small craft of every description.

"This force was rapidly increased and a total of 222 British naval vessels and 665 other British craft and boats took part in the operation. These figures do not include large numbers of French naval and merchant ships which also played their part.

Volunteers Are Praised.

"The rapid assembly of over 600 small craft of all types was carried out by volunteers. These showed magnificent and tireless spirit.

"Through the operation of the small craft registration order the Admiralty already had full details of all available small vessels.

"The order for the assembly of these vessels met with instantaneous response. Fishermen, yachtsmen, yacht builders, clubs, river boatmen and building and hiring firms manned their craft with volunteer crews and rushed them to the assembly point, although they did not then know for what purpose they were required.

"They operated successfully by day and night under the most difficult and dangerous conditions. The Admiralty cannot speak too highly of the services of all concerned. They were essential to the success of the operation and the means of saving thousands of lives.

Under Constant Fire.

"The withdrawal was carried out from Dunkirk and from beaches in the vicinity. The whole operation was screened by naval forces against any attempt by the enemy at interference by sea.

"In addition to almost incessant bombing and machine gun attacks on Dunkirk, the beaches and the vessels operating off them, the port of Dunkirk and the shipping

plying to and fro were under frequent shell fire. This was to some extent checked by bombardment of the enemy artillery positions by our naval forces. Naval bombardment also protected the flanks of the withdrawal. The enemy was active with submarines and high-speed motor torpedo boats. Losses have been inflicted upon both these forces.

"The operation was rendered more difficult by shallow water, narrow channels and strong tides. The situation was such that one mistake in the handling of a ship might have blocked a vital channel or that part of the port of Dunkirk which could be used. On two days a fresh northwesterly wind raised a surf which made work at the beaches slow and difficult. Only on one forenoon did ground mist curtail enemy air activity.

Most Hazardous Operation.

"A withdrawal of this nature and magnitude carried out in face of intense and almost continuous air attack is the most hazardous of all operations. Its success is a triumph of Allied sea and air power in face of the most powerful air forces which the enemy could bring to bear from air bases close at hand.

"Zeebrugge has been blocked by the sinking of concrete filled block ships. The sea gates of the canal and the lock working mechanism have been demolished. The lock gates have been rendered virtually useless. Fuel stocks have been destroyed.

More Bombs Fall on England

Missiles Drop Near Boy's School in Sussex—Churchill Speaks Tomorrow.

LONDON, June 3 (A. P.).—Two bombs were dropped at Forest Row, Sussex, in the south of England, today, and one woman was reported injured by flying glass.

The bombs left craters several yards wide and damaged nearby buildings.

Shortly before the explosions, the inhabitants had been awakened by the roar of an airplane.

They expressed the belief that the raider had lost his way and simply jettisoned his bombs, as the pilot was seen to be making gestures as if signaling before they fell. There was no sound of gunfire, but British fighting planes were heard.

The bombs fell near a boys' school, but the only damage there consisted of broken windows.

Meanwhile today the flow of British Expeditionary Force survivors from across the channel thinned to a trickle as the Germans, attacking

under a punishing bombardment by the Royal Air Force and the Allied fleets, slowly closed in on the rear guard units fighting to escape from Dunkirk.

Prime Minister Churchill, it was stated, is scheduled to make a statement in the House of Commons tomorrow on the withdrawal of the B. E. F. from Flanders.

Claim Victory in Air.

In the midst of her intense home defense preparations, England received another scare yesterday when an unidentified aircraft dropped two bombs in open country in Norfolk, about 100 miles northeast of London. There, however, no damage was done.

Late last night the sound of machine-gun fire was heard off the southeast coast and British fighter planes roared out to sea as searchlights swept the skies. Observers said they believed that enemy planes had attempted to machine-gun shipping.

Operations at the front were highlighted by the official announcement of new British successes in the air over Dunkirk. The Air Ministry declared that British fighter planes had destroyed or severely damaged a total of 169 German planes in that area over the week end, and estimated the British losses at thirty-seven planes.

American-built Hudson bombers were credited with having played an important part in these air battles. Three Hudsons, the Air Min-

istry said, broke up a formation of forty German planes maneuvering to attack a convoy, and in thirteen minutes shot down three Junkers-87 dive bombers.

The nation was cheered, meanwhile, by the announcement of the Secretary for War, Major Anthony Eden, that more than four-fifths of the British troops which the Germans had trapped in Flanders have already reached England.

Major Eden, who spoke briefly over the radio yesterday, indicated that more than 140,000 Britons had been rescued in addition to "tens of thousands of our French Allies," and that other French troops had been removed to France.

King Urges Speedup.

On the home front King George put the prestige of the throne behind a campaign to speed up armaments production. The press pictured the King testing a Bren machine gun during an inspection of an arms factory, and he was quoted as telling the workers: "We've got the men, if you can give them weapons."

Major Eden also stressed the necessity of stepping up the nation's war industries. He acknowledged that Germany had made great strategical gains, and said that during the British retreat from Flanders "the loss to us in equipment and material has been heavy."

The Minister of Agriculture, Robert S. Hudson, in line with a program to increase home production, announced that all conscientious objectors to military service would be conscripted for land work and that no farm workers would be permitted to leave the land.

As a defense against parachuters and the landing of troops by plane all road signs were removed and trenches were dug across golf courses.

Some 50,000 children, previously sent to rural areas along the east coast, were removed to places of greater safety inland.

Press Warns Nation.

The press warned the nation that it must put all its resources into the war effort if victory is to be achieved.

Paul Bewsher, war correspondent of the London Daily Mail, said that the retreat of the northern armies in France "must have added two years to the length of the war." He chided the British public for "living in a dream" from which even "the incredible rearguard fight of the B. E. F." has not awakened it.

"Britain and France can conquer," he declared. "There is no doubt of that, but they can only do so if they are prepared to take the most drastic steps and so many sacrifices."

The same paper, in an editorial, described as "moonshine" stories that "the German soldiers of 1940 are not equal to those of 1914."

'Not R'n by Weaklings.'

"Any delusion that a massive mechanized army could be run by physical weaklings is manifestly absurd," the editorial declared. "The German soldiers who man machines and those who follow them are thoroughly well trained, disciplined and physically fit. It is unfair to our own soldiers to pretend otherwise."

Gen. Henry Ap Rhys Pryce, sixty-

six-year-old retired veteran of the world war, said in a letter published in the London Times that the war would be won by attack and not defense.

"Our real task now," he said, "is the recapture of the channel ports and an attack on the German forces, whose next move obviously cannot be against us, though they will certainly conduct certain operations to make us think we are their next objective."

Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express, commenting on the possibility of Italy's entry into the war, said such an event "would be a further burden to us not to be lightly dismissed," but added:

"If Mussolini takes a step against us now it will be the people he dominates who will suffer."

Thirty Naval Vessels Lost During Rescue Of B. E. F.

Admiralty Tells Of Work Done By 887 British Craft At Mouth Of Flanders Trap

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 3—In the evacuation of the B. E. F. from Dunkerque, the British Admiralty announced yesterday that 30 British naval vessels had been lost out of a total of 222 which had been sent to aid in rescuing Allied troops from the Flanders trap.

In addition to the war vessels 665 other British craft took part in the operation. Six of the ships lost were destroyers and the remainder were described as minor war vessels.

Text Of Communique

Text of the communique follows: "The most extensive and difficult combined operation in naval history has been carried out during the past week.

"British, French and Belgian troops

have been brought back safely to this country from Belgium and northern France in numbers which, when the full story can be told, will surprise the world.

"The withdrawal has been carried out in face of intense and almost continuous air attack and increasing artillery and machine-gun fire.

"The success of this operation was only made possible by the close co-operation of the Allies and of the services and by never flagging determination and courage of all concerned. It was undertaken on the British side by several flotillas of destroyers and a large number of small craft of every description.

222 Naval Vessels

"This force was rapidly increased and a total of 222 British naval vessels and 665 other British craft and boats took part in the operation. These figures do not include large numbers of French naval and merchant ships which also played their part.

"The rapid assembly of over 600 small craft of all types was carried out by volunteers. These showed magnificent and tireless spirit.

"Through the operation of the small craft registration order the Admiralty already had full details of all available small vessels.

"The order for the assembly of these vessels met with instantaneous response. Fishermen, yachtsmen, yacht

attempt by the enemy at interference by sea.

"In addition to almost incessant bombing and machine-gun attacks on Dunkerque, the beaches and the vessels operating off them, the port of Dunkerque, and the shipping plying to and fro were under frequent shell fire. This was to some extent checked by bombardment of the enemy artillery position by our naval forces. Naval bombardment also protected the flanks of the withdrawal. The enemy was active with submarines and high-speed motor torpedo boats. Losses have been inflicted upon both these forces.

Weather Unfavorable

"The operation was rendered more difficult by shallow water, narrow channels and strong tides. The situation was such that one mistake in the handling of a ship might have blocked a vital channel or that part of the port of Dunkerque which could be used. Nor was the weather entirely

in favor of the operation. On two days a fresh northwesterly wind raised a surf which made work at the beaches slow and difficult. Only on one forenoon did ground mist curtail enemy air activity.

"A withdrawal of this nature and magnitude carried out in face of intense and almost continuous air attack is the most hazardous of all operations. Its success is a triumph of Allied sea and air power in face of the most powerful air forces which the enemy could bring to bear from air bases close at hand.

"Zeebrugge has been blocked by the sinking of concrete-filled block ships. The sea gates of the canal and the lock working mechanism have been demolished. The lock gates have been rendered virtually useless. Fuel stocks have been destroyed.

Losses Listed

"The losses sustained by our naval forces have been comparatively small. The loss of destroyers Grafton (Com. C. E. C. Robinson), Grenade (Com. R. C. Boyle), and Wakeful (Com. R. L. Fisher), was announced on May 30.

Destroyers Basilisk (Commander M. Richmond), Keith (Capt. E. L. Berthon) and Havant (Lieut. Com. A. F. Burnell-Nugent) have also been sunk by enemy action.

"Of more than 170 minor war vessels of the fleet engaged in the operation, 24 have been lost. These comprise one fleet mine sweeper Skipjack (Lieut. Com. F. B. Proudfoot); one gunboat, Mosquito (Lieut. A. N. P. Castopadie); one fleet air-arm tender, Grive (Lieut. C. E. West); five paddle mine sweepers, Brighton Belle (Lieut. L. K. Per-

rin), Gracie Fields (Lieut. A. C. Weeks), Waverley (Lieut. S. F. Harmer-Elliott), Medway Queen (Lieut. A. T. Cook), Bright Queen (Lieut. A. Stubbs); one mine sweeper, Crested Eagle (Lieut. Com. B. R. Booth).

Eight Trawlers Sunk

"Eight trawlers, Polly Johnston, Chief Skipper L. Lake; Thomas Bartlett, Skipper G. A. Utting; Thuringia, Chief Skipper D. W. L. Simpson; Calvi, Skipper B. D. Spindler; Stella Dorado, Skipper W. H. Burgess; Argyllshire, Sub-Lieutenant E. G. D. Healey; Blackburn Rovers, Skipper W. Martin; and Westella, Chief Skipper A. Gove; three drifters, Girl Pamela, Skipper C. Sansom; Paxton, Skipper A. M. Lovis; and Boy Roy, Skipper E. F. Dettman; two armed boarding vessels, King Orry, Commander J. Elliott, and Monas Isle, Commander J. C. K. Dowding; one danlaying vessel, Comfort, Skipper J. D. Mair, and one tug, St. Fagan, Lieut. Com. G. H. Garren.

"The next of kin of all casualties are being informed as details become available."

Experts Regard Paris As Military Objective

Washington, June 3 (AP)—Some military and international law experts here are inclined to the view that Paris—bombed today by German warplanes—is a military objective rather than an open city.

They said their definition of an "open city" is one not defended, not designed for military use, not a center or location for manufacturing munitions, not housing troops, not used as the point of departure for any military maneuver, and not a highway for the movement of troops.

R. A. F. ATTACKS NAZI AIRDROMES AND OIL SUPPLIES

Military Objectives Are Bombed in Northwest and Northeast.

LONDON, June 3 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry announced today that formations of heavy British bombers had attacked enemy airdromes and other military objectives in northwest Germany.

Other bombers attacked enemy

gun emplacements, communications and troop concentrations in the Dunkirk area, the report said.

All British planes were reported to have returned.

An amplification of the communique said that marshaling yards for trucks were bombed, oil tank trucks set afire and troop convoys machine-gunned by low-flying bombers during "extensive raids over northwest Germany" last night.

At Soest, it said, moving trains were struck, direct hits were scored on loaded freight cars and a group of oil tank cars was ignited by incendiary bombs.

German bases at Rotterdam, Deventer and Wesel "also were visited," the Ministry said.

Road and rail junctions at Osnabruck were heavily attacked for the second night in succession.

Gasoline Dump Fired.

A direct hit was scored on a freight yard at Homburg and at Hamm, south of Muelheim, one end of a bridge over a canal was reported demolished and nearby railway tracks torn up by three heavy bomb explosions.

A group of buildings on the Rotterdam airdrome at Wolhaven was "straddled by a salvo of heavy caliber bombs."

The bulletin said that at the Wesel airdrome, used by German bomber squadrons, bombs were seen to burst on a large hangar, resulting in a violent explosion and a fierce outbreak of fire, as if from a gasoline dump.

"A long convoy of armored vehicles caught on the road near Aachen in the early hours of this morning first was heavily bombed with high explosive and incendiary bombs from a height of 2,000 feet. Then, in the light of slowly descending parachute flares, it was subjected to a machine-gun attack.

"Salvos of bombs were seen to burst in the midst of the convoy on roads ahead of it, and in the adjoining woods. A series of heavy explosion continued to break out for some time after the attack as ammunition or petrol lorries in the wrecked convoy were ignited by incendiary bomb fires and blew up."

Nazis Report 330,000 Seized

BERLIN, June 3 (A. P.).—The capture of 330,000 British and French prisoners in the battle of Artois and Flanders was reported today by the German High Command. Its communique said that this count was "preliminary."

Constantly increasing pressure on Dunkirk, the Allies' exit from the Flanders trap, was reported also, but the High Command acknowledged that Nazi forces were being slowed down by Allied rear guard resistance.

Its communique indicated that northern France still was the main battlefield, although Nazi armies prepared for a new smash in the west, which informed persons said might be launched anywhere between Norway and the Swiss border.

"No rest for the enemy" was the German watchword.

The High Command admitted that the Allied rear guard still held Dunkirk and that the German progress on the English Channel port from the west, south and east was slow because of terrain which has been inundated and crisscrossed by numerous ditches.

Nevertheless, it said, Nazi forces entered Bergues, about five miles south of Dunkirk.

Air force and artillery supporting the steadily closing German line around Dunkirk are keeping the Allies under heavy fire without let-up, the communique said.

It reported two destroyers, a patrol boat and a 5,000-ton freighter sunk and a warship, two destroyers and ten merchant ships damaged by bomb hits in raids yesterday on Dunkirk.

On the other hand, it said: "The enemy continued air raids against non-military targets in western and southwestern Germany without damaging much." This was last night.

For the second successive day, it said, German air raids extended as far as the Rhone Valley and Marseilles yesterday.

These attacks were featured prominently in the Berlin press.

The newspaper 12 Uhrblatt called

Marseilles "France's most important harbor for supplies whereto are directed all transports from northern Africa, including not only ore from Morocco but also transports of black troops to the front."

Allied air losses yesterday were fifty-nine planes—twenty-seven shot down in air fights, ten by

With or Without Italy.

The possibility of Italy's entry into the war was freely discussed everywhere, but it was evident that Hitler was not waiting for his Axis partner, Premier Mussolini, to make up his mind. The German war program, it was said, calls for more and immediate action, with or without Italy.

"Hopes expressed here and there in Allied quarters that there would be a pause after the battle of Flanders, giving an opportunity to consolidate the new front and strengthen defenses are doomed to be unrealized," informed spokesmen declared. Yet the German High Command acknowledged that "hard fighting" was still going on around Dunkirk, through which the Allies are extricating remnants of their shattered armies of the north.

There was no attempt to minimize the resistance being put up by the British in the narrowing area they hold at Dunkirk. Their defense was described in a communique as tenacious.

The High Command reported, however, that Nieuport, the French channel port northeast of Dunkirk, was now in German hands, and that Adinkerke and Ghyvelde, about six miles east of the city, also had fallen.

Report Thousands Drowned.

The Germans said they were taking large numbers of prisoners and quantities of war materials, including 200 cannon of various calibers.

During their efforts to remove their forces from Flanders the Allies have lost four warships and eleven transports totaling 54,000 tons, the High Command said. Enemy vessels damaged by bomb hits, it claimed, included fourteen warships—two cruisers, two light cruisers, one anti-aircraft cruiser, six destroyers, two torpedo boats and one speedboat—and forty-eight merchant ships totaling 160,000 tons.

DNE, the official German news agency, estimated that the number of French and British soldiers drowned in the channel during the withdrawal operations "probably represents the strength of several divisions."

The agency said that the Allied transport fleet at Dunkirk was dispersed by the German air attacks yesterday.

VIEWS BOMB RAID ON PARIS AS PRELUDE

Reich Claims Capture Of 330,000 French And British In Flanders

"No Rest For The Enemy," Is Watchword Of German Army

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Tuesday, June 4—British flyers killed more than thirty Frenchmen when bombs were dropped on a railway bridge and highway near Grave-lines, near Dunkerque, while the passages were being used by French prisoners and civilian refugees, DNE charged today.

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 3—A tremendous blow aimed at destruction of the French army appeared tonight to be the next Nazi move as Germany claimed at least 330,000 French and British prisoners among the gains of her three-week plunge through Flanders.

This figure, called "preliminary" by the high command, is about half of the number of British and French the Nazis have said were trapped in Flanders. It does not count Belgians and Dutch or the number of Allies killed in the fierce fighting for the English Channel ports.

Booty Believed Large.

A statement on war materials seized still is to be given and Nazis forecast that the booty is tremendous.

The main German attack, however, suddenly rained from French skies in a raid on Paris—the first of the war on the French capital—and repeated raids on the industrially important Rhone valley and Marseille areas.

Nazis generally interpreted this as the prelude to a smashing onslaught against France with all the might of

the German armies wherever an opening appears.

"No Rest For The Enemy"

Whether it is to follow immediately or await a breathing spell from the exhausting drive to the coast, Germans could not say, but the Nazis' watchword has been "no rest for the enemy."

The authoritative Dienst Aus Deutschland, discussing the raids Saturday and Sunday in southern France, asserted that "one would not go wrong in the assumption that these German operations in the French interior have their origin in plans for an immediate decision of German warfare against France."

Although the high command gave no details of the second air assault on Marseille, France's busiest harbor, the well-informed commentary said that not only ships but also oil tanks were hit.

Attack Signal Expected

It also suggested that an attack on the Maginot Line near Forbach was further evidence that the signal for a smashing blow against France's defenses soon might be sounded.

The high command said the "enemy retreated to the Maginot Line and left prisoners, weapons and equipment in our hands when our troops made a forward thrust on both sides of Forbach."

The coincidence of the air attacks, the Forbach assault and the mopup at Dunkerque, where Allied troops are still fleeing the Nazi trap in Flanders, was suggested in some Nazi quarters as an effort to harass the French on widely scattered fronts to conceal the direction from which the next German lightning may strike.

Text Of Communique

A brief communique on the Paris raid merely said:

"German bombing planes this afternoon attacked the Paris airport at Issy-Les-Moulineaux as well as other airports and hangars of the French air force in the neighborhood of Paris."

The Germans admittedly are experiencing difficulty getting through the heavy floods with which the Allies have ringed Dunkerque.

But air bombs and artillery shells thud constantly into the beleaguered port, and the high command communique today said the Germans, closing in from the west, south and east, had entered "the strongly fortified city of Bergues," about five miles to the south.

Planes Continue Attacks

"Fighting planes and dive-bomber

units," its communique said, "continued attacks on Dunkerque on June 2. In this action two destroyers, one patrol boat and one freighter of 5,000 tons were sunk, and one warship, two destroyers and ten merchant ships were damaged by bomb hits."

On the other hand, it declared that Allied raids Sunday night in west and southwest Germany were "against non-military targets."

They were dismissed with the announcement that at several places private houses were set afire and windows broken and at another place nine sheep were killed.

Air operations Sunday cost the Allies fifty-nine planes—of which twenty-seven were shot down in air fights, ten by anti-aircraft fire and the rest destroyed on the ground—and the Germans only fifteen, the communique said.

Meanwhile, DNB challenged as a "grotesque exaggeration" a British report that German casualties in Flanders had amounted to 250,000 and total casualties to date 1,000,000. The news agency said German's losses in the war in the West were a mere fraction of these figures.

DNB reported from the front that the British were withdrawing slowly around Dunkerque. "as if through tenacious opposition they hoped to save the honor of their defeated expeditionary corps."

Resistance Minimized

The effectiveness of British and French resistance was minimized, however, by the chief of the German army Western front press department, Lieutenant Colonel Hesse, who just has returned from a tour of the whole war front.

German losses will be surprisingly low—only a few hundred dead in each division—because of the superiority of the Nazi attack, Hesse declared. He said the lists might be published within a few days.

"Believe it or not," he said, "in much fighting the infantry never fired a shot. Most of the work was done by tanks and Stukas (dive-bombers). However, the infantry kept up with the pace of the motorized units and always was in contact."

NAZIS SAY PLANES BOMBED AIRPORTS

Berlin Gives Its Version of Raid on Paris

BERLIN, June 3 (A. P.).—German bombers attacked the Paris airdrome of Issy-les-Moulineaux and other French air force fields in the Paris region, it was announced today.

A brief communique said: "German bombing planes this afternoon attacked the Paris airport at Issy-les-Moulineaux as well as other airports and hangars of the French air force in the neighborhood of Paris."

The announcement of the air attacks on Paris airports was generally interpreted here as opening a phase of warfare such as France never has known.

The attacks were accepted as a signal that the German High Command is ready to turn from a lightning conquest of Holland, Belgium, Luxemburg and northern France to a smashing blitzkrieg assault on the French Army wherever possible.

It was uncertain whether the blitzkrieg would follow immediately or await a further breathing spell from the exhausting three weeks of the western offensive, but Germany's strategy has been not to wait.

Shortly after the announcement of the raids, an official denial was issued that bombs had been dropped on private houses in the interior of Paris.

It was said officially that Issy-les-Moulineaux and other airports and hangars in the region of Paris were "exclusively" attacked.

GERMANS PROMISE NOT TO HURT SHIP

But Repeat Plot Warnings on the Washington

BERLIN, June 3 (A. P.).—The American embassy was assured by the German Government today that the United States liner Washington, east bound to pick up American war refugees, will not be molested by the Nazi Navy.

The assurance was a reiteration of previous German statements that American vessels returning United States citizens from European countries were secure from attack by the German Navy.

A Foreign Office spokesman, however, said that the American embassy had been reminded once more of data in German hands said to prove plots contemplated against a number of these ships.

The German press made sensa-

tional headlines over an alleged plot against three American ships which DNB, official German news agency, said was being framed by British and French agents.

The agency, in a story which it said was delivered from New York "in a special way," declared that the purpose was to destroy the ships in hope of arousing American indignation against Germany.

URGES U. S. SEND WARSHIPS TO SOUTH AMERICA

Connally Makes Suggestion After Talk of Fifth Column Activity

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 3—Widespread talk of fifth columns in South America prompted Senator Connally (Dem., Texas) to suggest today that the United States send warships there if necessary.

"If there is infiltration in South America," he said, during Senate debate on the naval expansion bill, "why shouldn't we send armed vessels down there to look after the interests of the United States?"

Commenting on reports of subversive activities in Latin America, officials in the executive branch indicated they expected no unilateral move by the United States to use force. They said that while there apparently is danger from Nazi and Fascist activities in Latin America, the United States will seek the cooperation of other American republics if any move becomes necessary rather than leap in alone and incur the risk of being accused of "Yankee imperialism."

Determined To Balk Nazis

The officials indicated they were determined, however, that every effort must be made in North, Central and South America to prevent the overthrow of any Latin-American government by Nazi agents.

[Editor's Note—In Berlin the German Foreign Office charged that the British Secret Service was trying to stir up trouble in Central America and Mexico, with a view to getting the Western Hemisphere into the war. The plan, the German officials said, was twofold: to compromise Germany by making

false "revelations of German operations in Mexico" and to promote sabotage in the Panama Canal with fake evidence laying the guilt upon Germany.]

At New York, Henry R. Luce, editor of Time and Life magazines, said he had reliable information that Nazi propagandists were trying to foment South American alarm and bomb-plot stories in order to distract United States attention from Europe.

Propaganda "Quite Possible"

Commenting on the Luce statements Connally, who is a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said it was "quite possible" that Nazi propagandists were trying to stir up alarm.

Another member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who is usually in touch with the State Department, said several Latin-American nations "have become extremely jittery" and that this country undoubtedly would make efforts to assure them of aid in any emergency.

He said there had been considerable excitement among Latin-American countries about possible fifth columns and that the "good-will" voyage of the cruiser Quincy to South America was ordered as a gesture of United States support.

Berlin Warns Of British Agents In Latin America

Berlin, June 3 (A. P.).—The German Foreign Office tonight warned the United States, Mexico and Panama that the Reich has information that the British Secret Service has sent a "large number of agents" to Central America to create disturbances with the view to involving the Western Hemisphere in Europe's war.

The governments of the three American states were urged to take measures to forestall the alleged conspirators.

Reliable Source Quoted

The Foreign Office said the information came from a reliable source.

The German Office said it had told the American Governments that the agents were prepared to carry out two plans, first, to compromise Germany by making false "revelations of German operatives in Mexico," and second,

to promote sabotage in the Panama Canal with falsified evidence pointing to Germany as the perpetrator.

"After the crushing defeat in the Flanders battle, Britain looks to the United States as the power which may save it in the eleventh hour," said an authorized source. "The plots the Foreign Office exposed obviously were designed to disturb the good relations between the United States and Germany."

Press Charges Plot

The German press made sensational headlines over an alleged plot against three American ships designated to take Americans in Europe-home.

DNB, in a story which it said was delivered from New York "in a special way," declared a neutral person just arrived there from London had informed it about plots by the British Admiralty against the United States liners President Roosevelt, Manhattan and Washington.

The plots, DNB charged, are planned so that Germany will be blamed and indignation against her provoked in the United States.

The Government again told the United States Embassy here that it had information concerning the alleged plots and reiterated its assurances that the American ships are secure against German attack.

PROTESTS SHIP SINKING

Argentine Minister Demands Compensation Of Germany

Buenos Aires, June 3 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Cantilo reported tonight that a protest has been delivered in Berlin over the sinking by a U-boat of the Argentine freighter Uruguay off the Spanish coast May 27.

The protest demands material compensation for the ship together with satisfaction for the injury to the Argentine flag.

Pope Calls In His Envoy to Italy

Believed Conferring on War Possibility—Civilians Advised to Quit Turin

VATICAN CITY, June 3 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII conferred today with Mgr. Francesco Borgogni Duca, the Papal Nuncio to Italy.

What they discussed in a private audience in the Pope's library was not disclosed, but some foreign observers presumed that their talk concerned the possibility of Italy's entering the war.

European belligerents are "far from conforming to the principles of humanity" in their treatment of non-combatants, Pope Pius declared yesterday in an appeal to the countries at war "to remember always those duties of humanity which do not lose any of their value under war law and morality."

In reply to greetings from his cardinals on his name day, the supreme pontiff said that "we are moved by neither partisanship nor

consideration for any person" in emphasizing "our anguish at seeing how the treatment accorded non-combatants in more than one area is far from conforming to the principles of humanity."

In extending his paternal love "to all our sons and daughters, both those of the German population . . . and those of the Allied States," the Pope deplored the widening scope of the war.

He said that the populations of occupied areas should be treated "as, in a similar case, an invader would like to see his own citizens treated."

Civilians Advised to Flee Turin.

ROME, June 3 (A. P.).—Residents of Turin, Italy's great industrial center close to the French frontier, were urged by the press today to leave the city for country districts as the nation quietly pressed forward its general mobilization plans in preparation for war.

Throughout Italy the population, convinced that the zero hour is not far distant, anxiously awaited word as to where and when the first blow would be struck on behalf of Italy's long-agitated "national aspirations."

Uncounted reservists found in their mail pink slips ordering them to report to their regiments, and hastily exchanged civilian garb for uniforms.

'Mobilization Is Under Way.'

Encouraged by Turkish Broadcast.

Fascist spokesmen found cause for satisfaction, meanwhile, in the address which Premier Reyyik Saydam of Turkey broadcast yesterday to his nation. Although Mr. Saydam declared that Turkey was ready to take up arms "in defense of the fatherland," he omitted any mention of Turkey's mutual assistance pact with Great Britain and France—a fact to which Fascist commentators attached great importance.

The Italian press continued to devote considerable space to accounts of Spanish demonstrations against British control of Gibraltar.

At the same time, official Italian news agency, Stefani, said that there were rumors that the Allies were planning to land troops in the International Zone at Tangier, on the African side of the Strait of Gibraltar. The purpose of this move, it was said, would be to obtain a base from which to defend their interest against Spain's claims on Gibraltar.

Stefani also said that a "campaign of incitement against Italians" is in progress in French Morocco and Algeria.

ing concentration points, and warned unmobilized reservists that they might expect a call to arms at any moment.

Some observers ventured the opinion that an announcement concerning Premier Mussolini's intentions might follow the scheduled meeting of the Italian Cabinet tomorrow, but this possibility was scouted by the newspaper Il Resto del Carlino, a leading exponent of Italian intervention in the war.

Il Resto forecast, however, that Italy would move soon.

Some observers believed that the arrival of the Italian liner Conti di Savoia at Genoa yesterday, after omitting the usual Naples stop, had brought the deadline closer.

Says Italy Must Fight.

In his broadcast address Signor Ansaldo demanded to know how a people like the Italians, "with all our energy, can remain outside a great contest like the present one, in which all the great peoples of will decide the destiny of Europe."

"If Italy should stay out," he said, "it would signify irreparable decadence, a kind of disqualification. You would suffer the consequences of this disqualification. To be Italians would mean to be feeble, cowardly."

"We must act, then, to maintain our moral position and affirm it. That means fight."

Signor Ansaldo named Corsica, Tunisia, Gibraltar and Suez as objects of Italy's aspirations.

30.24-2701

30.24-2701

Veterans Clamor for Action

ROME, June 3 (A. P.).—Joining the clamor for action against the Allies, 10,000 Italian world war veterans today declared their readiness to cross the mountains toward victory. At a convention in Turin they said they awaited only Premier Mussolini's order.

The day brought these other developments of war fervor:

Loud speakers were erected in public squares of many cities, presumably to amplify a call to arms.

Many more of the 50,000 Italian residents in Egypt were reported leaving.

Blood donors were organized for public service.

Factory workers pledged loyalty. A trade delegation from Yugoslavia was received and this was viewed by some as a tentative

sign Italy does not plan to invade Yugoslavia.

Rome Exposition Put Off

The Government announced indefinite postponement of the 1942 Rome Exposition, once pointed to by Mussolini as proof of Italy's peaceful intentions.

More reservists were called to their regiments.

Crown Prince Humbert attended a convention of grenadiers at Genoa and then left for San Remo to dedicate a military monument before resuming his activities as commander of the northern army.

Allies Reported Ready for Italy

LONDON, June 3 (A. P.).—Though they have had to employ a

large part of their navies in rescuing the Allied troops from the German trap in Flanders, Great Britain and France have at the same time increased their fleet concentration in the eastern Mediterranean during the last two weeks.

It was revealed here today that the Allies, on the alert for any belligerent move by Italy, or any other developments in the Mediterranean, are prepared for instant military and naval action to protect Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said and the vital Suez Canal. No figures are available, however, on the actual size of the combined Anglo-French Mediterranean fleet.

Informed spokesmen declared,

however, that the fleet has been considerably strengthened and is now more than a match for any sea force Italy could muster in the event of her entry into the war.

Diplomatic spokesmen said that the Allies had gone as far as they can go in offering to negotiate with Premier Mussolini for satisfaction of Italy's legitimate aspirations.

It was generally believed here that the coming week would bring an answer to all the questions concerning Italy's intentions.

The attitude of the Allies, re-

flected by press and radio, appeared to be that there are no difficulties with Italy that cannot be settled without recourse to force, but that if Mussolini decides for war the Allies are ready to meet the threat.

There were unconfirmed reports that Prime Minister Winston Churchill, shortly after assuming office, sent Mussolini a letter expressing Great Britain's willingness to discuss Italy's territorial aspirations in the post-war settlements.

Demands Win Nazi Praise

BERLIN, June 3 (A. P.).—Italian demands, especially with reference to Corsica, Tunis, Gibraltar and Suez, received enthusiastic approval in Berlin today, and the authoritative commentary, *Dienst aus Deutschland*, said:

"The growing determination with which Italy insists on fulfillment of her national aspirations are being observed most closely."

Agitation in Spain for control of Gibraltar also was the subject of considerable interest here.

"In the German view," said *Dienst*, "the Madrid demonstrations for a 'Spanish Gibraltar' are the manifestation of an invincible revolutionary movement for the construction of a natural healthy order of the European continent."

Declaring that the Rome-Berlin axis is a military as well as a diplomatic instrument, informed spokesmen said that radical changes in the war situation with new and unpredictable strategy were merely a matter of a short time.

Apparently to allay fears that Italy might be a weak military ally, because of fuel shortage, statistics were published to the effect that Germany had delivered 987,000 tons of coal to her in May. It was asserted that these deliveries were adequate to cover Italian needs and that they were made at a time when the German railroads were extremely busy supplying the Nazi army.

ROME CABINET MEETS TODAY; CLIMAX LIKELY

Session May End Suspense As To Italy's War Intentions

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 3—A large-scale demonstration in Barcelona in which Spanish students carried banners and shouted "Gibraltar is Spanish" was reported on the wave length of the Madrid radio tonight and heard in London.

The demonstrators were described as marching through the main streets to the Governor's residence, where they dispersed.

Two thousand students participated in a similar demonstration in another town, the announcer said.

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, June 3—With clamor for action against the Allies rising, the Italian Cabinet prepared to meet at 10 A. M. tomorrow, perhaps to end the world's suspense as to Italy's intentions about entering the war.

While the Fascist Grand Council, as the nation's highest policy-forming body, generally is called upon to approve any major step Premier Mussolini intends taking, no meeting of that group was presently scheduled.

Council Broke News

It was the Council which broke the news of Italy's non-belligerency last September. The Cabinet is an executive body, rather than a policy-making group such as the Council, which includes, however, some Cabinet members.

The Council is not always called in advance, however, and whether the Cabinet had been summoned to give an order of preparation for intervention or to be faced with participation already a fact was a question.

It had been called to consider "important subjects."

Ten thousand World War veterans today declared their willingness to cross "the mountains toward victory" as the clamor for war action increased.

British Consulate Guarded

A special Carabinieri guard was thrown around the British consulate tonight.

At a convention in Turin they said they awaited only Premier Mussolini's order.

The day brought these other developments of war fervor:

Loudspeakers were erected in public squares of many cities, presumably to amplify a call to arms. Many more of the 50,000 Italian residents in Egypt were reported leaving.

Blood donors were organized for public service.

Factory workers pledged loyalty.

Trade Group Received

A trade delegation from Yugoslavia was received and this was viewed by some as a tentative sign Italy does not plan to invade Yugoslavia.

The Government announced indefinite postponement of the 1942 Rome Exposition, once pointed to by Mussolini as proof of Italy's peaceful intentions.

More reservists were called to their regiments.

Pope Pius XII conferred with the Papal Nuncio to Italy and some said the Pontiff, like President Roosevelt, may have made a new attempt to induce Mussolini to stay out.

Crown Prince Umberto attended a convention of grenadiers at Genoa and then left for San Remo to dedicate a military monument before resuming his activities as commander of the northern army.

Egypt Creates Special Fifth-Column Bureau

Alexandria, June 3 (A. P.).—The Egyptian Government created a special counter-espionage bureau tonight as 700 fifth column suspects, seized in a week-end roundup, were put under strong guard in internment camps.

King Farouk and members of his court, originally scheduled to arrive here today to spend the summer at his palace Ras-El-Tin, delayed their departure from Cairo.

An official announcement said it had not been decided whether the King would come to Alexandria.

Egyptian interest centered on Italy as the key to any change in the Mediterranean situation. It was noted that the sailing of the liner *Egeo* for Italy today, taking 200 Italians, cleared Egyptian harbors of Italian ships.

Italian air lines, however, are reported continuing operations "for at least the next two days."

In addition to the counter-espionage bureau, Premier Aly Maher Pasha announced Government study of new security measures while heavy guards patrolled telegraph and telephone systems, railroad stations, bridges and strategic points on roads and canals.

British View on Italy: 'Well, Let Them Get In'

Entry Now Considered as 'Distinct Possibility'

LONDON, June 3 (A. P.).—British Foreign Office sources, who until

lately refused comment on the Italian question, tonight viewed war with Italy as a "distinct possibility."

It was apparent that Great Britain faces the war with equanimity, even with a certain feeling of, "Well, let them get in. Let's take them all on."

Foreign Office circles emphasized that "even at this late hour we are ready to discuss any real or imaginary Italian grievances."

Neutral military observers felt that Italy's contribution to Germany's campaign would come chiefly through an air attack on Marseilles and the industrial regions of southern France. This, they said, might be followed by an Italian invasion of France which would draw troops southward while German armored divisions moved in on the Somme and Aisne River line in the north.

DE CHAMBRUN SAID TO BE FLYING HERE

Lafayette's Heir Reported on Mission to Roosevelt

PARIS, June 3 (A. P.).—Count Rene de Chambrun, hereditary citizen of the United States, just returned from the battle of Flanders, was reported flying to Washington today to inform President Roosevelt on French military operations. He is a nephew of the late Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the American House of Representatives, and a descendant of Lafayette, whose hereditary American citizenship he inherited.

His wife is the former Marie Laval, daughter of Pierre Laval, the former Premier of France. They were married in 1935 and spent their honeymoon in the United States and Canada.

He retreated with the British to Dunkirk and was hurried to London with the first Allied troops to be taken from north France so as to go to Washington as Assistant Military Attache at the French embassy.

Relatives said he took a clipper plane from Lisbon last night.

Buy Canada Wheat

LONDON, June 3 (A. P.).—The Food Ministry today announced the purchase of 50,000,000 bushels of wheat from the Canadian Wheat Board.

BRITISH GET APOLOGY

Spain Regrets Demonstration for Return of Gibraltar

MADRID, June 3 (A. P.).—The Department of Public Safety sent apologies to the British Embassy today for Saturday's demonstration of students demanding the return of Gibraltar.

Extraordinary guards posted at the embassy at the height of the furore were withdrawn today, indicating official belief that the disturbances would not be repeated.

Coulondre Presents Credentials at Bern

BERN, Switzerland, June 3 (A. P.).—Robert Coulondre, who was France's Ambassador to Germany until the outbreak of the war, today presented his credentials to the Swiss Federal Council at the Federal Palace and became the only Ambassador accredited to Switzerland.

He succeeded Charles Alphand, who retired.

France is the only Power maintaining an Ambassador in this capital; other nations have Ministers.

GERMAN-AMERICAN SEIZED IN CANADA

Accused of Voicing Threat on Roosevelt's Life

MONTREAL, June 3 (A. P.).—A German-American wrestler accused of boasting that he was a "fifth column" organizer in the United States, faced prosecution by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police today under the Defense of Canada regulations. The wrestler, arrested last night, was not named in the police announcement.

The wrestler, in addition to claiming fifth column connections, is said to have told a group of soldiers in a Montreal restaurant that Pres-

ident Roosevelt would not live a day if the United States should intervene in the war.

REGINA, Saskatchewan, June 3 (A. P.).—Two men and a woman were arraigned here today un-

der the Defense of Canada regulations. They were arrested yesterday in raids on three private homes which also resulted in the seizure of quantities of what the police described as communist pamphlets.

The Regina city police said that the three prisoners were Joseph Slavkowsky, Clifford Peet and Gladys McDonald. They described Slavkowsky as a Hungarian who was on relief.

As a result of the arrests and the seizure of a truckload of documents and office equipment, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police authorities said they would seek to have the Attorney-General's Department outlaw the Communist party in Saskatchewan.

Legion of Honor Advances 2 Heroes of Flanders

PARIS, June 3 (A. P.).—Gen. Blanchard and Gen. Prioux, France's two heroes of the Battle of Flanders, have been raised to higher rank in the Legion of Honor on recommendation of Generalissimo Weygand.

Prioux's whereabouts have not been reported for days. (The Germans have claimed him and his staff as prisoners of war.)

U. S. Ship Returning From Norway

WASHINGTON, June 3 (A. P.).—The State Department said today that the American freighter *Charles R. McCormick*, after nearly two months in German-occupied Norwegian ports, had sailed for the United States Saturday night.

The department notified belligerent governments of the ship's departure "without cargo, unarmed and without convoy," and told them that the American government expected the freighter to make its westward voyage "without interruption or molestation by the air, naval or military forces of any belligerent." The ship was at Bergen, Norway, when Germany invaded that country. Hostilities delayed her unloading.

Mrs. Carnegie Sends \$800 to Knitting Club

DUNFERMLINE, Scotland, June 3 (A. P.).—The knitting club formed in memory of Andrew Carnegie, this town's most famous son, today received £200 (about \$800) from his widow, in New York, with which to buy wool to knit clothing

Address Unknown

Nazi Bombs Obliterated It

LONDON, June 3 (AP).—A young French woman, who reached England with thousands of French troops, her coat riddled by shrapnel, shrugged and smiled sadly today when authorities asked her address.

"It used to be Malo les Bains," she said. "But there is not a house standing there, or in Dunkerque."

"Practically every house was razed in 48 hours. Most of the

civilians had no time to escape. They are still living there in cellars.

"The streets were littered with the dead, whose bodies could not be removed.

"The greatest destruction came from thousands of small incendiary bombs which set fire to the whole town."

The woman escaped and embarked with fleeing soldiers after her house collapsed over her head.

of northern Lapland Sunday—and that the Swedish neutrality patrol forced down two German planes, one of which was destroyed.

Nurses' Lifeboat Bombed

Several Wounded in Hospital Ship Raid

LONDON, June 3 (AP).—Nurses returning with the Allied forces from Flanders reported today they had been bombed and machine-gunned by German planes while they were in a lifeboat. One nurse suffered a shattered arm and others were wounded on the face.

An officer said the Nazi raid-

ers attacked a hospital ship and the women were loaded into a lifeboat. As it swung from a davit, he said, a plane "swooped down and just missed our rigging and machine-gunned the women."

A bomb nearly blew their lifeboat out of the water a few minutes later, he added. The hospital ship was abandoned.

Americans Evacuating

Franco-Italian Border

French Civilians Also Start To Leave Area—U. S. Consul Aids Nationals

Menton, France, June 3 (AP).—All Americans and other foreigners were removed from this area today as French civilians finished packing their dearest possessions and began leaving homes throughout this zone touching the Italian frontier.

Kata Darrah, of Atlanta, Ga., was the last American to leave in a caravan led by R. E. Millard, United States consul.

Most Americans departed in their own cars, enabling the caravans to assist in removing British nationals.

With the movement away from the border in full swing, it was reported that Monte Carlo, famous resort where there were believed to be twenty-seven Americans, would be vacated next.

Earl Killed in Guards

Like Father in Last War

LONDON, June 3 (AP).—The Earl Erne, thirty-two-year-old lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards, died today of wounds.

The Earl's father, Viscount Crichton, was killed in action in the world war in the same regiment.

The title is left to the Earl's only son, Henry, who will be 3 years old Sunday.

BRITISH IMPERIL

NAZIS IN NORWAY

Warships Threaten to Cut

Vanguard at Mo.

LONDON, June 3 (A. P.).—Norwegian refugees reported that British warships have forced their way into Ranafjord and attacked German forces in Mo, northern Norway, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch today, quoting the Swedish newspaper Umebladet.

Communications between the frontier and Mo are interrupted because of snow three feet deep and the dispatch said that if the Germans had taken Bodoe, they would be in danger of being cut off in the rear at Mo.

STOCKHOLM, June 3 (A. P.).—Dispatches from Narvik today estimated that 500 Norwegians had been taken prisoner by German forces in desperate fighting around Bjornfjell, only a few miles from the Swedish border, in the last few days.

Casualties were believed to have been heavy on both sides. The Norwegians tried to force out the Nazis from railway tunnel intrenchments.

German planes were believed to be assisting in the fighting and it is also believed that British planes are operating from air craft carriers, forcing German transports and bombers to swing wide in their endeavors to reach the beleaguered Bjornfjell area.

An official Swedish communique yesterday said that "a great many foreign planes touched the Swedish-Norwegian borders in the districts

NAZI PLANES RAID

HOSPITAL SHIPS

Two British Craft Bombed

and Machine-gunned.

LONDON, June 3 (A. P.).—Two British hospital ships, the Worthing and Paris, were bombed and machine-gunned by German planes off the French coast yesterday, it was announced here today. Neither had British Expeditionary Force wounded aboard. A seventeen-year-old boy was killed on one ship. The Paris was abandoned. The Worthing returned to port.

The 1,790-ton Paris was attacked last night by three bombers, which first dropped twelve bombs, then, an hour later, returned and machine-gunned the crew and medical personnel as they took to boats. Tugs brought them to an English southeast port.

The 2,294-ton Worthing was attacked six miles off Dunkirk by nine German planes, but returned to a southern port. Both ships formerly were well known steamers in the cross-Channel service between England and France.

Kent Will Represent

King in Portugal

LONDON, June 3 (A. P.).—King George is sending his brother, the Duke of Kent, to represent him at the June celebration of the eighth centenary of Portuguese independence, Lord Halifax announced today.

720 AMERICANS

LEAVE GALWAY

2000 War Zone Refugees

Sail From Genoa

1000 OTHERS LEFT BEHIND

Mrs. Myron Taylor Among Those

Aboard the Manhattan.

GALWAY, Ireland, June 3 (A. P.).—The United States liner President Roosevelt, emblazoned with the Stars and Stripes, was headed for New York today with a passenger list of American war refugees that strained her accommodations to capacity. The American Embassy in London said that 720 passengers were on board.

The shipping authorities cut a lot of red tape to allow ten-year-old Peter Duffy aboard as the last passenger. Peter traveled alone to join his father in Gary, Ind. His mother died recently in England. Since Peter had a British passport there had been some doubt that he would be allowed on the ship.

Passengers Wear Life Preservers.

The passengers wore life preservers when the liner, her departure delayed while she took on 600 tons of water, finally pulled out of this west coast port last night. The authorities had taken unusual precautions to safeguard the vessel and the passengers by making a thorough search of all luggage.

Some seventy-five Americans were almost left behind by a last-

minute hitch over accommodations, but a ruling from Washington permitted them to sail.

Among the passengers—who were urged to get acquainted so that the crossing might be more friendly—was Mrs. Norman Hitchcock, wife of the United States Naval Attache at London.

Mrs. Myron Taylor Sails.

ROME, June 3 (A. P.).—Steamship agents said today that at least 1,000 persons who had hoped to sail were left behind when the United States liner Manhattan left Genoa yesterday, homeward bound with 2,000 American and foreign refugees three times her normal passenger capacity.

Among the passengers was Mrs. Myron Taylor, the wife of President Roosevelt's personal representative to the Vatican. Mr. Taylor remained behind.

The American liners President Harrison and Excambion are due to sail today or tomorrow, but they are already booked to capacity. There was a possibility that some of those still seeking passage might sail aboard the Washington, which is due at Bordeaux, France, on Saturday, but United States Lines officials were not sure that that ship would call at Genoa.

SEES U. S. NEUTRAL

Italian Senator Tells Why

America Won't Fight

LONDON, June 3 (A. P.).—An Italian Senator, Luigi Barzini, was reported today by Reuters, British news agency, to have advanced these four reasons in the Rome newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia, why he believes that the United States cannot intervene in the European war.

1. Americans do not want war;
2. The American war industry is in the planning stage;
3. The American Army consists of only 200,000 professional soldiers and a plan for a permanent army of 1,000,000 men also is in the planning stage;
4. The United States fleet is concentrated in the Pacific and cannot leave because of great American interests there.

Briton Is Jailed

for Upholding Hitler

LONDON, June 3 (A. P.).—Accused of using insulting words, St. John Henry Maurice Jones, 41 years old, was sentenced today to three months' imprisonment.

The information charged that Jones said: "Hitler can be trusted, whereas we cannot trust our own politicians."

100 Seized in Irish Raids

700 Fifth Column Suspects Held in Egypt—Soldiers Guard Strategic Points.

DUBLIN, June 3 (A. P.).—More than 100 men were arrested today in a roundup of suspected members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army in Dublin, Cork, Tipperary, Monaghan, Dundalk and other centers. Many suspects were aroused from their beds in dawn raids.

Those arrested were taken under strong military escort to the Curragh military camp. They included several I. R. A. key men, among them being school teachers, motor drivers, clerks, farmers and one newspaper man.

ALEXANDRIA, June 3 (A. P.).—Seven hundred fifth column suspects, seized in a week end roundup, were sent today to internment camps in upper and lower Egypt. About 600 were seized in Cairo

and the remainder in Alexandria. All were held under strong guard to await trial before military tribunals.

Premier Aly Maher Pasha said meanwhile that the Government is studying new measures to assure the nation's internal security in view of the tense situation in the Mediterranean.

Soldiers with fixed bayonets stood guard over telegraph and telephone systems. Heavy guards were also posted at railway stations, bridges

and strategic points along highways and canals. Policemen armed with rifles patrolled the streets.

The authorities prepared to requisition trains and other transport facilities quickly to remove children and aged persons from Alexandria if Egypt is attacked.

Await Rome Meeting.

The failure of negotiations between Italy and Great Britain over contraband control spurred intense diplomatic activity. The Premier conferred with Gen. Henry Maitland Wilson, commanding officer of the British forces in Egypt; Sir Miles Lampson, the British Ambassador, and Scafino Mazzolini, the Italian Minister.

The belief grew in official circles that the Mediterranean situation would be clarified after the scheduled meeting of Premier Mussolini's Cabinet in Rome tomorrow.

The newspaper La Bourse Egyptienne said that nearly 1,000 persons had been taken into custody since the police started a roundup of undesirables May 31.

Among them were eleven men held as suspected accomplices in

the assassination of Sheikh Abdel Raouf Abdel Zaher, a member of Parliament, who was shot to death from ambush on May 25.

A new law required foreigners to appear personally at police stations to prove their identity.

Special police in Alexandria were assigned to keep watch for any attempted invasion by parachute troops.

Newspapers for the first time mentioned Italian hostility, saying that the Allies would regret having to fight Italy, but that the prospect was not intimidating. The view expressed was that Italy's entry must be regarded as a likely development.

The steamship Egeo sailed for Italy today, taking 200 Italians. Egyptian ports now are cleared of Italian ships.

Italian air lines are reported continuing operations for at least the next two days.

Raids Go On in London.

LONDON, June 3 (A. P.).—Aided by tips from the public, Scotland Yard continued today a roundup of

fifth column suspects which resulted in the arrest over the week end of approximately thirty members of British Fascist organizations.

Among those arrested was Frank Joyce, twenty-two-year-old brother of William Joyce, identified by some as "Lord Haw Haw" who broadcasts over the German radio in Oxford accents. Another brother, Quentin, 25, formerly an Air Ministry clerk, was interned some time ago for propaganda activities.

The Daily Herald, Laborite newspaper, said that the identity of "Lord Haw Haw" was established by his former wife. She was said to have recognized his voice "definitely."

Among the allens who were rounded up and interned over the week end were twenty-nine nurses employed in a German hospital.

SINKING OF NELSON IS FLATLY DENIED

British Reply to Berlin Report on Battleship

LONDON, June 3 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Information announced today that there was not a vestige of truth in German reports that the battleship Nelson has been sunk.

BERLIN, June 3 (A. P.).—A well-informed German source insisted today that the battleship Nelson was sunk on May 11. He gave no details.

The first report of the sinking of the Nelson was given by an authoritative German spokesman at a press conference in Berlin Saturday in response to a question concerning rumors that the battleship was sunk with a loss of 700 of her crew. The High Command has made no report on the Nelson.

The date given by the German spokesman today would place the sinking on the day after Germany launched her blitzkrieg upon Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg and started the present fighting in the west.

VON LUCKNER NOW CALLED A NAZI SPY

Australians Report on His Visit There in 1938

LONDON, June 3 (A. P.).—A Reuters (British) News Agency dispatch from Melbourne, Australia, said today that investigations had disclosed that Count Felix von Luckner, famous German sea raider of the world war, carried out a spy mission when he visited Australia in 1938.

An official watch on the gatherings whom von Luckner addressed during his trip showed that he was in close association with Nazi supporters who were created immediately after the outbreak of the war, the dispatch said.

Capt. Franz von Birtelen, who was arrested in Britain's drive against "fifth columnists" on May 24, said earlier that Von Luckner had mysteriously disappeared and that he believed the count was in a concentration camp because of his anti-Nazi views.

During the world war Von Luckner commanded the Seeadler, one of four famous German raiders that sank merchant shipping.

While the cruiser Emden operated in the Indian Ocean, the cruiser Karlsruhe in the Caribbean and the North and South Atlantic and the submarine U-53 in the North Atlantic along the American coast, Von Luckner ran his ship through the British blockade of the North Sea in November, 1916. For months the Seeadler raided merchantmen on the Atlantic and the Pacific, until her career was ended in August, 1917, when a tidal wave washed the motor-sailing ship ashore on a South Pacific island.

A month later Von Luckner and his crew were captured in the Fiji Islands and taken by the British to Wellington, New Zealand, where they were interned.

Since the war Von Luckner several times visited the United States on lecture tours, and in 1930 and 1931 took several groups of American youngsters on cruises through the West Indies. His last visit here was in 1933.

In 1937 he set out from Germany on what he described as a two-year good will cruise, and in January, 1938, joined in the hunt for the Samoan Clipper, which was found eventually near Pago Pago.

British Vessel Sunk in Collision

LONDON, June 3 (A. P.).—The sinking of the 1,400-ton British steamship Winga off the northeast coast of Britain after a collision with the 1,289-ton Norwegian steamship Jernland was disclosed today when the Jernland landed eight survivors at a British port.

Sixteen of the Winga's crew are missing.

TO STAY IN LONDON Queen Wilhelmina Not Going to Dutch East Indies.

LONDON, June 3 (A. P.).—A German-circulated report that Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands plans to go to the Dutch East Indies was denied today by official Dutch spokesmen in London.

The Queen and the Government have been in England since a few days after the German invasion of the Low Countries.

JOE BECKETT SEIZED

English Boxer's Wife Held Too—Linked to Mosley

LONDON, June 3 (A. P.).—Joe Beckett, former British heavyweight boxing champion, and his wife were detained today by Southampton police under defense regulations. No details were given.

He and his wife had been connected with the British Union of Fascists before the war. The organization's leader, Sir Oswald Mosley, has been imprisoned.

Beckett recently joined the volunteer British home defense forces.

their appearance.

Members of the crew of a pleasure steamer, which took more than 200 men off the mole at Dunkerque, said they were forced to depart under heavy shell fire and had to leave behind hundreds of others who had gone back to the beach to dig in.

Scarcely a ship returns with-

out traces of German attack.

A former movie theatre manager took charge of a motor

Death in a Ring of Blazing Oil Nazi Fires Fuel He Drops on 20 in Boat

A PORT IN SOUTHEAST ENG-

LAND, June 3 (AP).—A British sergeant returning from Flanders today said that as far as he could see there were very few British troops left in Dunkerque when he departed.

The sergeant, who waited two days on the Dunkerque beach before boarding a ship for home, said the scene there last night was illuminated by fires that made the night almost as bright as day.

He said German bombers, for some unexplained reason, kept away from the town but continued to raid the troops on the beach as well as rescue ships. Shower of Oil

This sergeant vouched for the story that the pilot of a German plane, unable to sink a large rowboat carrying 20 soldiers either with his bombs or with his machine guns, dropped a shower of oil and gasoline.

He then fired the floating oil with tracer bullets, ringing the boat with flames.

"They didn't have a dog's chance," said the sergeant.

The same informant said his unit returned through Armentieres during the withdrawal.

"You wouldn't know it was the same place," he said. "There was devastation everywhere."

The latest arrivals from Dunkerque, though unshaved, dirty and worn out, still were joking. Many did their best to improve

cruiser, which broke down half-way across the channel. The men were taken aboard another vessel, although they were under fire throughout the operation.

"As we went into Dunkerque there were German airplanes overhead all the time," he said. "We were machine gunned and shrapnel was falling constantly. Some of the soldiers on the beach had been working with children's spades to dig themselves a bit of cover."

Digging Bullet Out

"A man with me got a machine-gun bullet in his leg. I took him back to the ship and

the next time I saw him he was trying to get the bullet out with his sheath knife. Because the skipper would not let him do anything he got annoyed. So he went up forward and took charge of the ship's machine gun, firing at the German planes.

"When we got a full load," he continued, "a bomb dropped so close that our engines were put out of commission. We scrambled aboard a steam yacht which came up. There wasn't a half inch of room left on the ship, but we got back. I wanted to take another boat over, but they wouldn't let me."

Stanley To Be Lieutenant

LONDON, June 3 (A. P.).—Oliver Stanley, 44, Britain's War Secretary in Chamberlain's Cabinet and a major in the World War, will be gazetted as a lieutenant, it was announced today.

NOTED BRITONS KILLED

Duke of Northumberland Is Among Flanders Dead

LONDON, June 3 (A. P.).—The disclosure that the Duke of North-

umberland and other prominent Britons have been killed in action served as a warning to the public today to expect the army's heaviest casualties of the war when the Flanders casualty lists are published.

The death of the twenty-seven-year-old Duke, a wealthy coal property owner, in the retreat to Dunkirk, was announced when his personal standard, a blue lion rampant, was flown at half staff on the keep of Alnwick Castle, his stately ancestral home. He was a lieutenant in the crack Grenadier Guards, his father's old regiment.

Evelyn Boscawen, lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards and twenty-three-year-old heir to Viscount Falmouth, also was killed in action in Flanders.

It was announced today that the thirty-year-old Viscount Cowdray, a captain in the Sussex Yeomanry, was wounded in Flanders. Lord Cowdray captained the British polo team that played in the United States last year. His marriage to Lady Anne Bridgeman last July was a brilliant social event.

Lord Cowdray's left arm was amputated.

Viscount Falmouth's Heir Killed in Flanders Battle

Evelyn Boscawen Was Officer in Coldstream Guards

LONDON, June 3 (A. P.).—Evelyn Boscawen, lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards and heir to Viscount Falmouth, was killed in action in Flanders, it was announced today. He was twenty-three years old.

Followed Father Into Guards

The Hon. Evelyn F. Vere Boscawen attended Eton and Magdalene College, Cambridge, and became a member of the Coldstream Guards, in which his father had been a captain. His father, the eighth Viscount Falmouth, was chief British government representative to the World Power Conference in Washington in 1936, and has served on several government committees dealing with oil production, electricity and imperial defense.

Cowdray, British Poloist Loses Arm in Flanders

Viscount, 30, Captained Team at Meadow Brook in 1939

LONDON, June 3 (A. P.).—Viscount Cowdray, a captain in the Sussex Yeomanry, was wounded in Flanders, it was announced today. His left arm was amputated.

The thirty-year-old viscount was the non-playing captain of the British polo team that played in the United States in 1939. His marriage to Lady Anne Bridgeman in July, 1939, was a brilliant event.

Noted as Steeplechaser Too

Lord John Cowdray, a grandson of the first Viscount Cowdray, who carried out some of the greatest engineering contracts in the world and left a large fortune on his death in 1927, attended Christ Church, Oxford, where he showed all the interest and skill in horsemanship which had distinguished his father, a business man and newspaper proprietor.

Three times in succession he won the Christ Church point-to-point

steeplechase. He also took prizes in similar events elsewhere. He was an enthusiastic polo player and was non-playing captain of the British team at Meadow Brook in June, 1939. He became viscount on the death of his father in 1933.

Poilus Say Lone German Killed 21 by a Ruse

Dunkerque Civilian Hid Ma- chine Gun Under His Coat

LONDON, June 3 (A. P.).—Four French soldiers rescued from Flanders' battlefields today said that a German they believed to be a parachutist, killed twenty-one of their comrades by a ruse on the beach at Dunkerque.

"We were waiting for a boat to take us out of Dunkerque when a civilian came up and began talking to us," one of the poilus related.

"Suddenly he whipped out a machine gun he had hidden under his coat, and started raking us with bullets.

"But there are four of us he did not get, and now there is one Boche parachutist fewer."

Bragg, Scientist, Named As British Food Expert

Will Calculate Nation's Needs and How to Supply Them

LONDON, June 3 (A. P.).—Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal and a member of Great Britain's inner War Cabinet, announced today the appointment of Sir William Bragg, president of the Royal Society and one of Britain's outstanding scientists, as chairman of a scientific food committee to calculate precisely the nation's food requirements and means of filling them.

The Food Ministry announced the purchase of 50,000,000 bushels of wheat from the Canadian Wheat Board.

HITLER REPORTED ON TRIP

He Is Said to Have Toured Areas Where He Fought in Ranks

By The Associated Press.
A German radio broadcast last night, heard by Scandinavian stations and relayed to New York, said Chancellor Hitler on Saturday and Sunday visited the battlefields of Flanders and Northern France, where he fought as a World War corporal.

He visited Ghent, Courtrai, Menin, Ypres, Langemark, Lillie, Lens, Vimy Ridge, Arras and Cambrai, the broadcast said.

King Hails Valor
London, June 3 (A. P.).—King George VI in a message to Prime Minister Churchill tonight praised the "bravery shown by the three services and the merchant navy" in turning the Dunkerque withdrawal from "disaster into triumph."

Hungary Limits Meat Rations

BUDAPEST, June 3 (A. P.).—The Hungarian government imposed further restrictions on meat consumption today, banning veal and pork on Tuesdays and veal on Thursdays. Monday and Friday are meatless days.

Captain (Potato) Jones Dives Into Thick Of Channel Mess

Action Off Flanders Finds Old Blockade Runner Very Hot Potato, Indeed

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 3—Tough old Captain (Potato) Jones was back in the middle of the excitement when the British sent every old tub and craft you could think of to get their boys out of Dunkerque.

The 67-year-old seadog, who repeatedly ran Generalissimo Franco's blockade in the Spanish civil war, suffered a broken shoulder two

months ago when a German plane attacked his ship, but he ignored the injury and set the pace for the fantastic armada that responded when the Admiralty called for all ships "to get the lads out."

A British Tommy gave this picture of "Potato" in action:

"I scrambled aboard a small steamer from a motor boat and started to help the crew pull in a hawser. Suddenly a terrifying voice yelled at me:

"Hey you, drap that! My men can run their own ship. You come and work this damned gun!

"Several B. E. F. men rushed to the gun and used it to good purpose against Nazi dive bombers."

"Potato" Jones got his name when he ran the Spanish Nationalist blockade with a cargo of potatoes.

King Praises All Forces In Dunkerque 'Triumph'

Merchant Navy Helped for Help in Dunkerque

LONDON, June 3 (P).—King George VI in a message to Prime Minister Winston Churchill tonight praised the "bravery shown by the three services and the merchant navy" in turning the Dunkerque withdrawal from "disaster into triumph."

"I wish to express my admiration of the outstanding skill and bravery shown by the three services and the merchant navy in the evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force from northern France," he said.

"So difficult an operation was only made possible by brilliant leadership and an indomitable spirit among all ranks of the force. The measure

of its success—greater than we had dared to hope for—was due to the unfailing support of the Royal Air Force, and, in the final stages, the tireless effort of naval units of every kind.

"While we acclaim this great feat, in which our French Allies too have played so noble a part, we think with heartfelt sympathy of the loss and sufferings of those brave men whose self-sacrifice has turned disaster into triumph."

French Pilot Attacks Nazi Airfield Alone In U. S.-Built Plane

Paris, June 3 (P).—The story of a French pilot so confident at the powers of his American-built Curtiss plane that he attacked a German airfield singlehanded was brought back from the front tonight by war correspondents.

The pilot, chasing a Messerschmitt 110 after a dogfight, saw it land on a carefully camouflaged field, the correspondents related. The Germans, seeing one of their planes ready to land, assumed the squadron was returning and gave no alarm.

The Frenchman, observing twenty planes on the field—including a big bomber ready to take off, crossed the field twice with his machine guns blazing away.

As he flew off he reported seeing a number of planes riddled with bullets and the figures of Germans running belatedly to their anti-aircraft guns.

Canadian Air Help Flowing To England

Deputy Minister Of Defense Declares One Squadron Already Is In Great Britain

Ottawa, Ont., June 3 (P).—Answering a call from Great Britain for help, a steady flow of Canadian pilots, aviation crews and planes has been started overseas to serve with the Royal Air

Force, James S. Duncan, Acting Deputy Minister of National Defense for Air, declared today.

Duncan told the Joint Service Club that present needs demand the maximum output of air personnel in the shortest time for service overseas.

He said the advance party of one squadron already is in England; aircraft, guns and wireless equipment are ready to go; recently graduated pilots are going overseas immediately; fighter and bombing planes ready for action in France have been sent to the United Kingdom, and others are awaiting transportation.

Ireland Plans Dozen New Rifle Battalions

Strength Of All Infantry Units To Be Increased From 500 To 1,000 Men

Dublin, June 3 (P).—Formation of twelve new rifle battalions will be a part of Ireland's preparations to bring her army up to war strength.

The strength of all infantry battalions will be increased from 500 men to the full complement of 1,000. An appeal has been made to all veterans of the national army and other soldiers of experience to form "veterans' battalions."

An army spokesman said there was no shortage of essential arms and that clothing mills were working at top speed on uniforms. Barracks and camps throughout the country, unoccupied since the end of the civil war, have been reopened as training depots.

NAZI PLANE LOSS CLAIMED Six Reported Shot Down In Area Around Narvik

Stockholm, June 3 (P).—The Allies were reported to have shot down six German planes today in the area around the Far Northern port of Narvik, which was wrested from the Germans last week.

Intense fighting was said to be in progress along the entire Narvik front, with positions changing hands frequently.

British Garages To Make Arms

London, June 3 (P).—Many British garages will become armament factories in the new push for more munitions.

Machine tools normally used in the repair of private automobiles will be employed to make shells and aircraft parts.

Motor Lorries Used As Pier

London, June 3 (P).—Some of the rescued British Expeditionary Force embarked off Dunkerque from an improvised pier made out of motor lorries.

A line of lorries was run onto the sands and into the sea, returning Tommies explained. While waves broke over them the men walked along their tops to the boats which brought them home.

New French Envoy at Ottawa

OTTAWA, June 3 (P).—Rene Elstehueber, new French Minister to Canada, presented today his credentials to Chief Justice Sir Lyman P. Duff, Administrator of Government, and in a brief address said that the tragic events of the war "have only served to draw still closer the ancient, numerous and powerful bonds which unite our two countries."

Britain Sets Savings Week

Urges Her People to Deny Selves and Swell 'Battalions' of War Coins

LONDON, June 3 (P).—The week from June 9 to 15 has been proclaimed National Savings Week, and the nation was urged in quarter-page advertisements today to "swell the battalions" of shillings and pounds which will help us win the war.

"This is the urgent fact for us all today—you cannot spend a single shilling on yourself without reducing Great Britain's war strength," the advertisements said.

British Hold Joe Beckett As Suspect in Roundup

Ex-Heavyweight Champion, Now Fascist, Allegedly in Italy

LONDON, June 3 (P).—Joe Beckett, former British heavyweight boxing champion, and his wife were detained today by Southampton police under the defense regulations. No details were given.

Beckett and his wife had been connected with the British Union of Fascists before the war. The organization's leader, Sir Oswald Mosley, has been imprisoned. Beckett recently joined the volunteer British Home Defense forces.

Scotland Yard's drive against "fifth column" suspects was reported today to have netted some thirty persons during the week end. In addition, in its round-up of aliens, the Yard interned twenty-nine nurses employed at a German hospital.

Quakers Will Expand Refugee Work In France

Plan To Send Ten Additional Representatives Abroad

At Once
Philadelphia, June 3 (P).—The American Friends (Quaker) Service Committee announced today that in response to an appeal by Prime Minister Paul Reynaud of France, American Quakers are expanding their large-scale relief activities abroad for war refugees.

Clarence E. Pickett, executive secretary of the committee, said a grant of approximately \$60,000 from the American Red Cross had enabled the Quaker unit already in France to meet the emergency temporarily, but that additional funds and clothing are urgently needed.

The committee is sending ten additional representatives to France immediately, Pickett said.

Jerusalem Gets Taste Of Blackout Technique

Holy Land, Occupying Strategic Position, To Be Darkened Each Night

Jerusalem, June 3 (P).—The cradle of Christianity was blacked out tonight against the threat of death from the skies.

What was planned as a simple test for this British-mandated country, which flanks the Suez Canal and occupies a key position in the eastern Mediterranean, will be continued each night from 9 P. M. to 4 A. M. until further notice.

The Holy Land dominates imperial communications with India and the Far East, and the port of Haifa is the terminus of the Iraq oil line and a naval base for the British fleet.

Palestine Plans Blackout

JERUSALEM, June 3 (P).—Palestine prepared for a country-wide blackout tonight, and authorities carried out extensive air-raid precaution operations in vulnerable areas. Italian ships and planes still are making regular calls at Palestine ports, with local managers of the lines reporting that no change is expected. Palestine newspapers asserted that only the United States could avert Italian intervention and thus save the Mediterranean countries from war.

Mistaken For Belgians; British Insult French

Ministry Of Information Tells People That Fighters From Low Country Should Be Honored

London, June 3 (P).—The Minister of Information said today French officers and soldiers had been reported insulted in English streets when mistaken for Belgians.

It added that "any Belgian officers at large in this country belong to the heroic band who threw over their own King and fought on." The Ministry said such insults were "deeply offensive and harmful to the national interest."

The Ministry of Information later requested that the story be canceled.

Swiss Consider Banning Communist Activities

Authorities Report Propaganda Center Was Discovered In Raid Several Months Ago

Bern, Switzerland, June 3 (P).—Swiss authorities reported today that an international Communist propaganda center had been discovered in a raid on a cooperative printing plant at Basel last March.

The Government said it planned to meet soon to decide whether recent Communist activity warranted banning the party in Switzerland.

Some cantons, notably Geneva, already have banned the party.

INDIA ANNOUNCES LOANS

Government War Issues Are For Unspecified Amounts

BOMBAY, June 3 (P).—The government of India today announced three war loans of unspecified amounts.

One issue, ten-year saving certificates aimed at the small investor, will be limited to 5,000 rupees to an individual and will carry an interest rate of 3½ per cent.

A second issue, designed to attract Moslems, who are forbidden to accept interest on religious grounds, will be interest-free, mature in three years and have no subscription limitations.

The third issue, six-year defense bonds, will carry a coupon of 3 per cent and be limited to 15,000 rupees per individual.

NAZIS RAINING HEAVY BLOWS UPON DUNKIRK

French Military Spokesman Tells of Allied Flyers' Defense of Troops.

ALL QUIET ALONG THE SOMME

Paris Believes Germans Will Need a Breathing Spell Before Next Major Assault.

PARIS, June 3 (A. P.).—German land, sea and air forces renewed their savage attacks on Dunkirk today, a French military spokesman said, making the evacuation of the remaining Allied forces there increasingly difficult.

The Nazi attacks failed, however, to halt the withdrawal operations, the spokesman declared, largely because of the work of the British and French air forces in successfully covering theodus.

The Allied planes, it was said, shot down large numbers of German fighters, bombed lines of communication and strafed the swift torpedo-carrying motor boats with which the Germans have been attacking transports.

The land front in France was reported quiet, with only localized activity which resulted in no change of positions.

The French spokesman summarized the situation along the southern front this way: Along the Somme, almost complete calm; along the Aisne, feeble activity of contact units; between the Aisne and the Chiers rivers, near the northern end of the Maginot Line, light artillery fire on both sides without definite results; in the Rethel region, approximately 100 miles northeast of Paris, light artillery fire, and east of the Moselle, at the upper end of the Maginot Line, two German raids of small size against French outposts, which were repulsed.

Breathing Spell Expected.
Meanwhile, as the French and British troops in Dunkirk fought

a last-ditch battle against the increasingly intense German assaults, military commentators in Paris expressed the belief that there would be a lull of from three days to two weeks before the Nazi military machine launches another major drive.

They declared that the forty German divisions which forced the Allied northern army to the sea had suffered tremendous losses on land and in the air and said that both the Allies and the Germans had reached "a period of waiting in which each side is preoccupied with preparations."

As if in confirmation of this, the French High Command in its regular communiqué today said merely: "No new incidents during the night."

The emergency withdrawal from beleaguered Dunkirk was nearly at an end, as a fleet of 300 or more Allied warships and merchant vessels of every description sought to ferry the last French, British and Belgian troops to safety.

Germans Waist-deep in Water.

While the rescue ships arrived, took on their passengers and steamed away again, German infantry, wading waist-deep through Dunkirk's flooded marshes, faced a barrage of artillery fire from the Allies covering the retreat and waiting hopefully for the appearance of the last units of the army of Gen. Rene Jacques Prioux.

It was Gen. Prioux's tanks and armored cars which played a vital part in covering the forty-mile retreat from Lille to the sea after the Belgian King Leopold's capitulation exposed the Allied northern flank.

COMPARES JAPAN AND U. S. ON INDIES

Arita Says This Country Has Similar Interest In South American Nations

Foreign Minister Declares Dutch Possessions Are Linked With Asia

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, June 3—Japan has the same vital concern over developments in the Netherland East Indies that the United States has in events in Mexico and South America and cannot remain "unconcerned at any developments"

which might change the status quo in those rich islands, Hachiro Arita, Foreign Minister, declared today.

The Minister addressed a meeting of the Institute of the Pacific, an organization composed of numerous highly placed military and Government officials.

He reemphasized the economic importance of the East Indies to Japan and told the institute that it "is but natural that Japan should entertain the most serious concern over the maintenance of the economic status quo there as well as the political."

Linked With Asia

Although the Indies belong to a European nation, they are intimately linked with the destiny of east Asia, Arita said.

"Japan as the stabilizing power in this part of the world has more than a passing interest not only in the Chinese continent but in areas to the south," he asserted.

"Our situation may be likened to that of the United States which cannot remain indifferent to developments in Mexico and Venezuela."

Earlier, Premier Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai told newsmen there is a "way of improving the aggravated relations between Japan and the United States," but that "of course such a method is neither being considered nor being taken."

The Premier said he was not in a position to disclose the nature of the way to better relations, but many of his hearers interpreted his statement to mean that Japan did not intend to conciliate the United States by backing down from her policies toward China or on other issues in the Far East.

Admiral Yonai, former Navy Minister, said Japan feels no "menace" in connection with the concentration of the United States Fleet in the Pacific.

PARIS, June 3 (UP)—The High Command's morning communiqué said:

There was no new development throughout the night.

PARIS, June 3 (AP)—The High Command tonight issued the following communiqué:

The enemy continued to attack fiercely our positions around Dunkerque, where they met vigorous resistance and incessant counter-attacks by our troops.

The French and British navies are cooperating under enemy fire in defense of Dunkerque and are proceeding with success in the embarkations of troops ordered by the command giving to all an example of greatest bravery.

The enemy executed today without success local attacks against our advance posts in the region of St. Avoird.

They are reinforcing on the right bank of the Aisne and tightening contact with our posts west of the Saar.

During the night of June 2 and June 3 our bombing aviation attacked numerous enemy fields as well as communication lines.

Paris and the Paris region were attacked early in the afternoon by an important bombing expedition strongly protected by German pursuit planes. This expedition encountered the defense of our pursuit planes and anti-aircraft batteries, which inflicted heavy losses on it.

Most of our pursuit planes were the most modern types. According to the first information seventeen enemy planes brought down have already been counted.

German

BERLIN, June 3 (AP)—A German communiqué issued today stated:

German bombing planes this afternoon attacked the Paris airport at Issy-Les-Moulineaux as well as other airports and hangars of the French Air Force in the neighborhood of Paris.

action two destroyers, one patrol boat, one freighter of 5,000 tons were sunk, and one warship, two destroyers and ten merchant ships were damaged by bomb hits.

On the other hand, air raids extended as far as the Rhone Valley and Marseille. The enemy

retreated to the Maginot Line and left prisoners, weapons and equipment in our hands when our troops made a forward thrust on both sides of Forbach.

A preliminary count of the number of English and French prisoners taken in the course of the big destructive battle of Artois, Flanders, reached 330,000.

The fierce defense fight of our mountain chasers and ship crews used on land in the mountain region around Narvik was continuing against tremendous superiority. In Northern Norway the broadcasting station and station buildings of Vadsoe were destroyed by bombs on June 1 and one enemy merchant ship was sunk on the western exit of Ofoten Fjord.

In the course of the night of June 2-3 the enemy continued air

raids against non-military targets in Western and Southwestern Germany without damaging much. The enemy's total air losses yesterday amounted to fifty-nine airplanes, of which twenty-seven were shot down in air fights, ten by anti-aircraft guns and the rest destroyed on the ground. Fifteen of our own planes are missing.

British

LONDON, June 3 (AP)—The Admiralty issued the following communiqué today:

The most extensive and difficult combined operation in naval history has been carried out during the past week.

British, French and Belgian troops have been brought back safely to this country from Belgium and Northern France in

vessels and 665 other British craft and boats took part in the operation. These figures do not include large numbers of French naval and merchant ships which also played their part.

The rapid assembly of over 600 small craft of all types was carried out by volunteers. These showed magnificent and tireless spirit.

Through the operation of the small craft registration order the Admiralty already had full details of all available small vessels.

The order for the assembly of these vessels met with instantaneous response. Fishermen, yachtsmen, yacht builders, yacht clubs, river boatmen and boat building and hiring firms manned their craft with volunteer crews and rushed them to the assembly point although they did not then know for what purpose they were required.

They operated successfully by day and night under the most difficult and dangerous conditions. The Admiralty cannot speak too highly of the services of all concerned. They were essential to the success of the operation and the means of saving thousands of lives.

The withdrawal was carried out from Dunkerque and from beaches in the vicinity. The whole operation was screened by naval forces against any attempt by the enemy at interference by sea.

In addition to almost incessant bombing and machine-gun attacks on Dunkerque, the beaches and the vessels operating off them, the port of Dunkerque and the shipping plying to and fro were under frequent shellfire. This was to some extent checked by bombardment of the enemy artillery positions by our naval forces. Naval bombardment also protected the flanks of the withdrawal. The enemy was active with submarines and high-speed motor torpedo boats. Losses have been inflicted upon both these forces.

all operations. Its success is a triumph of Allied sea and air power in face of the most powerful air forces which the enemy could bring to bear from air bases close at hand.

Zeebrugge has been blocked by the sinking of concrete-filled

block ships. The sea gates of the canal and the lock working mechanism have been demolished. The lock gates have been rendered virtually useless. Fuel stocks have been destroyed.

The losses sustained by our naval forces have been comparatively small. The loss of H. M. destroyers Grafton (Commander C. E. C. Robinson, R.N.), Grenade (Commander R. C. Boyle, R.N.) and Wakeful (Commander R. L. Fisher, R.N.), was announced on May 30.

H. M. destroyers Basilisk (Commander M. Richmond, R.N.), Keith (Captain E. L. Berthon, R.N.) and Havant (Lieut. Comdr. A. F. Burnell-Nugent, R.N.) have also been sunk by enemy action.

Of more than 170 minor war vessels of H. M. fleet engaged in the operation, twenty-four have been lost. These comprise one fleet minesweeper, H. M. S. Skipjack (Lieut. Comdr. F. B. Proudfoot, R.N.); one gunboat, H. M. S. Mosquito (Lieutenant A. N. P. Castobadle, R.N.); one fleet air arm tender, H. M. S. Grive (Lieutenant C. E. West, R.N.R.); five paddle minesweepers, Brighton Belle (Lieutenant L. K. Perrin, R.N.R.), Gracie Fields (Lieutenant A. C. Weeks, R.N.R.), Waverley (Lieutenant S. F. Harmer-Elliott, R.N.V.R.), Medway Queen (Lieutenant A. T. Cook, R.N.R.), Brighton Queen (Lieutenant A. Stubbs, R.N.R.); one minesweeper, Crested Eagle (Lieut. Comdr. B. R. Booth, R.N.R.).

Eight trawlers, Polly Johnston

ding, R. N. R.); one danlaying vessel, Comfort (Skipper J. D. Mair, R. N. R.) and one tug, St. Fagan (Lieut. Comdr. G. H. Garren, R. N.).

The next of kin of all casualties are being informed as details become available.

An Air Ministry communiqué follows:

In support of the Allied armies medium bombers of the Royal Air Force made a series of attacks on enemy gun emplacements, roads, railways and troop concentrations in the Dunkerque area throughout yesterday.

These operations were continued during the night by our heavy bombers. At the same time other formations of heavy bombers attacked enemy airfields and other military objectives in north-west Germany.

All our aircraft returned from these operations.

Our fighter aircraft continued to maintain offensive patrols over the Dunkerque area.

In the Narvik [Norway] area on June 1 and 2 six enemy aircraft were shot down.

The Texts of the Day's War Communiques

French

PARIS, June 3 (AP)—The French issued the following communiqué tonight:

The enemy aviation proceeded early in the afternoon of June 3 to a series of bombings of the Paris region, probably with a view to reaching objectives of a military character.

More than 1,000 bombs of all caliber were launched, taking 200 civilian victims, of whom forty-five are dead.

The text of the German High Command's communiqué follows:

The attack toward Dunkerque from the west, the south and the

east is progressing slowly. Difficult terrain which is inundated and criss-crossed by numerous ditches makes operations difficult.

Nevertheless, we succeeded with the collaboration of the air force in entering the strongly fortified city of Bergues.

The entire region of Dunkerque, which is still in the enemy's possession, is constantly under the heaviest artillery fire.

Fighting planes and dive bomber units continued attacks on Dunkerque on June 2. In this

numbers which when the full story can be told will surprise the world.

The withdrawal has been carried out in face of intense and almost continuous air attack and increasing artillery and machine gun fire.

The success of this operation was only made possible by the close cooperation of the Allies and of the services and by never flagging determination and courage of all concerned. It was undertaken on the British side by several flotillas of destroyers and a large number of small craft of every description.

This force was rapidly increased and a total of 222 British naval

The operation was rendered more difficult by shallow water, narrow channels and strong tides. The situation was such that one mistake in the handling of a ship might have blocked a vital channel or that part of the port of Dunkerque which could be used. Nor was the weather entirely in favor of the operation. On two days a fresh northwesterly wind raised a surf which made work at the beaches slow and difficult. Only on one forenoon did ground mist curtail enemy air activity.

A withdrawal of this nature and magnitude carried out in face of intense and almost continuous air attack is the most hazardous of

(Chief Skipper L. Lake, R.N.R.); Thomas Bartlett (Skipper G. E. Utting, R.N.R.); Thuringia (Chief Skipper D. W. L. Simpson, R.N.R.); Calvi (Skipper B. D. Spindler, R.N.R.); Stella Dorado Skipper W. H. Burgess, R.N.R.); Argyllshire (Sub-Lieutenant E. G. D. Healey, R.N.V.R.); Blackburn Rovers (Skipper W. Martin, R.N.R.) and Westella (Chief Skipper A. Gove, R.N.R.); three drifters, Girl Pamela (Skipper C. Sansom, R.N.R.); Paxton (Skipper A. M. Lovis, R.N.R.) and Boy Roy (Skipper E. F. Dettman, R.N.R.); two armed boarding vessels, King Orry (Commander J. Elliott, R.N.R.) and Monas Queen (Commander J. C. K. Dow-

30.24-2707

30.24-2707

ASIA, THEY ALSO ARE INTIMATELY BOUND WITH THE DESTINY OF THE ENTIRE EAST ASIA.

(MORE)...

VD1242PID

TOKYO, THIRD ADD YOMAI X X X EAST ASIA.

"NOBODY CAN POSSIBLY IGNORE THEIR EAST ASIATIC CHARACTER."

WITHOUT NAMING ANY COUNTRIES, ARITA ASSERTED THAT AN "ABSENCE OF FRICTION AND CONFLICT CANNOT BE EXPECTED" WHEN ECONOMIC DISLOCATIONS, IMMIGRATION AND TARIFF RESTRICTIONS EXIST BETWEEN NATIONS.

HE DREW A PICTURE OF TWO NATIONS, ONE WITH A SMALL AREA AND A LARGE POPULATION AND POOR NATURAL RESOURCES; THE OTHER WITH A LARGE AREA, THINLY POPULATED AND WITH GOOD RESOURCES.

"SUPPOSE," HE SAID, "A FURTHER SITUATION DEVELOPED IN WHICH A NORMAL FLOW OF GOODS AND COMMODITIES BETWEEN THEM IS SERIOUSLY IMPEDED BY TARIFF WALLS, IMMIGRATION RESTRICTIONS AND OTHER BARRIERS"

"WE CAN HARDLY EXPECT AN ABSENCE OF FRICTION AND CONFLICT BETWEEN THE COUNTRIES. I AM AFRAID NOT A FEW SO-CALLED PACIFIC QUESTIONS MAY BE TRACED TO JUST SUCH CONTRADICTIONS AND INJUSTICES."

VD1246PID

'SAFETY BELT' COURT SOUGHT

Rio de Janeiro, June 3 (AP)—Spokesmen for the neutral nations of the Americas proposed tonight that they create an international court—with punitive power—to consider violations of the Pan-American neutrality "safety belt." The proposal was one of several

made by the neutrality committee of the Pan-American Conference to make more effective the neutrality stand taken by 21 American republics in the European zone. The committee met as a series of violations of the neutrality zone.

The committee proposed that American neutrals create an "international agency to act as a court of joint investigation" of any violation of the safety belt by belligerent ships.

IN THE EVENT THAT ANY VIOLATION BE ASCERTAINED, CONSULTATIVE MEASURES WOULD BEGIN AT ONCE TOWARD PRESENTATION OF A JOINT PROTEST BY ALL THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS AGAINST THE BELLIGERENT VIOLATOR.

THE AMERICAN NATIONS WOULD PREVENT BY COLLECTIVE ACTION THE ENTRY INTO ANY AMERICAN PORT SHIPS GUILTY OF SUCH VIOLATIONS, AND FOR A PERIOD OF "AT LEAST" THREE MONTHS THE ENTRY OF ANY WARSHIP OF THE BELLIGERENT VIOLATOR.

IT IS RECOMMENDED ALSO THAT THE SAFETY ZONE, EXCEPT FOR TERRITORIAL WATERS, BE CONSIDERED OPEN SEA TO ALL ACTIVITIES OF PEACEFUL TRADE AND TO TRAFFIC ACTIVITIES BY SHIPS FLYING ANY FLAG.

SHIPS CARRYING OUT ANY BELLIGERENT ACTION WOULD BE BARRED FROM THE ZONE EXCEPT THOSE CARRYING OUT ACTIONS STARTED OUTSIDE THE ZONE AND PROCEEDING UNINTERRUPTEDLY WITHIN IT.

IT IS PROPOSED ALSO THAT WHEN A BELLIGERENT MERCHANT VESSEL AFTER FINISHING NORMAL OPERATIONS DOES NOT RESUME ORDINARY TRAFFIC A NEUTRAL STATE MAY RETAIN HER OR ALLOW HER DEPARTURE ONLY UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION. THE SAME PROCEDURE WOULD BE APPLIED TO A BELLIGERENT MERCHANTMAN WHICH HAS TAKEN REFUGE IN AN AMERICAN PORT.

CHARLES G. FENWICK REPRESENTS THE UNITED STATES ON THE COMMITTEE.

FH159AED

LONDON, JUNE 3-(AP)—THE BRITISH DESTROYER HAVANT, REPORTED BY AN ADMIRALTY COMMUNIQUE HAVING BEEN SUNK DURING THE RESCUE OPERATIONS AT DUNKERQUE, WAS SENT DOWN BY A BOMB WITH THE LOSS OF EIGHT OF HER CREW. TWENTY OTHERS WERE WOUNDED.

MOST OF THE SURVIVORS WERE LANDED AT A SOUTHEAST COAST TOWN YESTERDAY.

Add Tokyo...the Pacific.

Foreign Minister Arita asked his audience to consider a situation in which there were two ~~countries~~ countries, one with a small area, overpopulated and with poor resources, and the other exactly the reverse.

"Consider the fact that no adequate means is provided for the flow of goods and resources between these two countries," he said. "Furthermore, suppose there is a situation wherein the natural flow is seriously impeded by tariff walls, immigration restrictions and other barriers. Can you seriously hope for peace and stability under such conditions? We can hardly expect the absence of friction and conflict."

Arita did not mention specific nations but the East Indies, the Philippines and Australia all restrict Japanese immigration and employ tariff barriers.

TOKYO, JUNE 3-(AP)-PREMIER ADMIRAL MITSUMASA YONAI TOLD NEWSPAPERMEN TODAY THAT "THERE IS A WAY OF IMPROVING THE AGGRAVATED RELATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES" BUT ADDED THAT "OF COURSE SUCH A METHOD IS NEITHER BEING CONSIDERED NOR BEING TAKEN."

"I AM NOT IN A POSITION ON TO DISCLOSE THE NATURE" OF THIS WAY TO BETTER RELATIONS, THE PREMIER ADDED.

MANY OF HIS HEARERS INTERPRETED HIS CRYPTIC STATEMENT TO MEAN THAT JAPAN DID NOT INTEND TO CONCILIATE THE UNITED STATES BY ABANDONING ANY OF HER POLICIES TOWARD CHINA OR OTHER FAR EASTERN ISSUES.

WD1028AED

TOKYO, FIRST ADD YONAI X X X FAR EASTERN ISSUES.

THE PREMIER, A FORMER MINISTER OF THE NAVY, REPLYING TO A QUESTION CONCERNING THE CONCENTRATION OF THE UNITED STATES FLEET IN THE PACIFIC, SAID THAT "JAPAN FEELS NO MENACE IN THIS CONNECTION."

TO ANOTHER QUESTION CONCERNING THE FUTURE OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, NOW THAT HOLLAND IS UNDER GERMAN OCCUPATION, YONAI

REPLIED:

"SOME JAPANESE THINK IT IS NECESSARY FOR JAPAN TO RESERVE HER RIGHTS IN THE EAST INDIES IF THEIR STATUS QUO IS ALTERED. THE FOREIGN MINISTER (NACHIRO ARITA) ALREADY HAS SAID THAT SUCH RIGHTS WILL BE RESERVED."

(THE UNITED STATES, THROUGH SECRETARY OF STATE HULL, HAS DECLARED AGAINST ANY ALTERATION OF THE STATUS OF THE NETHERLANDS' RICH EAST INDIAN EMPIRE. GERMANY HAS PROFESSED NOT TO BE INTERESTED IN THOSE DUTCH POSSESSIONS.

YONAI DENIED THAT JAPAN WAS MAKING ANY PEACE OVERTURES TO THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AT CHUNGKING, WITH WHICH SHE HAS BEEN AT WAR NEARLY THREE YEARS.

WD1040AED

TOKYO, SECOND ADD YONAI X X X NEARLY THREE YEARS.

FOREIGN MINISTER ARITA, SPEAKING AT THE INSTITUTE OF THE PACIFIC, EMPHASIZED THAT JAPAN'S CONCERN IN THE EAST INDIES IS NOT LIMITED TO MAINTENANCE OF THE STATUS QUO.

"THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT CANNOT REMAIN UNCONCERNED AT ANY DEVELOPMENT WHICH MAY CHANGE EXISTING CONDITIONS IN THE NETHERLANDS INDIES," HE SAID.

"OUR CONCERN IS NOT CONFINED TO MAINTENANCE OF THE POLITICAL STATUS QUO. IN VIEW OF THEIR RESOURCES, TRADE POTENTIALITIES AND INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES, IT IS BUT NATURAL THAT JAPAN SHOULD ENTERTAIN THE MOST SERIOUS CONCERN OVER THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE INDIES AS WELL.

"IT IS TRUE THAT THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES ARE CONNECTED WITH EUROPE AS A DUTCH POSSESSION BUT SINCE THESE AREAS ARE LOCATED IN EAST

A SOUTHEASTERN ENGLISH PORT, JUNE 3-(AP)-HOW RED CROSS NURSES STAYED AT THEIR POSTS WHILE CO-WORKERS WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED BY TERRIFIC AIR AND ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENT IN THE GRADUALLY CLOSING DEATH TRAP AROUND DUNKERQUE WAS TOLD TODAY BY RESCUED MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

THE NURSES, THEY SAID, SPURNED ALL ADVICE TO LEAVE UNTIL THE LAST OF THE B.E.F. WOUNDED COULD BE WITHDRAWN ACROSS THE CHANNEL TO SAFETY.

"I CANNOT DESCRIBE WHAT WE FEEL ABOUT THOSE GIRLS," SAID ONE WOUNDED TOMMY AS HE DEBARKED FROM ONE OF THE MANY CRAFT STILL POURING THE RETREATING FORCES ACROSS THE CHANNEL UNDER CONSTANT FIRE.

"OUT ON THAT DREADFUL BEACH, WITH GERMAN PLANES CONTINUALLY OVER-HEAD AND SHELLS BURSTING ALL THE TIME, THE NURSES HAVE WORKED WITHOUT STOPPING FOR DAYS PAST.

"ANGELS IS THE ONLY WORD YOU CAN USE TO DESCRIBE THEM. I HAVE SEEN SOME OF THEM KILLED AS THEY HAVE GONE ABOUT THEIR WORK."

AN OFFICER SAID THE NURSES HAD BEEN ASKED TO RETURN TO ENGLAND BUT THAT THEY DECLINED.

"THE NURSE WHO PATCHED ME UP SAID WHEN I ASKED HER TO LEAVE: 'MY PLACE IS HERE LOOKING AFTER YOU. THAT'S WHAT I AM HERE FOR AND I AM GOING TO STAY AND SEE IT THROUGH. IF NECESSARY I SHALL LET MYSELF BE TAKEN PRISONER BUT I SHAN'T LEAVE SO LONG AS THERE ARE ANY INJURED HERE.'"

SURVIVORS SAID THE NURSES IGNORED DAY AND NIGHT SHELLING TO AID ARMY DOCTORS WHO WORKED FRANTICALLY AT TENDING THE WOUNDED ON THE HOT SANDS OF THE DUNKERQUE BEACHES AND IN CASUALTY STATIONS AND SMALL TENTS. THEY EVEN SET UP FIRST-AID STATIONS IN BOMB CRATERS.

LONDON, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE DERBY AND THE OAKS, ENGLISH RACING FIXTURES WHICH WERE MOVED FROM EPSOM TO NEWBURY, WILL BE RUN INSTEAD AT NEWMARKET. THE NEWBURY RACE MEETING, SCHEDULED FOR JUNE 12-13, HAS BEEN CANCELLED.

FH759AED

LONDON, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT OF REUTERS (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY) SAID TODAY THAT THE NINE ITALIAN NEWSPAPERMEN IN LONDON WERE "CARRYING ON WITH THEIR DUTIES AND NEITHER HAVE RECEIVED INSTRUCTION TO LEAVE LONDON NOR HAVE TAKEN ANY STEPS IN THE WAY OF EXIT VISAS TO PREPARE FOR DEPARTURE."

VD1017AED

LONDON, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY IN A GERMAN-LANGUAGE BROADCAST TODAY REFERRED TO "TERRIBLE GERMAN LOSSES" ON THE WESTERN FRONT AND ASSERTED THAT AT ONE POINT RECENTLY "AN ENTIRE GERMAN DIVISION WAS ANNIHILATED."

A COMMENTATOR SAID TO HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM THE FRONT SAID THAT "THE GERMAN COMMAND PAYS NO HEED TO THESE LOSSES, POURING UNCEASINGLY INTO THE BATTLE NEW WAVES OF TROOPS TO BE DESTROYED BY FRENCH TANKS AND ARTILLERY."

THIS BROADCAST IS INTENDED TO BE HEARD IN GERMANY BY ANY LISTENERS WHO MAY VIOLATE THE BAN ON FOREIGN BROADCASTS.

MJ342PED

LONDON, JUNE 3-(AP)-FOURTEEN BULLET-SCARRED TRAVELERS RETURNED TO THE HOME PORT OF GRIMSBY TODAY WITH THEIR CREWS REPORTING ATTACKS BY GERMAN BOMBERS.

THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES.

30.24-2709

30.24-2709

BELFAST, NORTHERN IRELAND, JUNE 3-AP-BELFAST POLICE TODAY SEIZED A NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE OUTLAWED IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY IN WIDESPREAD RAIDS. THEY WILL BE INTER-
TER-
NED.

ARRESTS MADE IN EIRE (IRELAND) INCLUDED 20 IN THE KILLARNEY DISTRICT AND ABOUT 30 OTHERS IN PARTS OF COUNTY KERRY.

A NUMBER OF YOUNG MEN WERE SEIZED FOR QUESTIONING IN CORK.

MANY WERE REPORTED ARRESTED IN OTHER AREAS.

ROME, JUNE-3-AP-THE GOVERNMENT TODAY ORDERED ALL PHYSICIANS AND VETERINARIANS UNDER 63 YEARS OF AGE WHO ARE NOT ALREADY UNDER ARMS TO REPORT BEFORE JUNE 15 FOR ENROLLMENT IN THE ARMY MEDICAL AND VETERINARY CORPS.

A DECREE AUTHORIZED DOCTORS HOLDING RECOGNIZED DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS IN THE TWO PROFESSIONS TO BE COMMISSIONED AS AUXILIARY OFFICERS WITHOUT EXAMINATION.

PROPAGANDA BACKING UP ITALIAN CLAIMS TO FRENCH-~~XXXXX~~ NICE AND SAVOY CONTINUED. IN ROME DESCENDANTS OF ITALIAN FAMILIES ~~XXX~~ FORMERLY LIVING IN THE TWO FRENCH PROVINCES FORMED AN ASSOCIATION TO AGIATE FOR RETURN OF THE TERRITORY TO ITALY. A SIMILAR ORGANIZATION WAS FORMED IN TURN ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ SEVERAL DAYS AGO.

VIRGINIO GAYDA, THE AUTHORITATIVE FASCIST EDITOR, WRITING IN IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA TERMED NICE AND SAVOY AS WELL AS THE FRENCH-
RULED ISLAND OF CORSICA "PERMANENT POSTS OF POLICE SURVEILLANCE" OVER ITALY.

CEREMONIES WERE HELD DURING THE DAY AT THE TOMB OF THE GREAT PATRIOT, GIUSEPPI GARIBALDI, AT LAGADDALENA, SARDINIA, COMMEMORATING THE 58TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GARIBALDI'S DEATH LAGADDALENA IS A SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE CORSICAN COAST.

THE GARIBALDIAN LEGEND IS BEING CONTINUALLY STRESSED IN THE PRESS THESE DAYS BECAUSE HE WAS BORN IN NICE.

NEW YORK, JUNE 3-AP-A BRITISH BROADCAST HEARD BY NBC IN NEW YORK SAID TONIGHT THAT THE BELGIAN PORT OF ZEEBRUGGE, IN GERMAN HANDS, HAS BEEN BLOCKED BY THE SINKING OF CONCRETE-FILLED SHIPS AND THAT OTHER PORTS IN ENEMY HANDS HAVE BEEN MADE VIRTUALLY USELESS

BERLIN, JUNE 3-(AP)-GERMAN NEWSPAPER REPORTS SAID TODAY THAT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH ARMIES IN FLANDERS WAS IN CASSEL, TAKEN SEVERAL DAYS AGO BY THE GERMANS.

IN ITS CAPTURE, THESE SOURCES SAID, FIFTY TANKS WERE DESTROYED, 3,500 MADE PRISONER AND 700 ALLIED SOLDIERS KILLED.

BERLIN, JUNE 3-(AP)-GERMAN AIR RAIDS ON THE FRENCH PORT OF MARSKILLE AND THE RHONE VALLEY ARE PART OF GERMANY'S PLANS FOR IMMEDIATE SETTLEMENT OF HER ISSUE WITH FRANCE, DIENST AUS DEUTSCHLAND, WELL-INFORMED NAZI COMMENTARY, DECLARED TODAY.

IT INDICATED THAT THE SIGNAL FOR A SMASHING BLOW AGAINST FRENCH DEFENSES WOULD BE SOUNDED SOON.

REDAPTED

BERLIN, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE CHIEF OF THE GERMAN ARMY WESTERN FRONT PRESS DEPARTMENT, LIEUTENANT COLONEL NESSE, DECLARED TODAY THE ALLIED ARMIES ARE SURPRISINGLY EASY TO DEFEAT.

THE PRESS OFFICER, JUST RETURNED FROM THE BELGIAN BATTLE AREA, SAID THE GERMAN ATTACK WAS SO EFFECTIVE AND THE ALLIED ARMIES SO INEFFECTIVE THAT GERMAN LOSSES WOULD BE BELOW EXPECTATIONS--ONLY A FEW HUNDRED DEAD IN EACH DIVISION.

HE SAID THE FIGURES MIGHT BE PUBLISHED WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

"BELIEVE IT OR NOT," HE SAID, "IN MUCH FIGHTING THE INFANTRY NEVER FIRED A SHOT. MOST OF THE WORK WAS DONE BY TANKS AND STUKAS (DIVE-BOMBERS). HOWEVER, THE INFANTRY KEPT UP WITH THE PACK OF THE MOTORIZED UNITS AND ALWAYS WAS IN CONTACT."

HE EMPHASIZED THAT ONE IMPORTANT FACTOR WAS THE PRESENCE OF ADOLF HITLER AND THE HIGHEST ARMY AND AIR FORCE COMMANDERS "RIGHT IN THE FIRING LINE--IN THE FIRST FIRING LINE."

"THE VERSAILLES TREATY GAVE GERMANY A TREMENDOUS ADVANTAGE," HE SAID. "FOR MANY YEARS WE WERE UNABLE TO BUILD MILITARILY SO NOW WE HAVE DESIGNED EQUIPMENT, EVEN AN INFANTRY RIFLE, SO SUPERIOR TO THE ENEMY'S THAT THE EFFECTS TURNED OUT TO BE SURPRISING FROM THE TIME OF THE FIRST BATTLE."

WAR CENSORS STRICTER STILL

**Tight Control Is Exercised
by Allied Powers.**

SEVERE IN RUSSIA AND SPAIN

**Germany Holds Newspaper Men
Responsible After Publication.**

By Associated Press.

The censor's blue pencil is working overtime in Europe these days.

Censorship in one form or another is in effect in all of the belligerent countries and in many of those still clinging to neutrality.

Here is the way the various countries are controlling information:

Great Britain—Strict at the beginning of the war, British censorship has grown more severe concerning military information; all news is censored whether sent by telephone, cable, wireless or mail.

France—Every item receives a thorough going-over, great attention being given to words and phrases. Hence the frequent interpolation "(here three words were censored)" in news items from Paris.

Germany—There is no official censorship, but reporters are being held accountable for their dispatches. There have been no indications of any news stories being stopped in Berlin.

The Netherlands and Belgium—Under German occupation. They are subject to Berlin's regulations.

Denmark and German-occupied parts of Norway—Also subject to Berlin control. Correspondents—mostly natives—continue to send news stories from Oslo and Copenhagen, presumably under inspection of Nazi officials.

Soviet Russia—Moscow reimposed censorship more severe than ever—last December after seven censor-free months.

Spain—Tight censorship of news for foreign consumption, but something like an "honor" system for the Spanish newspapers.

Greece—Unofficial supervision.

Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Turkey—Free of censorship to foreign correspondents. But on May 7 Rumania imposed heavy penalties on correspondents for dispatches deemed by the Government to be inexact.

BERLIN, JUNE 3-(AP)—CHALLENGING AS A "GROTESQUE EXAGGERATION," A BRITISH REPORT THAT GERMAN CASUALTIES IN FLANDERS HAD AMOUNTED TO 250,000 AND TOTAL CASUALTIES TO DATE 1,000,000, DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, SAID TODAY THAT GERMANY'S LOSSES IN THE WAR IN THE WEST WERE A MERE FRACTION OF THESE FIGURES.

RQ411PED

BERLIN, JUNE 3-(AP)—AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS DENIED TONIGHT ALLIED REPORTS THAT THE GERMANS HAD DESTROYED THE CANADIAN WAR MEMORIAL AT VIMY RIDGE.

"THE REPORT BELONGS TO THAT SERIES OF DESPERATE FANTASIES BY WHICH OUR ENEMIES ATTEMPT TO AROUSE ANGER IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE AGAINST US," SAID ONE COMMENTATOR.

RQ928PED

NEW YORK, JUNE 3-AP—THE GERMAN RADIO BROADCAST A REPORT, RELAYED TO NEW YORK FROM SCANDINAVIAN STATIONS TONIGHT, THAT 1,200,000 ALLIED TROOPS HAVE BEEN CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS SINCE THE START OF THE OFFENSIVE IN THE WEST ON MAY 10. THE FIGURE INCLUDES DUTCH AND BELGIANS, AS WELL AS ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

THE BROADCAST SAID 500,000 BELGIANS CAPITULATED WITH KING LEOPOLD.

BESIDES 330,000 FRENCH AND ENGLISH CAPTURED XX IN FLANDERS AND ARTOIS, THE BROADCAST SAID, ABOUT 150,000 FRENCH AND BRITISH PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN TAKEN PRISONER.

THE BROADCAST DESCRIBED THE FLANDERS BATTLE AS THE GREATEST ENCIRCLEMENT IN HISTORY, COMPARING IT TO THE 170,000 POLES CAPTURED IN THE BATTLE OF KUTNO, WEST OF WARSAW, IN THE POLISH INV. SIONXXLA ST FALL, AND THE 93,000 RUSSIANS CAPTURED IN THE 1914 BATTLE OF TANNENBERG.

THE BROADCAST SAID WELL INFORMED GERMAN QUARTERS ESTIMATED AT 200,000 THE BRITISH AND FRENCH DEAD IN FLANDERS AND ARTOIS.

MONTREAL, JUNE 3-(AP)—DR. EDMUND HUGO STINNES, SON OF

THE FAMOUS GERMAN INDUSTRIALIST AND COAL AND SHIP OWNER WHOSE

FORTUNE WAS BROKEN IN THE POSTWARD INFLATION PERIOD, IS IN MONTREAL

TODAY.

DR. STINNES, WHO HAS BEEN LIVING IN EXILE SINCE 1923, IS ON HIS WAY TO CHICAGO TO VISIT FRIENDS. HE HAS BEEN LIVING IN ENGLAND FOR SEVERAL YEARS. DR. STINNES HAS BEEN OUT OF SYMPATHY WITH THE NAZI PARTY FOR MANY YEARS.

HE DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THE WAR IN EUROPE.

ME209PED

30.24-2711

30.24-2711

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER HUVUDSTADSBLADET AT HELSINKI SAID TODAY THAT 67-YEAR-OLD KING HAARON OF NORWAY WAS SO SERIOUSLY ILL IT WAS FEARED HE WOULD NOT SURVIVE THE WAR IN NORTHERN NORWAY.

RE 37ED

WASHINGTON, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE SENATE PASSED TODAY A BILL AUTHORIZING AN 11 PER CENT INCREASE IN THE NAVY'S FIGHTING FLEET, RAISING THE CEILING ON THE NAVAL AIR FORCE TO 4,500 PLANES AND PAVING THE WAY FOR A \$35,000,000 APPROPRIATION TO SPEED UP SHIP BUILDING. ACTION CAME ON A VOICE VOTE.

THE MEASURE GOES BACK TO THE HOUSE FOR ACTION ON MINOR SENATE AMENDMENTS.

K513PES NM

NEW YORK, JUNE 3-(AP)-A BROADCAST IN ENGLISH ON THE WAVELENGTH OF THE GERMAN RADIO STATION DXB, HEARD TODAY BY NBC, REPORTED "DOUBTLESSLY WELL INFORMED CIRCLES IN LONDON" AS SAYING THAT QUEEN WILHELMINA OF THE NETHERLANDS HAD DECIDED TO TAKE UP RESIDENCE "FOR THE TIME BEING" IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

PS336AED

NEW YORK, JUNE 3-(AP)-A BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION ANNOUNCEMENT IN GERMAN, HEARD HERE BY NBC, SAID AN ENTIRE GERMAN DIVISION HAD BEEN WIPED OUT BY FRENCH FORCES NEAR RETHEL DURING A GERMAN ASSAULT ON FRENCH POSITIONS. THE REPORT DID NOT SAY WHEN THE FIGHT OCCURRED.

WDS36AED

BULLETIN MATTER

NEW YORK, FIRST ADD GERMAN DIVISION WIPED OUT XXX OCCURRED. IN A REPORT FROM PARIS, AN NBC CORRESPONDENT SAID FRENCH SOURCES HAD DECLARED GERMANY'S LOSSES IN FLANDERS IN THE LAST 23 DAYS TOTALLED 600,000 MEN, THREE-FIFTHS OF THE NAZI TANKS AND 2,000 OF THEIR FIRST LINE PLANES.

ANOTHER NBC CORRESPONDENT, BROADCASTING FROM BERLIN, SAID THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT HAD INFORMED THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN BERLIN THAT THE UNITED STATES LINER WASHINGTON, EASTBOUND TO PICK UP AMERICAN WAR REFUGEES, WAS NOT TO BE MOLESTED BY THEIR ARMED FORCES.

THE WASHINGTON SAILED FROM HERE LAST THURSDAY.

VD902AED

WASHINGTON, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT WAS INFORMED TODAY BY JOHN CUDANY, AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM, THAT SO FAR AS HE KNEW ALL AMERICANS IN THE ANTWERP AREA HAD ESCAPED INJURY DURING THE GERMAN INVASION.

CUDANY'S TELEGRAM, DATED MAY 28, WAS SENT THROUGH THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE TO THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN BERLIN WHERE IT WAS RECEIVED FIVE DAYS AFTER BEING FILED. CUDANY REQUESTED THAT TELEGRAMS TO HIM BE SENT VIA THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN BERLIN.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT ALSO RECEIVED A CABLE FROM JOHN P. HURLEY, CONSUL GENERAL AT MARSEILLES, SAYING THAT NO AMERICANS WERE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN INJURED IN THE GERMAN BOMBING RAID SATURDAY. HE SAID THE BOMBING LASTED TWO HOURS.

SH1139AESNM

WASHINGTON, JUNE 3-(AP)-SECRETARY MORGENTHAU SAID TODAY THAT HE HAD ASKED FIVE AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS TO BEGIN OR TO EXPAND PRODUCTION OF AIRPLANE ENGINES.

THE TREASURY HEAD SAID INAUGURATION OF AIRPLANE ENGINE PRODUCTION WAS DISCUSSED WITH THE FORD, CHRYSLER, STUDEBAKER AND PACKARD COMPANIES, AND EXPANSION OF EXISTING AIRPLANE ENGINE FACILITIES WITH GENERAL MOTORS.

ALL FIVE, MORGENTHAU SAID, SHOWED GREAT INTEREST IN THE PROPOSALS AND HAVE SET THEIR ENGINEERING STAFFS TO WORK TO DETERMINE WHAT, IF ANYTHING, THEY CAN DO.

THE SECRETARY SAID IT WAS THE THOUGHT OF BOTH HIMSELF AND THE MANUFACTURERS THAT THE EXTRA PRODUCTION COULD BE UNDERTAKEN WITHOUT INTERFERING WITH THE MANUFACTURE OF AUTOMOBILES. HOWEVER, HE REITERATED THAT THE NEED OF AVAILABLE MACHINE TOOLS FOR THE ARMAMENT INDUSTRIES MIGHT INTERFERE WITH RE-DESIGNING AUTOMOBILES FOR 1942 MODELS.

SM342PESNM

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

APRIL 13--SKAGERRAK (GERMAN) TANKER, 6,044 GROSS TONS, SCUTTLED DURING BATTLE OFF NORWAY, NO REPORT ON CASUALTIES.

APRIL 8--MAIN (GERMAN) PASSENGER LINER, 7,624 GROSS TONS, SCUTTLED NEAR NAUGESUND, NORWAY, WHILE SERVING AS TROOPSHIP IN BATTLE OFF NORWAY, NO REPORT ON CASUALTIES.

JUNE 2--PARIS (BR) PASSENGER SHIP, 1,790 GROSS TONS, ABANDONED AFTER BEING BOMBED, MACHINE-GUNNED BY GERMAN PLANES OFF FRENCH COAST IN SERVICE AS HOSPITAL SHIP, 1 KILLED.

THE WAR TODAY

BY HENRY MACKENZIE

THE BOMBING OF SECTIONS OF PARIS YESTERDAY CAUSE HEARTBURNINGS IN MANY COUNTRIES, BUT THE GERMAN RESPONSE WILL BE THAT THE FRENCH CAPITAL IS NOT AN "OPEN CITY" IN THE ACCEPTED MILITARY SENSE OF THE PHRASE.

THERE ARE MANY MILITARY OBJECTIVES, SOME OF THEM HIGHLY IMPORTANT, IN PARIS AND ITS ENVIRONS. THEREFORE UNDER THE LAWS OF WAR THE NAZIS ARE WITHIN THEIR RIGHTS TO BOMB SUCH OBJECTIVES IN THE METROPOLIS.

SOME OBSERVERS IN PARIS BELIEVE TODAY'S BOMBING IS ONE OF A CHAIN OF REPRISALS. THE GERMANS BOMBED SOUTHERN FRANCE SATURDAY, THE FRENCH REPLIED IN THE RHUR YESTERDAY, AND NOW WE HAVE THE CASUALTY LIST AND DESTRUCTION IN PARIS.

POSSIBLY AN URGE FOR REPRISAL FURNISHED PART OF THE MOTIVE FOR TODAY'S ATTACK, BUT I SHOULD SAY THAT FROM NOW ON WE MUST EXPECT HEAVY GERMAN BOMBINGS OF MILITARY OBJECTIVES AND INDUSTRIAL CENTERS IN BOTH FRANCE AND ENGLAND. THIS IS JUST THE BEGINNING OF MANY TERRIBLE RAIDS.

THERE WOULD BE A DOUBLE REASON FOR BOMBING PARIS IF THE NAZIS ARE GETTING READY FOR A GREAT OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE FRENCH ARMY IN NORTHERN FRANCE IN A DRIVE ON THE CAPITAL.

ONE CANNOT OVERLOOK EITHER THE POSSIBILITY THAT HERR HITLER IS GETTING READY TO TRY TO IMPOSE PEACE TERMS ON FRANCE AND THUS SEPARATE THE ALLIES. BERLIN MIGHT FIGURE THAT A HEAVY STRAFING OF PARIS WOULD LOWER MORALE.

THE COMPARATIVE LULL, ETC.

RECEIVED

30.24-2713

30.24-2713

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

THIS COMPARATIVE LULL IN THE WAR IS NOTHING MORE THAN A RESPITE-- AND A VERY BRIEF ONE--FROM THE BLOODY BUSINESS WHICH WE HAVE BEEN WITNESSING.

HITLER IS BOUND TO STRIKE AGAIN QUICKLY IN ORDER TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF HIS VICTORY IN FLANDERS AND NOT ALLOW THE ALLIES TIME TO RECOUP. AND THERE IS EVERY INDIGNATION THAT HE IS GETTING SET FOR ANOTHER PHASE OF HIS BLITZKRIEG.

FROM THE GENERAL TENOR OF ALLIED PRONOUNCEMENTS IT IS CLEAR THAT THEY HAVE NO DELUSIONS REGARDING THE TASK BEFORE THEM. THE NAZIS HAVE SUFFERED GREAT LOSSES IN MEN AND MATERIALS, BUT WE MUST REMEMBER THAT A MILITARY MACHINE SUCH AS HERR HITLER CONSTRUCTED DOESN'T CRACK UP OVER NIGHT.

THE ALLIES KNOW THAT THEY ARE IN FOR MORE TRIAL BY FIRE, AND A LOT OF IT. WHEN THAT NAZI MACHINE STARTS TO ROLL AGAIN IT WILL BE SURPRISING IF IT DOESN'T ACHIEVE STILL FURTHER VICTORIES.

STILL, TIME WORKS FOR THE ALLIES. NAZIDOM HASN'T THE SOURCE FOR A LONG CONFLICT, AND EVERY PASSING DAY DEPLETES ITS SUPPLIES. SO, IF THE ANGLO-FRENCH COMBINE CAN HOLD ITS OWN IN THE FACE OF ADVERSITY FOR A BIT LONGER, IT WILL BEGIN TO GAIN RAPIDLY IN STRENGTH. THAT EXPLAINS THE NAZI URGE FOR SPEED.

PERSONALLY I CAN'T ESCAPE THE CONVICTION THAT HITLER WILL FIND THE ALLIES MUCH BETTER PREPARED FOR HIM THAN BEFORE. I DON'T MEAN IN A MATERIAL WAY, FOR THEY HAVE SUFFERED HEAVILY AND NEED SOME TIME FOR RECOVERY. THEY WILL HAVE TO TAKE SOME MORE HARD LASHINGS.

THERE CAN BE LITTLE DOUBT, HOWEVER, THAT A NEW SPIRIT OF DETERMINATION IS SURGING THROUGH ENGLAND AND FRANCE AS A RESULT OF THE HEROISM OF THAT ALMOST UNBELIEVABLE REAR-GUARD FIGHT WHICH THE ALLIES HAVE MADE TO RESCUE THEIR SEEMINGLY DOOMED ARMIES FROM THE NAZI TRAP IN FLANDERS. YOU CAN SEE IN EVERY DESPATCH FROM PARIS AND LONDON THAT BOTH SOLDIERY AND CIVILIANS NOT ONLY HAVE A NEW DETERMINATION BUT A BELIEF IN THEIR ABILITY TO COPE WITH THIS STRANGE NEW NAZI WAR-MACHINE WHICH HAS BEEN HOLDING MUCH OF EUROPE IN UTTER FEAR.

I DARE SAY THAT HISTORY WILL SAY THE ALLIED REAR-GUARD FIGHT TO COVER THEIR RETREAT TO DUNKERQUE WAS THE GREATEST VICTORY WON BY EITHER SIDE IN THE WAR. IT IS A VICTORY OF MORALE.

WHERE WILL HITLER STRIKE? WELL, IF HE WORKED ALONG ABSOLUTELY LOGICAL LINES ALL THE TIME IT WOULD BE FAIRLY EASY TO SAY WHAT HE WOULD DO, BUT HE HAS A KNACK OF DOING WHAT IS LEAST EXPECTED.

IT SEEMS TO ME THAT MUSSOLINI'S ATTITUDE MAY HAVE CONSIDERABLE TO DO WITH HITLER'S PLANS. THAT IS, IF IL DUCE IS READY TO GET INTO THE WAR WITH BOTH FEET, THE NAZI CHIEFTAIN MIGHT UNDERTAKE MORE AMBITIOUS THINGS. HOWEVER, I DON'T BELIEVE HITLER WILL WAIT ON MUSSOLINI, IF THE LATTER ISN'T READY FOR ACTION.

IF GERMANY PROCEEDS ON ITS OWN, IT ISN'T LIKELY THAT HITLER WILL TRY TO SMASH BOTH ALLIES AT ONCE, BUT WILL FIGURE ON HANDLING THEM SEPARATELY. ALL THINGS CONSIDERED, AND DESPITE THE FUENNER'S GREAT AMBITION TO INVAD E ENGLAND, THE MOST FEASIBLE OPERATION FOR HIM WOULD SEEM TO BE AN ALL-OUT ASSAULT ON THE FRENCH.

THE WAR TODAY BY MACKENZIE - SECOND ADD XXX ON THE FRENCH.

FOR ONE THING, BEFORE TRYING TO INVADE BRITAIN HE MUST GAIN UNDISPUTED POSSESSION OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL COAST AND CONSOLIDATE HIS POSITIONS OVER THE ZONE OF THE BATTLE OF FLANDERS. PORTS DESTROYED IN THE RECENT FIGHTING MUST BE REBUILT. ALL THAT WILL TAKE TIME AND IS SOMETHING HE COULD PURSUE WHILE ATTACKING FRANCE.

FURTHER, UNTIL BRITAIN CAN REORGANIZE HER LAND FORCES SHE CAN'T GIVE HER ALLY FULL AID ON THE BATTLE FRONT. THERE IS ALSO THE FACT THAT ALLIED GENERALISSIMO WEYGAND ALREADY HAS HIS FIGHTING LINE FAIRLY WELL REORGANIZED FROM THE ENGLISH CHANNEL RIGHT ACROSS NORTHER FRANCE TO THE MACINOT DEFENSES, AND IT IS APPARENT THAT IT WOULD BE UNWISE TO GIVE HIM TOO MUCH TIME TO STRENGTHEN HIS POSITION.

IT MUST BE ASSUMED THAT AN ONSLAUGHT ON THE FRENCH ARMIES WOULD NOT LEAVE ENGLAND FREE TO MAKE HER OWN PREPARATIONS UNHAMPERED. HITLER UNDOUBTEDLY WOULD UTILIZE HIS NEW AIR-BASES ON THE COAST FOR INTENSIVE BOMBING OF ENGLISH PORTS AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, WITH THE IDEA OF DESTROYING SHIPPING AND WIPING OUT AS MANY AS POSSIBLE OF THE PLANTS ESSENTIAL TO THE MANUFACTURE OF WAR SUPPLIES.

ENTRANCE OF MUSSOLINI INTO THE CONFLICT MIGHT MEAN AN ITALIAN ASSAULT ON FRANCE PROPER, OR AN EXTENSION OF THE WAR TO MEDITERRANEAN AREAS, OR BOTH. WE SHALL HAVE TO WAIT FOR IL DUCE TO SPEAK.

DESPITE ALL THE RUSH TO GET READY FOR ANOTHER OFFENSIVE THERE IS STILL A POSSIBILITY THAT HITLER MAY TRY TO IMPOSE PEACE TERMS ON ONE OR BOTH OF THE ALLIES. HE PROBABLY HAS SMALL HOPE THAT ANY PROPOSALS WILL SUCCEED, AS THE BRITISH AND FRENCH HAVE REITERATED THEIR DETERMINATION TO STAND TOGETHER AND SEE THE WAR THROUGH TO A FINISH.

ME1007AED

AIR RAID SEPARATE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NAZI BOMBERS' REPORTED SUCCESS IN THEIR PARIS RAID TODAY MAY HAVE BEEN AGAINST THE FRENCH AIR MINISTRY BUILDING WHERE U.S. AMBASSADOR WILLIAM C. BULLITT PROBABLY WAS AT LUNCH WHEN A "DUD" DROPPED THROUGH THE CEILING AND LANDED NOT SIX FEET AWAY.

FRENCH OFFICIALS CONCEALED EVERYTHING THEY THOUGHT MIGHT BE "MILITARY INFORMATION," BUT ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES FROM BERLIN AND PARIS MADE IT SEEM LIKELY THE AIR MINISTRY HAD BEEN HIT, ALTHOUGH THERE WAS NOTHING TO LINK IT WITH THE "IMPORTANT BUILDING" THE FRENCH SAID WAS DAMAGED.

THE MINISTRY FRONTS ON THE BOULEVARD VICTOR AND BACK OF IT TO THE SOUTH IS THE GREAT MILITARY AIR FIELD, ISSY-LES-MOULINEAUX, WHICH BERLIN ANNOUNCED WAS ONE OF THE GERMAN AIRFORCE'S MILITARY OBJECTIVES.

BULLITT WENT TO LUNCH TODAY WITH AIR MINISTER LAURENT EYNAC AND IT WAS WHILE THEY WERE ABOUT TO SIT DOWN TO TABLE THAT A BOMB CAME THROUGH AND WENT INTO THE FLOOR WITHOUT EXPLODING.

THE AIR MINISTRY IS THE NERVE CENTER OF THE FRENCH ARMY AVIATION BUT THERE WAS NOTHING TO SHOW THAT GREAT DAMAGE HAD BEEN DONE THERE OR ELSEWHERE ON THE FIELD.

FD1104PED

Munich and Frankfort Bombed In Reprisal for Raid on Paris

Attacks Made by French as British Visit Ruhr
—Cherbourg and Le Havre Raided
—Capital Casualties Now 906.

PARIS, June 4 (A. P.).—A War Ministry spokesman announced today that French planes had bombed airports and industrial regions of Munich and Frankfort in reprisals for yesterday's German air raid on Paris.

British aviation also engaged in reprisals, bombing railroad stations, oil refineries and other industrial objectives in the Ruhr region, it was announced.

At the same time the War Ministry announced that the latest figures on yesterday's raid on Paris had reached 906 victims, including 254 dead and 652 wounded.

Previous figures placed the dead at 45 and the injured at 200.

Additional bodies have been discovered in ruins of buildings demolished or burned by the hundreds of Nazi planes which swarmed over Paris yesterday and some of the wounded reported earlier have died.

Of the dead, 195 were civilians and 59 were soldiers. The wounded included 545 civilians and 107 soldiers.

Of the dead, 167 were in Paris proper: 120 civilians and 46 soldiers.

There were 332 wounded in the city itself, all of them civilians.

In the suburbs 87 persons were killed, 74 of them civilians and 13 soldiers. There were 320 suburban wounded, 213 of them civilians and 107 soldiers.

The German losses in their raid on Paris were set by the War Ministry at twenty-five planes.

French planes scouted over the entire front today, "for obvious reasons," a spokesman said.

Meanwhile German incendiary bombs set fires in the important French port of Le Havre today as the Nazi flyers resumed a series of raids carried out against the harbor during the last two weeks. The German bombers attacked the city last night and this morning.

[A British radio broadcast, picked up here by the listening station of the Columbia Broadcasting System, said that German planes have bombed Cherbourg, another French port. Dispatches later today from Berne, Switzerland, stated German warplanes were reported to have repeated their air raids on the Rhone Valley in southern France. The exact objects of the reported attacks on the important French industrial region could not be learned. In raids over the last week end, the port of Marseilles twice was raided and the Marseilles-Lyons railroad also was bombed.]

On previous trips to Le Havre

the raiders had carried heavier explosives as well as incendiary bombs, causing some inhabitants to leave.

Among them were the wife and daughter of Samuel H. Wiley, the United States Consul there, whose home on the city's outskirts barely escaped being hit in the last raid. His wife and daughter are now en route to the United States.

German warplanes—apparently scouting craft—returned to Paris today shortly after 9 A. M. (4 A. M., New York time), but were driven off by anti-aircraft fire without incident.

The defense guns, which had

their first real fighting in yesterday's German bombing raid, went into action again when airplane motors were heard over the capital.

The French Government acknowledged today that airdromes, factories and railways had been damaged yesterday, and authorized spokesmen said that in view of this evidence that the bombing was aimed at military objectives the French did not feel justified in reprisals for civilian casualties.

Military men said that while bombs had been dropped in "haphazard fashion," killing forty-five civilians and wounding 200, it appeared there had been no "deliberate" attack on the city itself.

Therefore, it was said, the French feel that while they can now justifiably attack factories and military objectives around Berlin, attacks on German civilians are not called for.

Keep Blow-for-blow Policy.

It was explained that France had not altered her original policy of giving blow for blow in reply to German bombings, and that if the Germans ever deliberately attack an open city the French will feel free to strike back in kind.

The French Admiralty announced tonight that the last Allied naval and army units had abandoned Dunkirk, leaving the city entirely to the Germans after destroying all supplies.

It admitted that seven French destroyers and a supply ship were lost carrying out the embarkation from Dunkirk, but declared that the operation had saved more than 300,000 men.

The port was made completely useless before the last defenders left, the French Admiralty declared.

The final action, by marines who held the city as a fortified evacuation base, took place last night, the Ministry of Marine said, and the withdrawal was made in good order.

Three hundred warships and transport vessels, it added, were used in the evacuation.

French Ship Losses Listed.

The ships lost by the French included the destroyers Jaguar, Chacal, Adroit, Bourrasque, Foudroyant, Orlage and Siroco and the supply boat Niger. Most of the crews were saved, the announcement said.

Although no bombs were dropped by the planes which were driven off today, Parisians were kept in a state of anxiety by the explosion of several time bombs loosed in yesterday's raid. There were no immediate reports of additional casualties from these blasts.

The possibility that the inactivity along the Somme-Aisne front was only the lull before the storm was indicated, however, by reports of German troop concentrations behind the lines in northern France.

The Air Ministry said that it was unable, for military reasons, to give any details of the damage in the Paris area yesterday. The official point on the number of German planes shot down remained at seventeen.

Might Correct Range.

A spokesman emphasized that the identification of any bombed localities—in yesterday's attack or in any future raids—could not be given. He said that if an enemy pilot aiming at one objective found that he had hit another, such information would allow him to correct his range for possible later use.

A War Ministry spokesman estimated officially that between 240 and 300 German planes participated in the raids concentrated in the Seine and the Seine et Oise departments. About half of these were bombers, he said, and the remainder fighters.

Counting the casualties in this war's first bombing of their beloved capital, Parisians looked to the French Air Force to retaliate quickly against Germany.

The list of men, women and children injured in yesterday's raid mounted from 149 to 200 today as a new check of hospital records was made. The death toll remained at forty-five.

The German bombers, by launching a broad scar of death and destruction across the face of Paris, established a new front in the war. This was the front of civil life—where schools, hospitals, cottages, apartments and factories were struck and blown apart.

As Paris awoke from this first bitter taste of totalitarian war, it considered that the formidable anti-aircraft defenses had given a good account of themselves.

Maps show the special vulnerability of Paris to air attack. The fighting on the Aisne and Somme is only sixty-five miles away, whereas Berlin, by contrast, is more than 400 miles from the near-

est battle zone. At the speed at which modern bombers travel, Paris is perhaps only a few minutes away from the nearest German airfield.

15 Flew Over City's Center.

After the sudden air raid in broad daylight yesterday the dead and wounded were removed from the wreckage of six buildings in Paris and ninety-one in the outskirts. Many buildings not blasted apart were set afire by incendiary bombs.

Paris Mondial estimated that fifteen German planes flew over the very center of Paris after dropping bombs in the thickly populated residential district, and that fifty other enemy bombers ranged over suburbs encircling the capital.

ALLIES BOMB MUNICH, RUHR AND FRANKFORT

Launch Reprisal Raids On
Reich As Paris Death
Toll Hits 254

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Wednesday, June 5—An air-raid alarm was sounded from 9.55 P. M. to 10.45 P. M. in the northwestern region of France last night. The alarm was in the same region where the Germans bombed Monday night.

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, June 4—The Allies wrote off the Battle of Flanders with the abandonment of Dunkerque today and slashed back at the Germans in grim bomb-for-bomb reprisals for the raid on Paris Monday which left 1,000 French dead or wounded.

With most of their troops out of the besieged Channel port, the French announced the end of the northern campaign and turned swiftly to the task of replying to the German air forays which continued today with new assaults on the Rhone Valley and the port of Le Havre.

Allies Strike Back

Less than twelve hours after the Germans loosed 1,000 bombs on Paris and vicinity yesterday, the War Ministry announced that Allied bombers had started striking back "with great

success" in raids on Munich, Frankfurt and the Ruhr basin.

"One of the most important airplane motor factories of the Reich was hit; numerous explosions could be observed," the French War Ministry announced in detailing the results of the combined British and French air raids.

While the Allied airmen were on their retaliatory missions, Parisians digging into the ruins left after yesterday's raid found additional casualties, bringing the toll in the French capital area to 254 dead and 652 wounded.

195 Civilians Killed

Of those killed 195 were civilians and 59 soldiers. The wounded included 545 civilians and 107 soldiers.

Twenty-four hours after the mass raid by hundreds of German bombers, time bombs still were exploding in Paris today.

Announcing the abandonment of Dunkerque, the Allied high command paid fervent tribute to the rear guard of soldiers and marines who resisted to the end, permitting 335,000 British and French troops to escape.

Major Front On Somme

The major front of the war now becomes the Somme-Aisne line defending Paris. The coincidence of the Paris raid and tremendous German troop concentrations above this line portended an early assault on central France.

His victory in Flanders complete, Adolf Hitler now commands the French coast from Dunkerque to the Somme estuary on the south, all of the Netherlands and Belgium on the north. Thus he is in position to strike across the Channel at England, south toward Paris, or both.

Dunkerque Abandoned

The Admiralty announced the last of the Allied naval and army units left Dunkerque after completing its dramatic rescue of more than 335,000 British, French and Belgian troops.

In one last defiant stand, the withdrawing forces destroyed all supplies in the port and rendered its harbor "completely unusable."

The French acknowledged the loss of seven of their destroyers and a supply ship in the rescue operations in addition to the six destroyers and twenty-three minor warships lost by the British. Three hundred warships

and transports, making 200 trips, took part in the vast rescue operations.

Destroyers Listed

French warships lost included the destroyers Jaguar, Chacal, Adroit, Bourrasque, Foudroyant, Orlage and Siroco and the supply boat Niger. The Admiralty said most of their crews were saved.

The Siroco, one of France's best-known warships, had been credited

with sinking three German submarines earlier in the war.

There was no word of French Gen. Rene Jacques Adolph Prioux, commander of the French rear-guard forces, whom the Germans have reported is a prisoner.

Although Allied losses were acknowledged as great, a War Ministry spokesman said they had been held to a "strict minimum." The number brought out, he added, represented the strength of a full army.

The French, meanwhile, counted the United States on the Allied side at least as a "non-belligerent" giving material aid to balance the potential entry of Italy into the war on the German side.

"Aid From America"

The officially inspired newspaper Le Temps in an editorial headed "Aid from America" said "already non-belligerence has replaced the policy of isolation."

Recounting the effect of the German offensive on the Western front and widespread air raids against France, Le Temps said:

"The Americans have taken full recognition of the gravity of the peril that a German victory would constitute for them. In reality it would lead them sooner or later to the loss of all political independence and to the obligation to renounce the democratic institutions which have made the grandeur of America, and to the loss of all economic independence."

Authorized French circles indicated the Government would regard the Paris attack as one aimed at military objectives, and not as a raid on an open city. It was said that in view of this France could "justifiably attack" factories around Berlin, but not civilians themselves.

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 4—British spokesmen said tonight that France must stand alone, or virtually alone, against the German onslaughts until British industries can replace the vast quantities of guns, tanks, trucks and munitions abandoned by the British Expeditionary Force in the retreat from Flanders.

There are some British troops south of the Somme and the War Office made it clear that others would be sent to France as soon as possible, but the fact remains that in the meantime the French army stands almost alone across the Channel.

B. E. F. CASUALTIES TO EXCEED 30,000

**Premier Declares Empire Will Fight From
Outposts if Need Be Until New World
Comes to Rescue of the Old.**

LONDON, June 4 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today that the number of men in the British Expeditionary Force who had been killed, wounded or were missing would exceed 30,000, but added proudly that the Allied navies, using a thousand ships, had saved 335,000 Allied troops from the Nazi forces surrounding Dunkirk.

Then the fighting Prime Minister declared that Great Britain would carry this war to victory, "if necessary for years—if necessary alone," despite the "colossal" defeat which he admitted the Allies had suffered in Flanders.

"We shall go on to end," he said. "We shall fight in France. We shall fight on the seas and oceans. We shall fight with growing confidence and growing strength in the air.

"We shall defend our island whatever the cost may be. We shall fight on the beaches. We shall fight on the landing grounds. We shall fight in the fields and streets and in the hills.

'We Shall Never Surrender.'

"We shall never surrender and even if, which I do not for a moment believe, this island or even a part of it is subjugated and starving, then our Empire across seas, armed and guarded by the British fleet, will carry on the struggle until in God's good time the new world in all its strength and might sets forth to the rescue and liberation of the old."

He warned the House that all the channel ports now are in German hands and that "we must expect another blow to be struck almost immediately at us or at the French."

Admitting that the French Army had been weakened and Belgium lost, he said that the deliverance of the troops from Dunkirk was largely due to the work of the Royal Air Force, guarding the 220 light warships and 620 other vessels employed in the work.

He told the cheering House that Great Britain "shall not

be content with a defensive war" and declared the nation would never give up the struggle against German tyranny.

Secret Session on Tuesday.

Turning to the question of home defense, he said:

"We have more military forces in this country at this moment than ever before in this war or in the last."

He added however, that "this will not continue; we shall not be content with a defensive war."

But he told a questioner that it might be convenient to hold a secret session of the House next Tuesday to consider home defense against an imminent German attack.

Referring to the evacuation in Flanders, Mr. Churchill said that, although some good judges had told him that 20,000 or 30,000 men might be re-embarked, "it certainly seemed" as though the whole of the French First Army and the B. E. F. north of Amiens and the Abbeville gap might be lost.

When he set the time for withdrawal a week ago, he continued, "I feared it would be my hard lot to announce the greatest military disaster in our long history."

However, he said, the Allies must be very careful not to assign "to this deliverance the attributes of a victory."

"Wars are not won by evacuations," he said.

How Churchill Opened Speech.

Mr. Churchill opened his statement to Commons on the course of the war by declaring that "only rapid retreat could have saved the British and French armies" after the Germans broke through at Sedan on the Meuse River.

Lord Strathclyde, the Labor peer, declared in the House of Lords that the battle in Flanders was lost through "lack of

airplanes and guns" and said that "heavy responsibility" lay on the Government for the deficiency.

He spoke after Viscount Caldecote, Secretary for Dominions, made a statement similar to Mr. Churchill's.

Bombing of Paris Stirs London

LONDON, June 4 (A. P.).—British public opinion, aroused by the German bombing of Paris, reflected grim determination today to back the Government in any measures to wage war against all totalitarian comers.

The press said that the Allied governments, besides massing a huge fleet in the eastern Mediterranean, had other striking forces ready if Italy should enter the war on Germany's side.

The House of Commons looked to Prime Minister Winston Churchill for details of the epic withdrawal of the British Expeditionary Force from Flanders in his review of the Allied military position this afternoon.

The Air Ministry asserted today that a Berlin report alleging that fifty-three civilians were killed in an Allied bombing of Freiburg obviously is an attempt by the Nazis to justify their bombing of Paris.

It said: "It is significant that the alleged raid has not been given a date. In fact, the Germans made this same allegation that we had bombed Freiburg and killed several children some weeks ago, when it was denied by both the British and the French."

Several thousand French troops and some British troops, who embarked at Dunkirk during the night

were landed in England early today. One French officer said that most

of the new arrivals had been in action, fighting off German attacks, almost up to the time they left Dunkirk, which he described as a shambles.

The weary troops were hustled aboard trains, where most of them fell asleep almost immediately.

Nazis on Outskirts.

Some of the Frenchmen said that the Germans were on the outskirts of Dunkirk, and that up to the time they left, there had been heavy fighting by French infantry and artillery to cover the embarkations.

The British Admiralty, in telling of the fleet's rescue of the Allied forces trapped in Flanders, disclosed meanwhile that six destroyers and twenty-three minor craft had been lost in bombing attacks.

A separate announcement said that the paddle minesweeper Medway Queen, last night reported lost, had since arrived safely in port, reducing the original figures of minor ship losses from twenty-four to twenty-three.

Called Sea Triumph.

The Admiralty communique asserted that the losses were comparatively small in an operation described as "a triumph of Allied sea power."

King George VI, in a message to Prime Minister Churchill, praised the skill and bravery of the fighting services and merchant navy in turning the withdrawal through the port of Dunkirk "from disaster into triumph."

The Admiralty said that 887 British craft took part in the operation and declared that "British, French and Belgian troops were brought back safely to this country in numbers which, when the full story can be told, will surprise the world."

Heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force carried out extensive raids over northwest Germany, the Air Ministry announced last night, setting fire to oil tanks and wagons and machine-gunning troop convoys.

At a railway junction east of Dortmund, high explosive bombs fell across a crowded railway yard and struck moving trains, the Ministry declared.

Dig Up Possible Landing Places.

Home defense precautions were continued meanwhile. Parents were urged by the Government to register their children as soon as possible for withdrawal from congested areas. Concern was expressed because only 105,000 of the 405,000 children still remaining in London had been registered for transfer inland.

Laborers proceeded with the construction of artificial hills and deep trenches in parks and other open spaces to trap any Nazi troop-carrying planes which might attempt to land by night for an invasion of Great Britain.

Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, Commander in Chief of Home Defenses, called meetings of the local defense volunteers for tomorrow and Thursday to receive instructions.

Motion picture houses, co-operating with the Air Raid Precaution Service, showed educational films instructing housewives how to deal with incendiary bombs and "how to make your house an air raid shelter."

More French Escape Trap; Fought To Last

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 4—Several thousand French troops and some British troops who embarked at Dunkirk during the night landed in England early today.

One French officer said most of the new arrivals had been in action, fighting off German attacks, almost up to the time they left the French port, which he described as "a shambles."

The weary troops were hustled aboard trains, where most of them fell asleep almost immediately.

Some of the Frenchmen said the Germans were on the outskirts of Dunkirk and that up to the time they left there

had been heavy fighting by French infantry and artillery to cover the embarkations.

The Air Ministry tonight said heavy R. A. F. bombers had attacked Germans advancing into Dunkirk and also German batteries shelling the port last night.

The withdrawal of the British Expeditionary Force from Dunkirk was virtually completed early yesterday, an informed British source said today.

King George today sent a telegram to French President Lebrun expressing Britain's "profound gratitude and admiration" for the part played by the French in "the historic events" in Belgium.

Calling Every Conscript That Can Be Trained

A Moscow broadcast intercepted here today quoted the Soviet Government newspaper *Izvestia* as paying high tribute to the Allies for their withdrawal of troops from Dunkirk.

War Secretary Anthony Eden said today that the maximum number of conscripts which can be trained will be called up this month, doubling the normal rate.

Enough volunteers are available for the defense of London, Eden said.

He disclosed also that volunteers tending public utilities were armed with War Department weapons and that others detailed for specific duty had either War Department firearms or their own.

Eden told Commons that the Government was considering transporting interned aliens and prisoners of war to places remote from the British Isles in order to prevent any cooperation with German aircraft or parachutists.

The Arms Nazi Parachutists Carry

Eden said German parachute troops were equipped with heavy machine guns, infantry guns and light howitzers in addition to their "usual side-arms."

He charged that the enemy had "deliberately bombed" hospital carriers in circumstances "which had admitted no mistake" in identity and said this was done "in complete disregard" of the immunity given hospital equipment by international agreement to which Germany was a party.

Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, announced today that Prime Minister Churchill as Minister of Defense would be assisted by a defense committee comprising the heads of the navy, army and air force and their chiefs of staff.

Holiday Campers Restricted

The Ministry of Home Security reinforced precautions against invasion by prohibiting holiday camps within ten miles of the east coast of England and Scotland, the southeast coast and the Isle of Wight. It also prohibited camping within a mile of military and naval bases, munitions factories and airports.

The Government pressed its roundup of British Fascists today, arresting two at Canterbury, from thirty to forty at Man-

chester, including several women, one on the Isle of Wight, three at Lowestoft and one at Blackpool. A quantity of Fascist literature was seized at Blackpool.

A heavy British bomber was destroyed when it collided with a barrage balloon cable over the east coast last night, the Air Ministry announced today. Only one of the crew was saved.

Harold McMillan, parliamentary Under Secretary for the Ministry of Supply, said today the problem of obtaining more steel from the United States and the Dominions was receiving "urgent and special attention."

Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said today that he would not proceed with the limitation of dividends bill introduced by his predecessor because the one hundred per cent. excess-profits tax made it unnecessary. He said it was proposed to extend that tax to the Bank of England.

18 Ships Admitted Sunk By Germans

Authoritative British sources announced that eighteen ships, of a total of 45,225 tons, were sunk by German action in the week ended May 26. The total included ten British ships of a total of 10,913 tons, it was said, four Allied vessels of 12,999 tons and four neutral ships of 21,313 tons.

The British losses, it was said, were about one-half the weekly average for the thirty-eight weeks of the war, and the tonnage was said to be small, with most vessels under 1,000 tons.

The losses included the hospital ships Brighton and Maid of Kent, bombed and sunk in Dieppe harbor.

The total known and estimated German losses, it was said, remained "substantially unaltered at 830,000 tons."

Ready For Normal Relations With Russia

R. A. Butler, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons that Britain was prepared to enter into completely normal relations with Russia. Asked when diplo-

matic representation by an Ambassador in Moscow would be resumed, he said he hoped to be able to reply tomorrow. Ambassador Sir William Seeds returned to London last January 10 on leave and has not returned.

British public opinion, meanwhile, reflected determination to back the Government in any measures to wage war against all totalitarian comers.

The press declared that the Allied governments, besides massing a huge fleet in the eastern Mediterranean, had other forces ready if Italy should enter the war on Germany's side.

The Admiralty, recounting the fleet's rescue of Allied forces trapped in Flanders, disclosed that six destroyers and twenty-three minor craft had been lost in bombing attacks.

"A Triumph Of Allied Sea Power"

A separate announcement said that the paddle minesweeper Medway Queen, reported last night to have been lost, had reached port safely, reducing the original figure from minor ship losses from twenty-four to twenty-three.

The Admiralty communique said the losses were "comparatively small" and termed the rescue "a triumph of Allied sea power."

King George, in a message to Churchill, lauded "the skill and bravery" of the fighting services and the merchant navy in turning the withdrawal through the port of Dunkirk "from disaster into triumph."

The Admiralty said that 887 British craft took part in the rescue and declared that "British, French and Belgian troops were brought back safely to this country in numbers which, when the full story can be told, will surprise the world."

Nazis' Raid Accusations Assailed

Heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force made extensive raids on northwest Germany, the Air Ministry announced last night, setting fire to oil tanks and wagons and machine-gunning troop convoys. At a railway junction east of Dortmund, high explosive bombs fell across a crowded railway yard and struck moving trains, the Ministry declared.

The Air Ministry asserted that a Berlin report alleging that fifty-three civilians were killed in an Allied bombing of Freiburg "obviously is an attempt by the Nazis to justify their bombing of Paris." It said that "it is significant that the alleged raid had not been given a date. In fact, the Germans made this same allegation that we had bombed Freiburg and killed several children some weeks ago, when it was denied by both the British and French."

Home defense precautions continued. Parents were urged to register their children for withdrawal from congested areas. Concern was expressed because only 105,000 of the 405,000 children still in London had yet been registered.

Motion picture houses agreed to show educational films on how to deal with incendiary bombs and "how to make your house an air-raid shelter."

Sir Marmaduke Bleby, 37-year-old Lieutenant of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, has been killed in action, it was announced. A nine-day-old son succeeds to the baronetcy.

Viscountess Cowdray, the former Lady Anne Bridgeman, gave birth to a daughter, her first child, yesterday shortly after announcement was made that her husband's left arm had been amputated following his wounding in Flanders.

Nazis Claim Dunkirk, All Coast To Somme

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 4—The German high command today reported the capture of Dunkirk, Allied escape port from the Nazi trap in Flanders, and with it mastery of the entire French and Belgian Channel coast as far south as the Somme river.

The port fell after heavy fighting, a communique said, and the German troops captured 40,000 prisoners and "a vast amount of booty."

"The fight for Dunkirk is nearing its end," said an earlier communique. "Our troops penetrated into the town and captured Fort Louis from the desperately fighting enemy. House-to-house fighting is still going on with the French troops whose task it was to protect the flight of the British soldiers to their vessels."

400 To 500 Allied Planes Declared Destroyed

The German air force, back from an "experimental" bombing of the Paris region, meanwhile awaited orders to strike again—in conjunction with a great land offensive which most Nazis believe will start any day.

The German air raiders yesterday destroyed between 300 and 400 Allied planes in hangars and on air fields, in addition to shooting down 104, the communique reported, superseding an earlier special announcement.

The German flyers, swarming over in all kinds of war planes, caught the French unaware "and in attacks at high and low altitude . . . obtained the strongest effect on ports and industrial establishments of the French air force," the communique said. "Numerous fires and explosions were observed."

Despite the scope of the German air assault, the high command said only nine German planes were missing. It said Allied night raids on Holland and southern and western Germany met with success "just as small as hitherto."

Text Of Earlier Communique

An earlier announcement had said the German raiders had shot down seventy French planes in fights in the Paris region yesterday, while losing only five themselves. The German air force was attacking airports, the announcement said.

The text of the communique:

"Strong air force units of all kinds on Monday raided enemy airports and facilities of the French air force in and around Paris.

"In a forceful surprise operation we succeeded in quickly subduing the enemy air defense and in concentrated attacks of high-flying planes and dive raids in destroying airport facilities and runways, as well as many planes on the ground.

"Fires And Explosions Were Caused"

"Fires and explosions were caused in many places.

"In air fights seventy enemy planes were shot down. Five of our own planes are missing."

Authorized sources explained that this report was issued after the effectiveness of the "large scale air attack" had been established completely.

The Berlin *Nachtausgabe* objected to what it said were stories that United States Ambassadors are the main targets of German bomb raids. William C. Bullitt, Ambassador to France, who had a close call during the raid on Paris yesterday, put himself very close to a legitimate target, the paper said, when he had lunch with the French Air Minister at a "very special military air field."

Fighting in Dunkirk Streets

BERLIN, June 4 (A. P.).—Nazi troops have entered Dunkirk and captured one of its forts, the German High Command reported today, as the Nazi air force, back from an "experimental" bombing of the Paris region, awaited orders to strike again—in conjunction with a great land offensive which most Germans expect to see started in the west any day now.

The puncture of the Allied rearguard defending the withdrawal from the German pocket in Flanders was achieved in hard fighting, the High Command acknowledged.

Berlin was calm during the night. Reports abroad that the German capital was bombed are unfounded, and a radio spokesman said that the Munich, Nuremberg and Stuttgart stations were "functioning as usual" in commenting on reports from abroad to the effect that those stations had shut down.

The German air raid yesterday destroyed between 300 and 400 Allied planes in hangars and on air fields, in addition to shooting down a total of 104 planes in aerial conflict, the communique reported.

The German flyers, swarming over in all kinds of warplanes, caught the French unaware "and in attacks at high and low altitude . . . obtain the strongest effect on ports and industrial establishments of the French Air Force," said the communique, which superseded an earlier special report. "Numerous fires and explosions were observed," it said.

Deny Attacking Homes

The High Command's earlier announcement emphasized that the German Air Force was attacking airports in and around Paris.

Authorized spokesmen said that although the raids had been announced yesterday, the fuller report was issued today, after the effectiveness of what was called a large-scale air attack had been established completely.

Official spokesmen denied that the German raiders had bombed Paris homes. They said that the

airports were the only targets and the German presumption was that the damage in Paris itself resulted from the French anti-aircraft fire.

Despite the scope of the German air assault, the High Command said that only nine German planes were missing. It said Allied night raids on Holland and southern and western Germany met with success "just as small as hitherto."

Regarding the fighting along the English Channel, the German War Command said: "The fight for Dunkirk is nearing its end. Our troops penetrated into the town and captured Fort Louis from the desperately fighting enemy. House-to-house fighting is still going on with French troops whose task it was to protect the flight of the British soldiers to their vessels."

Ridicule British Claim.

Military commentators ridiculed British efforts to find some comfort in the outcome of the battle of

Flanders by calling it "a masterpiece of withdrawal." As a matter of fact, it was asserted here, the withdrawal was actually a greatly harassed, confused and costly defeat.

Spokesmen said it was an inescapable fact that the Germans had cleaned out Holland and Belgium and occupied the channel ports in three weeks, taking at least 330,000 French and British prisoners in the course of the operation.

The German radio figured the total number of prisoners captured at 1,200,000 by including the members of the capitulated Dutch and Belgian armies.

Approximately 400,000 Dutch soldiers were taken prisoner, it was said, though most of these are being released on promise not to bear arms again against the Reich. About 500,000 Belgians who laid down their arms are still being herded toward prison camps and concentration points, it was said, with their ultimate disposition still unannounced.

Even King Leopold is still a prisoner with special status, the Germans explained.

Claimed as Record.

The great number of Allied troops captured was acclaimed as an all-time record for a single military action.

During the world war Von Hindenburg captured 93,000 Russians at Tannenberg, it was recalled—a feat which stood as the German record until Adolf Hitler's army made prisoners of 170,000 Poles last fall at Kutno.

Official spokesmen emphasized that the figure on the number of prisoners taken in the Flanders action was only tentative, and that it was likely to be increased in the final analysis.

Problem for Nazis

The number of captives taken was described by one military observer as almost inconceivable to a soldier, and it was indicated that the

Reich was somewhat embarrassed by the problem of caring for such staggering numbers.

This problem was said to have been a factor in hastening the release of Dutch prisoners and possibly portends a liberal attitude toward a large part of the Belgian captives.

Official spokesmen described as a "grotesque exaggeration" British estimates that German casualties to date total 1,000,000 men, and said that the Nazi losses were actually a fraction of this number.

The chief of the German Army's western front press service, Lieut.-Col. Hesse, said the German casualties were surprisingly low—only a few hundred dead in each division.

NAZIS REPORT DUNKIRK TAKEN AS FORT FALLS

40,000 Prisoners Are Said to Have Been Rounded Up by Germans.

BERLIN, June 4.—Ominous suggestions of new German operations—perhaps a thrust toward Paris from the Somme front—were heard tonight along with claims that the Nazis had captured Dunkirk and 40,000 prisoners and destroyed between 400 and 500 French war planes yesterday around Paris.

The announcement of the fall of Dunkirk—the last Allied stronghold in the north and the channel port through which their fleeing armies had streamed for days in the historic retreat from Flanders—was accompanied by the jubilant observation that now the entire French and Belgian channel coast lay down to the Somme estuary was in German control.

[The French said they had abandoned Dunkirk.]

Smashing End to Campaign. It was the smashing end of a campaign which the Germans claimed brought them nearly 400,-

000 prisoners, sent the British Expeditionary Force back to Dover and broke off the spear point of the Allied defense by the destruction of massed mechanized forces.

A preliminary tabulation had declared 330,000 prisoners were taken before the fall of Dunkirk.

But even more portentous than this substantial end to the long and bloody battle of Flanders was the high command's declaration that yesterday's raids over the Paris area had "succeeded in eliminating the enemy air defense," and that 104 French planes had been shot down in the skies and between 300 and 400 destroyed in sheds and on the ground.

It is a familiar German strategy to insure air control before beginning any vast ground movement, and the surprise attack on Paris was frankly termed by informed sources "a mere aerial 'overture' to something else."

Planes 'Blacken' Sky. The air raid on Paris was de-

scribed by witnesses quoted in official accounts as made by hundreds of bombers—battle squadrons blackening the sky as far as the eye could see.

Not only was the French air defense declared to have been overcome, but it was said as well that waves of dive-bombers which followed the higher-flying machines had caused destruction of French airport facilities and runways and started many fires and explosions.

After all this, said the High Command, only nine Nazi planes were missing.

The announcement of the capture of Dunkirk—a city aflame and held by the Allied rearguard for days in the teeth of the most savage assault of this war—said that enormous amounts of war materials fell into German hands.

It followed by a few hours the fall of Fort Louis, within the city, and the acknowledgment that the Allies, holding on furiously in an effort to permit the embarkation of the bulk of their fleeing comrades, still were fighting the Nazis from house to house.

Last Savage Attack.

The actual occupation of the city apparently followed a last savage attack by heavy artillery and dive-bombers. There were very few British left there, according to war correspondents who reached the outskirts, but thousands of French soldiers—80,000 as of yesterday—were fighting on in a little area of six by nine miles.

German sources declared that the effectiveness of the attacks on Paris indicated that Germany was well on her way toward control of the air in the whole combat zone in the coming operations. An official report from a German correspondent who participated in the flight over Paris said the French anti-aircraft shots were "mostly aimed very well but they couldn't force our combat groups to change their course."

Meanwhile, a decree of the Reich's defense council tightened control on mail, telephone and telegraph communication with the outside world. It forbade direct or indirect communications with enemy countries under threat of fine, imprisonment or death. Although the decree permits communication with neutral countries, this, too, was placed under rigid control.

Steps to Check British Navy.

Germany has taken "all necessary measures effectively to protect" German and neutral shipping in the areas of German or German-occupied coastal waters "against actions of the English naval forces which are contrary to international law," it was officially stated tonight. The nature of these measures was not disclosed.

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The statement asserted that in recent months the British had been acting against unarmed German merchantmen without application of the law concerning prizes and with the immediate use of force. "Attacks without warning" by submarines against unarmed merchant ships, it said, resulted from a "systematic sharpening of naval warfare commanded by the British Admiralty."

THREATENS ANNIHILATION OF ENEMIES BECAUSE THEY ARE STILL SPURNING PEACE

1,200,000 French, British, Dutch, Belgian Prisoners Are Said To Have Been Taken In "Greatest Destructive Battle" In History

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 4—Adolf Hitler's high command announced tonight the conclusion of "the greatest destructive battle of all times," with the capture of hard-held Dunkerque along with 40,000 prisoners, and then threatened the French and British with "total destruction."

It told the German people that they could be certain "that final victory is ours," now that Flanders is won.

Suggestions that a big offensive might thus be in the making in the south toward Paris were accompanied by a jubilant recapitulation in which the high command said that English, French, Belgian and Dutch prisoners numbered 1,200,000 since May 10, exclusive of an undetermined number killed and wounded.

"Total Destruction" Threatened

The message from the front—a message which was read over all German radio stations after the public had for an hour been told repeatedly to listen in, thus directly challenged the Allies:

"Inasmuch as the enemy still spurns peace, the fight will be carried on to his total destruction!"

The message follows:

"The great battle in Flanders and Artois is ended. It will go down in war history as the greatest destructive battle of all times.

Aim Was To Force Break-Through

"When the German army entered upon its decision in the West on the morning of May 10 the strategic goal as given by the Führer and supreme commander in chief was to force a break-through in the enemy border fortifications south of Namur and thereby create a precondition for destruction of the French and English armies north of the Aisne and Somme.

"At the same time Holland was to be occupied swiftly and thereby eliminate it as a base for a planned English operation by land and in the air on the north flank of the German army.

Fulfillment Reported

"On June 4 the army could report fulfillment of this gigantic task to the supreme commander in chief.

"In between lies the heroism of the German soldier, and this glorious deed of German leadership is possible to such a degree only in an army which is led by one will, animated by one idea and borne up by jubilation and readiness for sacrifice of a united people.

"More exact consideration and appreciation of the operations of the army, air force and navy must be kept for a later time. From this short survey the German people should learn only how this tremendous victory could be accomplished in such a short time and obtain the certainty that the final victory is ours.

"For months the German leadership faced daily the danger that Allied mobile armies would make a thrust against the Ruhr territory under the pretext of aid for Holland and Belgium.

Anticipated Danger

"We were able to anticipate this danger on May 10 in the last moment.

"It (the army) no longer could be opposed in laborious, weeks-long, continuous wrestling to exhaustion for closed border zones and modern built fortifications of Holland and Belgium.

"Under the smashing blows of the German air force, which in a few hours established security in its own air by ruthless attacks on the enemy air force, it was possible not only to take possession of important bridges without damage but also to seize

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forts which the enemy heretofore had rendered invincible by a great number of surprise actions prepared in the smallest detail, on the part of picked units of the army and air force.

Parachutists Successful

"Further, parachutists and troops landed by plane successfully gained a foothold in the interior fortification of Holland, despite the strongest defense, and held open the gateway from

the south over the great bridge at Moerdijk until tanks and motorized units arrived and struck at Rotterdam in cooperation with the air force.

"This invasion for the first time into a fortifications zone from the air and the swift action of these storm troops from

without in connection with breaking through at the same time of the Grebbe Line southeast of Utrecht, forced capitulation of Holland May 14 after fighting of hardly five days.

"Meanwhile, not only were all border fortifications and fortified zones in the north and south of Belgium swiftly broken through but all enemy tank units thrown against us were defeated and the superiority of the German tank weapon, its organization, its leadership and its materials proven.

"Storming out ahead, infantry divisions and armored corps reached the Meuse between Dinant and Sedan on May 13 and found itself faced not only with a deep cut valley but also strongly built border fortifications in which the French ninth army itself was established for defense.

"Contrary to all hitherto tactical conceptions and all reckonings of enemy leadership, armored troops, in an unheard of brave action, accompanied and followed by infantry divisions which had come up under forced march, and time and again ideally supported by the air force, overcame the river, including the border fortifications, battered the enemy defense and all counter-attacks to pieces and prepared the way up to the Oise.

(Here several lines were missing.)

"For German leadership had taken care that the protective body of divisions rolled away from the southern boundary of Luxembourg, the Maginot Line and along the Aisne and Somme in quick succession, thereby making certain that "the Marne wonder" of 1918 could not repeat itself.

"In this way, unconcerned regarding their rear, movable units were in position to swing northward with the left wing bordering the sea while desperate attempts of enemy armored troops to break through their right flank at Cambrai and at Arras were shattered under the heaviest losses.

Discernible May 22

"Already on May 22 destruction of all enemy forces in Artois and in Flanders was discernible. While frontal pressure in north Belgium constantly became greater and threw the bravely fighting Belgians back out of Antwerp, and their Dyle and Dendre positions, our attacking army, swinging through toward the north, destroyed the First and Seventh armies, overpowered the fortifications of Maubeuge, took Boulogne and Calais on the left wing and in the middle the heights of Vimy and Souchez, which were hotly fought for in the World War.

"The Belgian King decided to capitulate on May 28 when the ring around the remainder of the four enemy armies was closed from Ostend over Lille, Armentières to Gravelines, and the Belgian army was faced only with the task of embarkation of the English Expeditionary Army and the destruction of all man-made works of land by the English.

"By that action, the fate of the French and English armies was not brought about and hardly hastened. What consummated in the following seven days was not a heroic retreat of the English army as the English propaganda seeks to present it but one of the greatest catastrophes in history.

Equipment Still There

"Even though thousands saved their bare lives, their materials and equip-

ment, incapable of being estimated, lies in the streets of Flanders and northern France.

On June 4, Dunkerque fell after bitter fighting. The first chapter of this campaign is ended.

"This tremendous success was possible through the unparalleled work of the German airforce; for all the bravery and impact of the army could only take effect in the area closed off by our air force.

"It gained control in the air from the first day on, shattered enemy air forces and ground organization. Beyond that, through unbroken death-defying and courageous attacks it supported the army directly and indirectly in its heavy fighting with the crushing effect of its bombs as well as through the use of anti-aircraft artillery.

Helped Destroy Concentrations

"It discovered on time the concentrations of enemy infantry and tanks preparing for counter-attacks and helped to destroy them. It gave German leadership, by patrol flights carried out in defiance of death, a running picture of the situation. It inflicted heaviest losses to Allied forces at sea. It deserves credit for shattering enemy morale, and crippling enemy leadership.

"The extent of the victory in Holland, Belgium and northern France may be appreciated from the losses to the enemy and the quantities of war materials captured.

"French, English, Belgian and Dutch prisoners numbered more than 1,200,000. To this loss must still be added the number of enemy fallen, drowned and dead which cannot now be estimated.

"Weapons and equipment for about seventy-five to eighty divisions, including guns of the heaviest caliber, armored cars and motor vehicles of all sorts were destroyed or seized.

"The German force from May 10

to June 3 shot down 1,841 enemy airplanes of which 1,142 were destroyed in air battles, 699 by anti-aircraft artillery and in addition at least 1,600 to 1,700 were destroyed on the ground.

"Also at sea the enemy's effort to rescue the British Expeditionary Force by war and commercial vessels was attended by heavy losses.

"Sunk by bomb attack were 5

cruisers, 7 destroyers, 3 submarines, 9 other war vessels, 66 commercial ships and transports.

"In addition there were 10 cruisers, 24 destroyers, 3 torpedo boats, 22 other war vessels, and 117 commercial ships and transports struck by bombs, damaged and partly destroyed.

"By heroic participation of the light sea forces, there were sunk 6 destroyers, 2 submarines, 1 transport, 1 auxiliary cruiser and 1 other warship.

Nazi Losses Small

"In contrast to small losses, in relation to the greatness of the success of our own army.

"From May 10 to June 1, 10,252 officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers died a hero's death; the total of those missing is 8,643 and the death of a small part of those missing must still be reckoned. Wounded were 42,523 officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

"The German air force lost in the period of May 10 to June 3, 432 airplanes, while the German navy lost no ships along the Dutch, Belgian and north French coasts.

"Competing in courage of attack and in bearing hardships, often in battle against a superior enemy, all units of the army have accomplished an achievement standing alone in war history."

"Trust in The Führer"

"Examples of heroic bravery, fidelity in fulfillment of duty and unturbable will for victory are innumerable. They will go down in our history as proof of German solidarity. The German soldier made possible what appeared to be impossible, through faithful trust in the Führer and supreme commander in chief of the army in the best comradeship of arms within the branches of the armed forces.

"Holland and Belgium have capitulated, the attack of the armies of France and Great Britain is destroyed, one of the greatest victories of world history has been won.

"Greater Germany controls the entire east and south coast of the North Sea and Channel.

"Because our opponents continue to spurn peace, the battle will be carried on until their complete destruction."

500 French Planes Claimed

But even more portentous than this substantial end to the long and bloody battle of Flanders was the high command declaration that yesterday's raids over the Paris area had "succeeded in eliminating the enemy air defense," and that 104 French planes

had been shot down in the skies and between 300 and 400 destroyed in sheds and on the ground.

It is a familiar German strategy to insure air control before beginning any vast ground movement and the surprise attack on Paris was frankly termed by informed sources as a mere aerial "overture" to something else.

The raid was described by eyewitnesses quoted in official accounts as made by hundreds of bombers—battle squadrons blacking the sky as far as the eye could see.

Airports Reported Destroyed

Not only was the French air defense declared to have been overcome, but it was said as well that waves of dive-bombers which followed the high-flying machines had caused destruction of French airport facilities and runways and started many fires and explosions.

After all this, said the high command, only nine Nazi planes were missing.

German sources declared the effectiveness of the aerial attacks on Paris indicated that Germany was well on her way toward control of the air in the whole combat zone in the coming operations. An official report from a German correspondent who participated in the flight over Paris said the French anti-aircraft shots were "mostly aimed very well but they couldn't force our combat groups to change their course."

"Bullitt's Own Fault"

Again on the home front, the Berliner Nachtausgabe declared that "whenever German airplanes throw bombs, according to widely circulated beliefs in Washington and New York, they seek only objectives where an American will get hit."

The paper referred specifically to the fact William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador, was nearly hit yesterday by a dud in the bombing raid on Paris, remarking that the envoy had endangered himself by having lunch with the French Air Minister on the balcony of a "very special military air-field."

"Paris . . . is in the fighting area," it went on. "Whoever is in the fighting area and puts himself in a spot where there are military objectives of the first magnitude must not wonder if he gets to see more of the war than appears correct in view of his neutrality."

BRITISH ALSO QUIT BODO AREA IN NORWAY

Report Achieving Purpose By Delaying Nazis In Capture Of Narvik

R. A. F. Bombs Germans On Channel, Attacks Inside Germany

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 4.—The British War Office announced tonight that the withdrawal from Dunkerque now has been completed.

The last troops were withdrawn during the night of June 3-4.

The War Office communique added that "south of the Somme our troops are now operating in conjunction with the French. Today has been a quiet day on the British front."

The War Office also announced that British forces in the Bodo area of northern Norway were withdrawn by sea during the night of May 30-June 1.

"Achieved Their Purpose"

The statement said the troops at Bodo had "achieved their purpose, delaying the enemy advance until Allied operations for the capture of Narvik had been completed." Bodo is about 110 miles south of Narvik.

Amplifying its statement, the War Office said small British detachments moved sometimes by sea, sometimes over rough trails and even swam rivers.

"They fought over 140 miles of difficult country until their purpose was achieved," it concluded.

Earlier the Air Ministry announced attacks by Royal Air Force bombers on munitions works at Mannheim, Germany, and on German troops advancing into Dunkerque and Nazi batteries shelling the port.

In the Mannheim region, it was said, hundreds of incendiary bombs were dropped and at many points in the industrial Ruhr Valley fuel plants, oil tanks and munitions works were successfully bombed.

Place A Mass Of Flames

The captain of the last British aircraft over one area said that when he arrived on the scene the whole place was "a mass of flames."

The German area covered by the raiders, the Ministry said, "extended from Emmerish in the north to Frankfurt in the south," including "industrial targets and communications centers." Strong opposition was encountered from "guns of light and heavy caliber, all working in close cooperation with searchlights."

In Germany, it reported, refineries, oil tanks, supply depots and freight yards in the Ruhr Valley, in Rhenish Prussia and in the neighborhood of Frankfurt were among the military objectives attacked.

German air bases were attacked also in northwest Germany and Holland, it said.

One Bomber Missing

One British bomber is missing, the communique acknowledged.

It also disclosed the loss of one plane of the coastal command in operations by that service off the French coast yesterday.

A later bulletin said that coastal command aircraft also had bombed gasoline tanks at Ghent, setting fire to three big tanks, last night.

On the home front Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, commander of the British home force, is organizing a new "Ironsides" force made up of small bodies of highly mobile and heavily armed troops to counter German invaders.

Hundreds Expected

It is expected that "many hundreds" of such units will be formed from the regular army to become the nation's "riot squads" if the Germans land in Britain.

All aliens in two of Britain's "front line" towns along the southeast coast—Folkestone and Margate—were ordered to leave the district.

Their presence is prohibited, by Home Office order, within twenty miles of the coast.

One hundred and thirty foreigners in Folkestone, including both French and Italians, must leave by midnight tomorrow; at Margate, 238 aliens were given three days' notice to go.

ITALIAN CABINET PREPARES NATION FOR WAR PLUNGE

But Expected Clew to Her Entry Into the Conflict Fails to Materialize.

ROME, June 4 (A. P.).—Premier Mussolini's Cabinet approved today a series of measures to prepare the nation for war, but left unanswered the question of when Italy would enter the present European conflict on the side of Germany.

At an anxiously awaited ninety-minute session, with Il Duce presiding, the Ministers moved to extend war preparations to Italy's African empire, to strengthen the navy and to tighten up discipline in the war industries—the last, apparently, intended as a measure for preventing sabotage.

Italy's position as a non-belligerent ally of Germany remained unchanged by the meeting, to which the world had looked for days for a clew to Il Duce's next move.

Speculation on the date of Italy's plunge into war ranged today from the end of this week to the end of June. Premier Mussolini's Cabinet stamped an O. K. on undisclosed plans for war. One source close to the Government said no move to

step into the conflict was likely in the immediate future.

But Italy made ready.

More Cash for Warships

The measure dealing with war industries provided punishment for such infractions of discipline as might interfere with output.

The Cabinet voted additional funds for warship construction, but the amount was not disclosed.

Provision was also made for the admission of more student officers to the Royal Naval Academy.

Regulations restricting the employment of women in public services were rescinded by a measure intended to allow women to replace men called to arms.

The Ministry of Guilds was empowered to determine what stocks should be held of foodstuffs and other goods most in demand with a view to rationing them.

Another measure provided concessions to permit the temporary importation and exportation of goods.

Penalties against the hoarding of commodities were extended to Libya and Ethiopia.

One decree aimed to speed up the requisitioning of copper.

Details of the measures were not disclosed.

The Cabinet completed its session just before noon (4 A. M., New York time).

Mussolini's Cabinet Ministers, all of whom hold army or militia commissions, were reported planning to take their posts in command of Italy's armed forces.

The Foreign Minister, Count Ciano, and Ettore Muti, the secretary of the Fascist party, were expected to take command of aviation squadrons as they did in the Ethiopian campaign.

Meanwhile, today the authorities acted to stifle criticism of Government policy, arresting the parish priest of San Dalmazzo, Don Raimondo Viale, for delivering what was pronounced an anti-national sermon. He is expected to be sent to a prison island.

In neighboring Cuneo, the Catholic diocesan weekly, *Dovere*, was suppressed for reporting the death of several Italians fighting in the ranks of the French Army.

In neighboring Cuneo, the Catholic diocesan weekly, *Dovere*, was suppressed for reporting the death of several Italians fighting in the ranks of the French Army.

The Cabinet was called into session to examine "various and important subjects," and for several days foreign observers here had speculated that the meeting was linked somehow with the choice of a day for long predicted entry into the European war.

However, the newspaper *Il Resto del Carlino*, a local exponent of Italian intervention in the conflict, declared that such speculation was unfounded, though adding that an Italian move in that direction might be expected soon.

Meanwhile no meeting has yet been scheduled for the Fascist Grand Council, the nation's highest policy-forming body, which is generally called upon to approve any major step Mussolini intends taking.

A warlike atmosphere was cast about the Cabinet meeting by a nationwide campaign of anti-British and anti-French propaganda, apparently inspired by the Fascist party, together with a steady flow of volunteers for war service from labor, industrial, scientific and political groups.

The presence in Rome of a Yugoslav trade delegation created the impression that tension on Italy's northeastern border had eased, at least temporarily, while England and France bore the brunt of press hostility.

Admit Italian Soldiers to Date

BERLIN, June 4 (A. P.).—Italy's hesitation at the brink of war continued to receive the closest attention in Berlin today.

The *Boersen Zeitung* observed that Italy had already performed

great service to Germany by tying up more than 1,000,000 French troops on the southern front and by obliging Great Britain to send a large portion of her home fleet into the Mediterranean.

Britain Is Confident.

LONDON, June 4 (A. P.).—Great Britain surveyed the possibilities of Italian military attacks today with complete confidence that "we are ready for Il Duce on any front."

The press reiterated: "One thing is clear: If Italy enters this war with Germany, she will be one certain loser. A German victory will leave Italy in a state of vassalage to Hitler as it would Britain or France, while from an Allied victory Italy could expect scant mercy."

Gibraltar, long the world's symbol of impregnability, is considered in immediate danger only if Spain decides to join with Italy and Germany. In that event a siege might reduce the great fortress. But British confidence in any conflict with Italy is based on the Royal Navy, which is heavily concentrated in the Mediterranean.

There was a sharp decline yesterday in Mediterranean bonds, including Italian, Spanish and Por-

tuguese issues, reflecting London's view that Italian intervention in the war was imminent.

Americans Leaving Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 4 (A. P.).—Americans are leaving Egypt in steadily increasing numbers, the Government facilitating exit visas for foreigners and refusing permits for re-entry.

Five hundred German refugees, mostly Jewish, who have enjoyed full liberty in Egypt since the outbreak of the European war, have been ordered to leave the country within eight days or be interned. They were seeking passage today to various nations.

Fifteen Germans arrested here have been sent to concentration camps.

Egypt, meanwhile, rushed her preparations for wartime emergencies, fixing a new credit of £2,000,000 for national defense and laying the groundwork for food rationing.

Finance Minister Husain Sirry Pasha declared that in view of the international situation, the Government might ask approval of further credits. He fixed the 1940-41 budget at £47,718,000.

ITALIANS STILL CRY "WAR" BUT FAIL TO GET IT

Only More Preparedness Moves Result From Cabinet Meeting

Observers Now Believe H Duce Will Tell Of Aims Before Moving

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, June 4—Armed and shouting its readiness for war, Italy waited tensely today through a Cabinet meeting that approved new preparedness moves but gave no hint as to when fighting might begin.

Afterward speculation on the date of Italy's plunge ranged from the end of the week to the end of the month, and one source close to the Government commented that no immediate move was likely.

Some observers who thought the 90-minute session of Premier Mussolini and his Ministers might signal the hour to strike talked later of a new procedure.

Extra Session Possible

Under this, it was said, if Duce would proclaim Italy's war aims at an extraordinary session of the Fascist Chamber and Senate before ordering the "march over the mountains."

Mussolini's Ministers approved these new measures:

1. Extending war preparations to Italy's African empire and imposing penalties for commodity hoarding in Ethiopia and Libya;
2. Provision for an undisclosed amount of money for warship construction and entrance of more student officers in the Royal Naval Academy;
3. Disciplining the war industries through penalties on any interference with output; and
4. Rescinding regulations that had restricted the employment of women in public services, thus allowing women to replace men called up for war duty.

Details of none were disclosed.

Ready To Go To Front

The Ministers themselves—every one commissioned to army or militia com-

mand—were reported ready to go to the front the day Italy's first gun is fired.

It was recalled that Count Galeazzo Ciano led Italy's bombing squadrons in Ethiopia while Minister of Propaganda.

It was indicated that he would take a command again, still retaining office as Foreign Minister.

The clamor to strike at Britain and France continued in the press and on the streets.

Lists Territorial Aims

In Rome the Fascist newspaper *Lavoro Fascista* listed Malta, Corsica, Nice, Savoy and Tunisia as the territorial gains Italy would expect from "the war it will wage at the first sign from il Duce."

The newspaper said Italy also would demand removal of "alien garrisons" from the gateways to the Mediterranean—Suez and Gibraltar. Gibraltar, it was said, must be returned to Spain by Britain, and the French and British dominated Suez Canal Company must be dissolved.

Earlier in the day, from Genoa, the United States liner President Harrison sailed for home jammed with passengers. The rush for passage was caused by the report that the Harrison might be the last liner out of Italy before an extension of war to the Mediterranean cut off the sea route to America.

British Embassy Guarded

Despite all the war preparations, conflicting signs continued to make difficult any predictions regarding the imminence of war.

Troops were thrown around the British Embassy again tonight.

On the other hand, the Italian Line went on selling passage for the liner Rex which they insist is scheduled to sail for New York a week from today.

There even were rumors in Rome that Italy's entrance into the war had been postponed indefinitely. Diplomatic observers commented that such a rumor would serve plans of modern warfare, which depends for success on surprise attack.

Reynaud Says Italy

Has Ignored Overtures

New York, June 4 (AP)—Premier Paul

Reynaud of France told the French Senate Foreign Affairs Commission today that if Italy enters the war she will be doing so solely for the purpose of waging war, and not because she could not have had peace, said a British Broadcasting Corporation announcement heard by CBS.

The announcement said that Rey-

naud recalled to the Senate that France had informed Italy both before and since last September of her readiness to negotiate for a peaceable settlement of outstanding issues and told them they had been repeated recently without answer.

KING LEOPOLD SENDS LETTER TO ROOSEVELT

Cudahy Says Monarch Gave Him Note to U. S. President.

TELLS STORY OF SURRENDER

American Ambassador Talked With Belgian for Two Hours —Friend Offers Defense.

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY,

June 4 (A. P.).—John Cudahy, United States Ambassador to Belgium, disclosed today that President Roosevelt is to get the inside story of the capitulation by King Leopold III of the Belgians to the Germans from a personal letter which the King wrote to him.

Mr. Cudahy visited King Leopold on Sunday, staying for two hours at the castle assigned to him by the German Army.

Here the King handed the Ambassador the letter for President Roosevelt in which the monarch told his side of the story.

Mr. Cudahy declined to comment on the letter or the status of King Leopold. The Ambassador is sticking to his post, for he feels he has big work to do with the Red Cross. He realizes that Belgium has food for only fifty more days, even assuming that the Germans do not requisition any.

Realizing that Leopold's dramatic story had never been told, an Associated Press reporter made a detour of more than 100 miles from France into Brussels.

Since Mr. Cudahy felt it incompatible with his present position to comment, an intimate friend of the royal family was interviewed. His

account placed Leopold in a new light.

This friend said that the King, lacking what he considered proper aid from the British and French, although the British Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, as liaison officer, was with him and saw the Belgian Army's plight, and seeing that 500,000 Belgian civilians were mingled with his troops and threatened with destruction, had to decide between the welfare of his people and considerations of prestige.

Friend of King Interviewed

According to Leopold's friend, Hubert Pierlot, Premier of Belgium and other Cabinet members urged the King to flee with them when they saw the helplessness of the Belgian position.

Leopold proudly replied that "regardless of what my fate may be, I shall stay with my Belgian army. Regardless of what may happen to my Belgian people, I shall go back to them."

Thereupon the Cabinet members, according to this friend, fled to a safe place (Paris) and from there "threw mud at their sovereign after taking the Belgian treasury with them."

Cardinal Visits King

The Belgian Cardinal, however, visited the imprisoned King, and on the basis of his interview issued a pastoral letter which caused cheering in Belgian churches.

Leopold himself was inaccessible to us. His friend's story is believed to coincide with what the King of the Belgians wrote President Roosevelt.

Here is the King's defense as offered by his friends:

1. The German air force was everywhere doing its devastating work.

2. Leopold issued an anguished appeal to the French and English to send him additional air force aid.

3. The Belgian Army, after intrenching itself along the Albert Canal for a determined, purposeful stand, was ordered by Gen. Gamelin (later deposed as Allied generalissimo) to fall back to the Dyle River (secondary defense) position. This disheartened the Belgians, who soon realized that they bore the brunt of the ninety-kilometer front facing the Germans.

(Note: Several paragraphs are here missing.)

Felt Situation Hopeless

4. Half a million Belgian refugees without food and water and in a state of panic and caught with troops in the crowded area into which the army had been forced, with Ostend as its center, faced possible slaughter had the King

not surrendered.

The King felt the situation was hopeless.

Leopold's four ministers on the Saturday preceding his early Monday surrender also saw the hopelessness. They fled.

The moment had therefore come when Leopold decided to exercise his royal prerogative and as the army's supreme commander he asked for peace.

Swallows Bitter Pill

The Belgian monarch even swallowed the bitter pill of complete capitulation as the price for peace—as demanded by Germany.

Leopold was reported by friends as bewildered and deeply hurt by the attitude of the men with whom he had worked closely as members of his Cabinet.

The King's mother is with him at the castle assigned him, whose location I am requested not to disclose. His children have been taken elsewhere for safety.

About 120 Americans are left in the Brussels area and another 120 in the Antwerp region. None of them has been injured during the brief Belgian war, so far as the American embassy knows.

Not Received Here

In Washington, Stephen Early, White House press secretary, reported that the letter which King Leopold turned over to Ambassador Cudahy had not reached President Roosevelt today. Ambassador Cudahy, Mr. Early said, seemed to be having trouble getting his diplomatic correspondence back to this country.

BELGIAN TELLS OF BRAVE FIGHT

Major Says Troops Opposed Tanks With Bayonets

GRENADIER SAFE IN LONDON

Sighs as He Relates Leopold's Decision to Surrender.

LONDON, June 4 (A. P.).—King Leopold III of the Belgians surrendered an army which had been reduced to fighting German tanks only with bayonets, an army which

its British ally could not reach to help and which would have caused "unutterable confusion" had it retreated into the British area, a Belgian staff officer said here.

"I do not see how any British staff officer could not have half expected surrender," declared the officer, a major of Belgian grenadiers. The officer said that his nation has 250,000 men training in France and hopes to have 300,000 troops in the field by fall to replace those surrendered by King Leopold.

The major told how Belgian officers, non-commissioned officers and privates knelt on the bomb-swept beach at La Panne, near Dunkirk, and begged to be taken off to "fight again for Belgium's honor."

Fight Good Fight

"They had fought a good fight," he said. "They had been without food, without ammunition, without sleep for nearly two weeks. They had seen their King and their world collapse, but they still wanted to fight."

He told of conditions which led to King Leopold's surrender.

"The Germans hit us hard and rolled us back from the frontiers," he related. "We had only eighty fighter planes and when these were gone, we were at the mercy of the German aircraft. British planes were busy elsewhere."

"Even so, for a while we did well. We relieved a British division on the Lys (river) twenty-four hours before they thought it could be done, despite incessant dive bombing and machine-gunning."

Food and Munitions

"Daily we beseeched the hard-pressed B. E. F. for 500,000 bread or biscuit rations, for ammunition, for aircraft support. Some of the food reached us from England, but the British had no ammunition or aircraft to spare. We fought armored cars and tanks with bayonets, but we fought."

"These troops were shaken after eight days. They had been bombed. They had seen their women, their sick, their old machine-gunned and bombed without retaliation. They were hungry. They were tired."

"Then the King surrendered. How

are we to judge him? These were his people. It's easy to say 'fight on,' but it is a little harder when your ears cannot shut out the screams of the dying, when the

wind reeks of the unburied corpses of your people."

The major sighed.

King's Choice Made

"He made his choice. I wish it had been different. For many of us it was. I know it was wrong, for if the Germans had been what he thought they were—what some of us thought they were—we would never have escaped and the British Army would have been annihilated."

The Major declared that King Leopold had informed Gen. Lord Gort, commander of the British Expeditionary Force, of his intention just before surrendering.

"I do not see how any British staff officer could not have half expected surrender. They knew our situation. They were powerless to help and, believe me, had Leopold's army retreated south into the British area, unutterable confusion would have resulted."

He declared that Belgian officers saved from Dunkirk would help to train the new Belgian army.

"We have a great example—the British Army. They performed miracles when they were needed. Their artillery stopped the Panzer (armored) divisions, their courage steadied us all, their navy and merchant marine built a bridge of ships across waters of hell, their commander and his staff performed the most difficult of military feats with coolness, daring and wisdom."

BRITISH DOUBLE CALL TO COLORS

Maximum Troop Training Plan Is Outlined.

NEW DEFENSE BOARD FORMED

Problem of Getting Steel From U. S. Being Solved.

LONDON, June 4 (A. P.).—War Secretary Anthony Eden said today that the maximum number of conscripts which can be trained will be called up this month, doubling the normal rate.

A sufficient number of volunteers are available for the defense of London, he said, and went on to disclose that volunteers defending public utilities were armed with War Department weapons and that others detailed for specific duty had either War Department firearms or their own.

Major Eden told the House of Commons that the Government was considering transporting interned aliens and prisoners of war to places remote from the British Isles in order to prevent their possible co-operation with German aircraft or parachute troops.

He said that German parachute troops were equipped with heavy machine guns, infantry guns and light howitzers in addition to their "usual side arms."

He also declared that the enemy had deliberately bombed hospital carriers in circumstances which admitted no mistake in identity. He said that this was done in complete disregard of the immunity given hospital equipment by international agreement to which the German Government was a party.

New Defense Committee

Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, announced today that Prime Minister Churchill as Minister of Defense would be assisted by a defense committee comprising the heads of the three fighting services—navy, army and air force—and their chiefs of staff as advisers.

Five ministerial groups have been named to deal with economic and home affairs, Major Attlee said, with Arthur Greenwood, Minister without portfolio, heading the Production Council and the economic policy; Attlee himself heading the home policy and food production and Sir John Anderson, civil defense and home security.

Dig Up Possible Landing Places

Home defense preparations were continued meanwhile. Parents were urged by the Government to register their children as soon as possible for withdrawal from congested areas. Concern was expressed because only 105,000 of the 405,000 children still remaining in London had been registered for transfer inland.

Laborers proceeded with the construction of artificial hills and deep trenches in parks and other open spaces to trap any Nazi troop-carrying planes which might attempt to land by night for an invasion of Great Britain.

Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, Commander in Chief of Home Defenses, called meetings of the local defense volunteers for tomorrow and Thursday to receive instructions.

Motion picture houses, co-operating with the Air Raid Precaution Service, showed educational films instructing housewives how to deal with incendiary bombs and "how to make your house an air raid

snelter."

Harold McMillan, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Ministry of Supply, said today the problem of obtaining increased supplies of steel from the United States and the dominions was receiving "urgent and special attention" of the British Government.

He said details of the discussions could not be disclosed.

Briton Tells of Blocking Canal At Zeebrugge Under Nazi Fire

Describes Warships' Stealing Into Harbor by Night and Sinking Ships Filled With Concrete.

LONDON, June 4 (A. P.).—The successful blocking of the Bruges Canal at the Belgian port of Zeebrugge by sinking ships filled with concrete was described today by a British naval officer who witnessed the operation.

He said that the canal would not be usable by the Germans "for at least several months."

Two "blockships," escorted by warships and guided by small craft, steamed slowly parallel to the Belgian coast under cover of darkness on May 25, the officer said, but the operation failed when one blockship grounded near the entrance to the harbor channel inside the mole leading to the mouth of the canal.

The naval force found the entrance to the channel marked by a buoy above the wreck of the old Thetis, which was sunk in a similar British operation in 1918, but a small detachment, moving ahead in an effort to try to approach the canal gate, was fired on heavily from machine-gun emplacements along the water front.

Bombed for Hour and a Quarter.

The warships escorting the blockships were bombed continuously for an hour and fifteen minutes by a squadron of German planes, but were not hit, he added.

Although the British force could see the end of the mole, a thick haze shrouded the harbor and the first concrete-laden ships grounded and could not be refloated.

The naval officer said that the British withdrew, but returned two days later and sank two ships immediately outside the canal gates which already had been blocked by a submerged dredger, apparently sunk by the Belgians.

The grounded "blockship" subsequently was refloated and, with another, was sunk inside the mole at the entrance to the channel, he

said. Although not completely blocking it, the officer said, they form a serious obstacle to navigation.

Both expeditions were completed without a casualty, the eye-witness declared.

The second trip, he said, also was harassed by a German bombing attack and when the helm of the leading "blockship" broke down, a small naval vessel was sent along-

Roger Keyes in the world war, put the port out of action in a similar way.

Nazi Secret Troops at Calais

Newspaper Men See Them and Stand Beside Gun Germans Say Can Shell London.

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY, June 4 (A. P.).—American correspondents traveling toward the English Channel coast to Calais and Boulogne today through territory occupied by the Germans saw certain "specialized troops" whose nature we were pledged not to reveal.

We saw them among a great movement of soldiers. Whether they were going southward into France or to the coast for a possible hopoff for England we could not say.

I stood yesterday at Calais next to a long-range gun which the Germans told me could send its shells as far as London any time Adolf Hitler gave the order.

[The distance from Calais to London is about ninety miles by air line. This is farther than the "Big Bertha" of the world war could shoot—but both Germany and Soviet Russia are said to have constructed long-range guns able to fire a projectile 100 or more miles. "Big Bertha" was the nickname given the German long-range cannon which, in 1918, created a sensation by shelling Paris from the forest of Coucy, a distance of seventy-six miles.]

Calais is only seven minutes by airplane from Dover, across the English Channel.

Nazis Spared Wharves.

Its spacious harbor and fortifications are in ruins, but German artillery and warplanes have spared its wharves and huge cranes. They look to me to be in readiness to help in the embarkation of the powerful Nazi war machine for England when and if the Fuehrer gives the command.

I also stood yesterday in a trench on the outskirts of Dunkirk and watched what Germans called the last chapter in the wiping out of France's army of the north begin to unfold itself.

[The German High Command announced in Berlin tonight that Dunkirk had been captured with 40,000 prisoners taken and much booty seized, giving the Nazis mastery of the French and Belgian channel coast to the Somme River.]

Dunkirk was in flames, bombarded by stukas and shelled by German heavy artillery.

Saw Burning Cities

We saw the burning city before us. The British were already either wiped out or captured, or else had made their escape to England, so that practically only the French remained.

Today we learned that the first German vanguard had entered the city.

Some 60,000 Frenchmen, according to the German estimate, were left in a six-by-nine-mile area of which Dunkirk was the center.

200 Miles to a Telephone.

Following the German Army as it dashed from place to place, I had succeeded in getting to Bergues, a strongly fortified suburb of Dunkirk, about five miles out, by Sunday afternoon.

For forty-eight hours we had had no warm meals, but lived on hard-tack, canned blood sausage and champagne—all drinking water being suspected. We had slept on hard floors or long tables, as for example in the Chamber of Commerce at Cambrai.

Faced with the impossibility of getting military lines cleared for Berlin we finally motored 200 miles to reach a telephone. All this time we had been out of communication with the world. We had reached St. Omer, home of the captured Gen. Giraud, by Sunday noon.

In Midst of Battle.

We learned that Germany was about to take possession of Bergues, as the key to Dunkirk, so we hastened there. When we were about two and a half miles from it we suddenly found ourselves in the midst of a battle.

Wave after wave of eighteen heavy bombers, over whom hovered fast pursuit planes, roared deafeningly over our heads as they rushed upon Dunkirk.

The next moment a cacophony of sounds rent the air as French anti-aircraft guns tried to prevent the bombers from unloading. It was in vain.

The bombers calmly deposited their high explosive "eggs" and met again overhead for a new attack on Dunkirk. Soon, too, the German long-range artillery began booming, shells screaming over us in the direction of Dunkirk. This drew counter-fire from the French and we repeatedly had to run for cover.

Splinters of shell fell to the right and left of us.

Slowly we advanced along the road to Bergues with ancient poplars hiding our cars from view. We came to a full stop as we reached a tiny stream before Bergues. Retreating French and a few British troops had blasted the bridge. So we crawled over three logs quickly laid across the stream by German engineers. We followed closely on the heels of German scouts.

Bombed for Whole Week.

Bergues had been bombed and shelled for a whole week. Quietly we followed behind the scouts, running for cover when they did, leaping cautiously forward as they did. We reached the medieval gate of the city unmolested.

Here an unusual sight presented itself. The French had run a caterpillar snow plow of American origin into the center of the gateway to act as a barrier.

The German infantry and motorized bicycle units, however, simply went through the pedestrian aperture in the gateway. We followed them. An unforgettable sight lay before us. Fire was raging in various parts of the city, a whole block opposite the Town Hall was burning, while above us artillery shells still whined, crashing into houses ahead and burning everything under them.

On the City Hall square one lone donkey stood, calmly chewing straw which the Allies had abandoned in their hasty retreat.

The town's principal church had also been shelled.

The local priest explained in

French that an artillery observation post had been located in the Belfry. He said also that guns had been placed directly before the church, so that when the bombardment began the first fifteen civilians to be killed were people who had taken shelter in a house opposite the church.

An anti-aircraft cellar in the church on the other hand had saved several hundred lives.

Meanwhile, hiding in dugouts and scanning the horizon with powerful army glasses, I looked into Dunkirk. It was aflame at various

points, although not anywhere as badly as when we reached the outskirts briefly yesterday.

Badly frightened inhabitants were slowly emerging from air raid cellars and other hideouts.

Food Seized by Germans.

The German soldiers who moved into the region before Dunkirk took foodstuffs they said apparently were left behind by British and French troops. Supplies of chocolate, canned meat, meat sauce, butter, cakes, whisky and cigarettes were seized eagerly by the soldiers.

Army orders forbid looting of houses and stores. Death is the penalty, but provisions abandoned by enemy troops are considered legitimate booty.

Officers told me that near Bergues the Germans found 1,000 Allied tanks in good condition and with gasoline supplies, as well as several thousand abandoned motorcycles.

When our party returned to St. Omer the German commander there expressed relief that we were unharmed. He said French infantry, hiding near the road, fired on one car of officers that traveled over the road shortly before we did.

Nazis Use Concrete Air Bombs

WITH FRENCH AIR FORCE ON NORTHERN FRONT, June 4 (A. P.).—The German air force is using a new reinforced concrete bomb in its attacks on French airports. The explosive is contained in a core of concrete which is placed inside an ordinary steel bomb.

Ordinary explosive bombs have been found to do relatively little damage to a landing field because they explode almost on the surface and spray out in a cone, rather than dig a crater.

British Have Left Bodoe

LONDON, June 4 (A. P.).—The British War Office announced tonight that British forces in the Bodoe area of northern Norway were withdrawn by sea during the night of May 31. Bodoe is about 110 miles south of Narvik.

The statement said the troops at Bodoe had "achieved their purpose, delaying the enemy advance until Allied operations for the capture of Narvik had been completed."

Long-Range Cannon Points Toward London From Calais

Germans Exhibit 1940 Model Big Bertha At Port 22 Miles From England

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

With the German Army, June 4—Standing in Calais, the German-occupied French port, just twenty-two miles across the Channel from England's chalk cliffs, I saw today a long-range cannon which German officers told me can shoot into London at any time the Führer orders.

The distance to London from Calais, where I saw the Germans' 1940 model "Big Bertha" is about ninety miles.

This is about twenty-four miles farther than the distance over which the original "Big Bertha" of the World War lobbed its shells into Paris from the forest of Coucy. But both German and Soviet Russian military quarters have boasted of having guns that can shoot one hundred or more miles.

Special Troops On Move

Traveling along the German-occupied coast with other American newspaper correspondents, I also saw a great movement of troops, many of them battle-weary, returning from the front. Also there were separate movements of "specialized troops" whose nature and equipment I am not permitted to disclose.

Whether they were the type that would be used in an attack on England, or to force the new Allied line along the Somme and Aisne toward Paris, we could not say.

On this trip I dodged with German infantry scouts, who crept with drawn weapons as they went forward into Bergues, fortified suburb five miles south of Dunkerque. They were to determine if any of the enemy were left in that burning and ruined town.

We could see Dunkerque blazing in many places, smudges of smoke streaking the sky. Stukas made the sky thunder, and the shells of German artillery and the Allied barrage whined overhead. Pieces of hot shells fell to our left and right.

We learned that the German vanguard this morning entered Dunkerque, the last Allied-held port on the coast from the Somme to Arctic

spacious harbor and its

dominating fort, Verts, were in ruins. But the Germans had made a careful effort to exempt the huge cranes and wharves from the effects of their bombs and artillery.

Ready For Invasion

These works appeared to be ominously ready for the day when Hitler may order embarkation of an expeditionary force to the British Isles. Boulogne, which we visited, showed the same picture. The harbor sections were in ruins and there were piles of British war materials. The main part of the city showed but little damage. Many French civilians remained in the town.

Bergues, bombed and shelled for a whole week, was deserted by the British and French when we entered. A whole block opposite the Town Hall was a raging fire, and shells were crashing into buildings, bringing them down into crashing ruins.

Child Cries In Wreckage

The anguished cry of a child in one of the buildings made us shudder.

On the City Hall Square a lone donkey calmly chewed some straw.

The entire coast from Boulogne northward almost to Dunkerque appeared to have been mopped up by the Germans.

We could speed along the famous dunes, drive as nonchalantly as in peacetime. German soldiers manned the coastal defenses and anti-aircraft batteries where there had been French a week before.

Found 12,000 Prisoners

On the swing northward from the main French front toward the Cam-

ports the group of correspondents found a camp of 12,000 Allied prisoners.

French prisoners' first question invariably was, "what news have you from the front? Has America entered yet?"

To feed this camp of more than 12,000 eight soup kitchens were in operation.

Immediately upon arrival of a fresh batch of prisoners, the commandant immediately calls for three types of volunteers—physicians, butchers and

cooks.

Lines Of Ambulances

The commandant said doctors were necessary to give aid to hundreds of slightly wounded, who had dragged themselves on foot from the battlefields.

Trucks coming back from the front were reserved for those unable to march, and for civilians. Some soldiers were discovered, however, to have thrown away their uniforms for civilian clothes. They were routed out of the trucks back into marching columns when unable to establish a civilian identity.

Ambulance after ambulance returning from the front indicated the losses on both sides were considerable.

Foes Intermingled

I stood at the entrance to the Red Cross hospital at Cambrai Saturday night just as trucks were arriving with wounded—the foes intermingled in one comradeship of suffering.

One young Frenchman's legs were shattered. As German Red Cross workers lifted him he gritted his teeth in a gallant effort to hide his pain, and anguish was written across every feature. The next moment he swooned.

The treatment accorded by Germany was different to her three enemies in the West—Belgians, British and French.

Belgians Go Home

Where possible the Belgians were taken toward their home garrisons in trucks. It was generally expected they will be released soon. However, I did see at least one column of miles long of Belgian prisoners marching on foot. But there was only one German guard with a rifle for about every 1,000 Belgians. Guards for French and British were more numerous.

In contrast to the Belgians in trucks, we saw French captives on foot only. Since they were passing through French villages they often were offered water and nourishment by the local population.

The British also went on foot and some complained that they received nothing but their rations.

BERLIN WARNS U.S. AGAINST INTRIGUE

Says Britain Is Laying Plots to Be Blamed on Nazis.

BERLIN, June 4 (A. P.).—Germany took extraordinary steps, it was learned here today, in an effort to convince the United States that she has no desire to see the Western Hemisphere involved in the war and that she is taking unusual measures to avoid even accidental affront to America.

The Foreign Office formally warned the governments of the United States, Mexico and Panama that "British agents" have been dispatched to Central America in large numbers to manufacture "evidence" which would create an impression the Reich is launching an ambitious program to weaken America. The three American nations were advised that the British agents would spread false stories of German machinations in Mexico and Nazi plots to sabotage the Panama Canal.

At the same time Germany repeated her warning to the United States that it was the result of a shift in policy which brought some ships of the Royal Navy to Canadian waters. Since the invasion of the Netherlands by Germany, Mackenzie King informed the House of Commons, Canadian overseas forces twice have been at debarkation ports ready to take their places in the front lines.

He said that planes and motors had been sent to Britain from Canada as a contribution by the Dominion in the present emergency.

Germans Accuse British Of Illegal Sea Warfare

Say Submarines Now Attack Without Warning

BERLIN, June 4 (A. P.).—Germany has taken "all necessary measures effectively to protect" German and neutral shipping in the areas of German or German-occupied coastal waters "against actions of the English naval forces which are contrary to international law," it was officially stated tonight. The nature of these measures was not disclosed.

The statement asserted that in recent months the British had been acting "against unarmed German merchant ships without application of the law concerning prizes and with the immediate use of force."

"Attacks without warning" by submarines against unarmed merchant ships, it said, resulted from a "systematic sharpening of naval warfare commanded by the British Admiralty." The statement accused the British of adopting an "illegal

policy of sea warfare which heretofore, and "without ground," they had accused the Germans of following.

CANADIANS GUARD WEST INDIAN ISLES

Dominion Troops Relieve British Regulars.

OTTAWA, June 4 (A. P.).—Canadian troops have been sent to the British West Indies to relieve British forces stationed there, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King told the Canadian House of Commons today. Some Canadian destroyers are serving with the Royal Navy in British waters, the Prime Minister announced also.

He said that it was the result of a shift in policy which brought some ships of the Royal Navy to Canadian waters. Since the invasion of the Netherlands by Germany, Mackenzie King informed the House of Commons, Canadian overseas forces twice have been at debarkation ports ready to take their places in the front lines.

He said that planes and motors had been sent to Britain from Canada as a contribution by the Dominion in the present emergency.

SWISS BRING DOWN GERMAN BOMBERS

Two or Three Believed to Have Been Felled.

BERNE, June 4 (A. P.).—The Swiss High Command announced today that two or three planes were believed to have been shot down by fighters in an air battle over the Swiss Jura Mountains in which one Swiss plane was felled and its pilot killed.

The battle occurred near the towns of Lachauxde, Fonds and Lelocles.

The German bombers presumably were strays from squadrons which were reported to have attacked the Rhone Valley in France today. They crossed the Swiss frontier de-

spite anti-aircraft fire. A number of Swiss fighters immediately attacked them.

SWISS PLANES BATTLE NAZIS FOR 30 MILES

Outnumbered, They Down Two Bombers But Lose One Of Own Pilots

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, June 4—Outnumbered Swiss fighting planes fought an air battle for thirty miles over the jagged slopes of the Jura Mountains today with squadrons of German bombers returning from raids on southern France.

The Swiss high command said two—possibly three—Nazi bombers were shot down, while the Swiss lost their first pilot to be killed in action.

The Swiss pilot was Rudolf Rickenbach, 25, whose single-seater plunged into the mountains near the village of Glovelier. A high command communique said he "lost his life in the service of the fatherland."

Part Of Large Flight

Swiss observers said the squadrons engaged by the Swiss fighting planes were part of a large flight which apparently repeated last Saturday's raids on the Rhone Valley industrial region of Southern France.

The Swiss said the bombers followed the right bank of the Doubs River Valley—over Swiss territory—when they had only to follow the other side of the valley to stay over France to the German frontier.

Swiss anti-aircraft guns fired, but the squadron did not swerve from its course high in a cloudless sky over a Swiss railroad toward Basel.

Germans Open Fire

Then the fighter planes, marked with Switzerland's white cross on red, rose and were fired on immediately, the high command said.

Two German planes were reported downed in flames in French territory and a third was damaged badly.

If all three were brought down, the Swiss have shot down seven German bombers. An eighth bomber landed undamaged at Basel Airport by mistake.

Otto Koechner, German Minister to Switzerland, was near the scene of today's dogfight, attending the funerals of five Nazi flyers whose bomber was shot down by the Swiss last week end. The Swiss Air Corps sent wreaths and a company of infantry formed a guard of honor.

View of Dunkerque's Fall Spoiled for Nazis' Guests

Neutral Attaches Said to Have Taken Tour Too Soon

BERNE, Switzerland, June 4 (A. P.).—The Germans escorted a group of neutral military attaches from Berlin to the Dunkerque area Sunday "to see the fall of Dunkerque," a foreign diplomatic source disclosed tonight.

After remaining in the battle region overnight, he said, the Nazis took their guests back to Berlin last night—with the Allies still in possession of the French port. The Allies finally abandoned it early today.

The party on even beaches was conducted through Belgian battlefields to the outskirts of Bergues Sunday, this neutral source said. They returned to bomb-ravaged Bergues itself yesterday but proceeded no further. The battle then was in full progress on the road ahead.

The Germans showed their guests large quantities of abandoned Allied war equipment and many Allied dead.

NAZI ESTIMATES Germans Say Only 50,000 Escaped From Plunders.

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY IN FLANDERS, June 4 (A. P.).—German army spokesmen today estimated these British losses—based on a statement that there were 300,000 men in the B. E. F.:

1. 100,000 taken prisoner, chiefly after the Belgian surrender.
2. 50,000 lost on shipwreck ferrying them back to England.
3. 100,000 either killed in action or about to be captured.
4. 50,000 successfully withdrawn.

Reclaiming Dutch Lands

Berlin, June 4 (A. P.).—Dispatches from Amsterdam said the pumping of water from flooded Dutch lands was nearly completed tonight and much of the land would be used for late crops.

London-to-Lisbon Air Line Opened.

LONDON, June 4 (A. P.).—A bi-weekly air mail and passenger service between London and Lisbon was begun today by British Overseas Airways to connect with Pan American Airways flights to New York.

Dutch Attaché Reaches London.
LONDON, June 4 (A. P.).—The Netherlands Legation staff from Berlin arrived today in London. They left Germany by way of Switzerland, then traveled through France.

British Baronet Killed In Action, M. P. Missing

Duncan, Son of Head of Board of Trade, Also Lost

LONDON, June 4 (A. P.).—Sir Marmaduke Blennerhasset, a lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, has been killed in action, it was announced today. He was thirty-seven years old. A nine-day-old son succeeds to the baronetcy.

George Rae Duncan, a second lieutenant in the Oxford and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, has been killed in action, it was disclosed. He was the elder son of Sir Andrew Duncan, president of the Board of Trade.

Sir Arnold Wilson, a member of Parliament serving as a machine-gunner with the Royal Air Force, was reported missing.

Wilson Authority on Persia

Lieut. Col. Sir Arnold Wilson, an authority on Persia, became an air gunner in the R. A. F. last October. He previously had served in the British Army from 1903 to 1920, retiring from the service in a controversy over British policy in Iraq (Mesopotamia). During the World War he served as deputy political officer of the Indian Expeditionary Force D, which saw service in the East when Turkey entered the war as an ally of Germany. For his service there he received the Distinguished Service Order and was made a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. In 1922 he became manager of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's operations in Iraq and Persia. He was the author of a number of books on the East. He was born in July, 1884.

MORE AMERICANS SAIL FROM ITALY

The President Harrison
Leaves Genoa.

GENOA, Italy, June 4 (A. P.).—The United States liner President Harrison, with a capacity passenger list, sailed for home today.

The liner Excambion, also jammed with American refugees from Europe, sailed for the United States yesterday.

The President Harrison will possibly be the last American passenger vessel to leave Italy before this nation is cut off from a sea route to America by war.

ABOARD S. S. MANHATTAN

JUNE 4 (A. P.).—For the first time since the British Contraband Control began operating the United States liner Manhattan passed Gibraltar today, unbound, without being halted.

A British boat merely saluted the ship.

The Manhattan sailed from Genoa on Sunday with 2,200 passengers, nearly three times her normal capacity. Most of them are Americans.

The liner Excambion, loaded with American refugees fleeing the war,

reported to her New York offices by radio today that she was allowed to pass Gibraltar without the usual halt for inspection by the British contraband Control authorities.

The American Export Line said that the 9,360-ton ship carried approximately 180 passengers from Genoa. Her normal capacity is 132.

Another trade delegation, to the Baltic States, is in Tallinn, capital of Estonia.

Dutch and Belgian legation staffs left the Danish capital today. Their interests are to be represented by Sweden and the United States, respectively.

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ANKARA, June 4 (A. P.).—Germany and Italy are bringing strong pressure on Turkey to get her to remain neutral when and if Italy enters the war, diplomats said tonight. A similar Italo-German campaign is going forward in Greece, these diplomats also asserted.

The German Ambassador, Franz von Papen, according to the diplomatic informants, told President Ismet Inonu last night that Italy and Germany had no designs on Turkey and described to the President German operations in Flanders as an example of what might befall Turkey if she enters the war on the side of the Allies.

Turkish officials were said to have made it clear that they did not attach much value to the Italo-German assurances.

The threat of three Germans charged with espionage began behind closed doors yesterday as the radio warned the nation to beware of "Fifth Columnists" and propagators of false news, and the Governor of Istanbul began drafting special security measures for the city.

SPANISH STUDENTS PARADE IN 6 CITIES

Renew Rallies Demanding They Get Gibraltar.

MADRID, June 4 (A. P.).—Renewed student demonstrations yesterday for the return of Gibraltar were reported from half a dozen cities throughout Spain today.

In Granada, university students paraded the streets and then marched to the tomb of Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand, where they solemnly swore, "We shall not rest until Gibraltar is Spanish again."

It was recalled that Queen Isabella's political testament urged Spaniards never to let Gibraltar go. Stories of the demonstrations in Barcelona, Salamanca, Valencia, Granada, Malaga and Cartagena—which followed similar disturbances in Madrid—were stopped by the Spanish censorship until it was learned that broadcasts of the incidents had been heard abroad.

Eighteen Spanish officers and their staffs are now in Berlin's

Hotel Esplanade as guests of the German High Command, Edwin Hartrich, Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent, reported today in an overseas news program.

This has given rise to an unfounded report, Mr. Hartrich said, that the German and Spanish officers are conducting staff talks.

"In a few days," he added, "they are to be taken on a tour of the western front and given the opportunity of seeing the German Army and its striking power in action. This explains the frequent quotations recently in the German papers, of the Italian and Spanish press attitude regarding Gibraltar and the assertion that Gibraltar must be taken from the British and given back to Spain, all increases speculation here."

Irish Industrialists Want Goods From U. S.

CORK, June 4 (A. P.).—Irish industrialists urged the Government today to "mobilize alternative supplies from the United States" to replace commodities valued at \$12,000,000, which are no longer available from other neutral countries.

Cargo From Dunkirk Arrives in Mexico

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, June 4 (A. P.).—The French freighter Michigan, after being German submarine during a sixty-day voyage from Dunkirk, arrived here today with a 187-ton shipment of goods consigned to Mexican merchants.

REICH TIGHTENS ITS CENSORSHIP

Clamps Lid on Mail, Phone and Telegraph Service.

BERLIN, June 4 (A. P.).—Germany clamped the lid of censorship tighter today on mail, telephone and telegraph service between the Reich and neutral nations.

The High Command became the final authority of censorship and communication—including the transmission of news to non-belligerent countries.

Under order of Col. Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of the High Command, no news about the military,

economic or political situation can be sent "which would endanger the welfare of the Reich or the States with whom she is allied or on friendly terms."

Telephone and telegraph service from non-belligerent countries and telegram service to non-enemy countries is permitted only to licensed firms or individuals.

Censorship Regulations Tightened By Germany

Decree Prohibits Communication With Enemy States, Limits That With Neutrals

Berlin, June 4 (A. P.).—Germany tightened censorship regulations today, making the army high command the final authority, but leaving authorized news services and news correspondents of non-belligerent countries free to telephone or telegraph their dispatches as before.

In effect, the decree of the Reich's defense council prohibits all communication with enemy states, and bans communication to non-enemy states of military, economic or political information which the high command may deem injurious to Germany. Penalties range from fines to death.

Communication with non-belligerent countries is restricted to authorized firms and individuals licensed by the high command. Correspondents' personal messages and mail are subject to the new regulations.

Nazis Say British Bombs Killed Captured Poilus

BERLIN, June 4 (A. P.).—DNE, the official German news bureau, said today that British flyers killed more than thirty Frenchmen when bombs were dropped on a railway bridge and highway near Gravelines, near Dunkirk, while bridge and road were being used by French prisoners and civilian refugees.

11 Schoolgirls Killed In Paris by Bombers

PARIS, June 4 (A. P.).—Eleven young girls were killed (three words censored) at a girls' school (two words censored) just outside of Paris during yesterday's German bombing, school officials reported today.

Thirty girls were wounded. The officials said that four of the girls literally were blown to pieces.

8 Put on Trial In Paris as Spies

PARIS, June 4 (A. P.).—Eight persons charged with espionage—one of them a woman—face the possibility of the death penalty at a secret military tribunal trial opening today.

The defendants, seized in a round-up in July, 1939, are listed as:

OTTO HANS WELT, German traveling man;
CHARLES JULIEN MASSON, a traveling man;
ELAINE QUEVAUVILLER, a friend of Masson;
RENE SPIETH;
RAYMOND VERDAGUER, a mechanic;
MARCEAU ROLAND RAMIGON, an electrician;
ROBERT BASSETI, a mechanic;
ANDRE GALAVIELLE, a commercial employee.

In another spy case, Marcel Veiry was sentenced today to death by a military tribunal at Bescanon, near the Swiss border. Veiry's home was Geneva.

NORWEGIANS TELL OF NEW VICTORIES

Say Nazis Are Now Facing Complete Encirclement.

The communique of the Norwegian Government, usually issued at London or Paris, was broadcast by the official British wireless today and recorded at the New York listening station of the Columbia Broadcasting System:

The British broadcast follows: "The Norwegian Embassy in Paris gave out a communique this morning saying that the advance of Norwegian, French and Polish troops in the region of Narvik continues according to plan and is aimed at the complete encirclement of the Germans."

"In the territories, captured by the Allies, mopping up operations are going on."

"It is estimated semi-officially that during the recent air battles over northern Norway, Allied pursuit planes have shot down twenty-four German pursuit planes and

have damaged numerous more. The effective Allied anti-aircraft batteries and the activity of Allied pursuit planes have diminished the effects of German air attacks tremendously."

LONDON, June 4 (A. P.).—A great part of the town of Narvik in the far north of Norway was destroyed by fire following a heavy bombardment by seventeen German planes on Sunday, the Norwegian Telegraph Agency reported today in a dispatch from "somewhere in Norway."

Narvik fell to the Allies last week. The Admiralty announced today the death of four officers and five ratings (seamen) of the anti-aircraft cruiser Curlew, which was sunk last week by German bombs off Narvik, Norway.

Paris Paper Sees U. S. As a Non-belligerent

PARIS, June 4 (A. P.).—Frenchmen counted the United States tonight on the Allied side, at least as a "non-belligerent."

The Government newspaper Le Temps, devoting its leading editorial to "Aid From America," declared:

"Already non-belligerence has replaced the policy of isolation. 'The Americans have taken full cognizance of the gravity of the peril that German victory would constitute for them. In reality, it would lead them sooner or later to the loss of all political independence and to the obligation to renounce the democratic institutions which have made the grandeur of America and to the loss of all economic independence.'"

Sees Enemy Women Almost Pampered

LONDON, June 4 (A. P.).—Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, Conservative member of Parliament, gave notice today that he was asking the Home Secretary, Sir John Anderson, why interned alien women get better living facilities than the wives of British soldiers.

An interned alien woman is given a hotel living at 21 shillings (about \$3.30) a week, he said, while the wife of a private gets an allowance of 17 shillings (about \$2.75), exclusive of deductions from the soldier's pay.

The situation was said to arise from the use of peacetime hollers for internment purposes.

TEN BRITISH SHIPS SUNK BY GERMANS

8 Others Also Destroyed in
Week Ending May 26.

LONDON, June 4 (A. P.).—Authoritative British spokesmen announced today that eighteen ships, of a total of 45,225 tons, were sunk by German action in the week ending May 26.

The total included ten British ships of a total of 10,913 tons, it was said, four Allied vessels of 12,999 tons and four neutral ships of 21,313 tons.

The British losses, it was said, were about half the weekly average for the thirty-eight weeks of the war, and the tonnage was said to be small, most of the vessels being under 1,000 tons.

The losses included the hospital ships Brighton and Maid of Kent, which were bombed and sunk in Dieppe harbor.

The total known and estimated German losses, it was said, remained substantially unaltered at 830,000 tons.

REDS PRAISE ALLIES

Izvestia Is Quoted on Dunkirk Withdrawal.

LONDON, June 4 (A. P.).—A Moscow radio broadcast intercepted here today quoted the Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia as paying high tribute to the Allies for their withdrawal of troops from Dunkirk.

Britain Proclaims National Savings Week

LONDON, June 4 (A. P.).—The coming week, June 9 to 15, has been proclaimed National Savings Week and the nation was urged in quarter-page advertisements today to "swell 'the big battalions' of shillings and pounds which will help us win the war."

"This is the urgent fact for us all today—you cannot spend a single shilling on yourself without reducing Britain's war strength," the advertisements said.

BRITISH ROUND UP MORE FASCISTS

Arrests Are Made in
Several Places.

LONDON, June 4 (A. P.).—The Government pressed its round-up of British Fascists throughout the nation today, arresting two at Canterbury, thirty or forty, including several women, at Manchester, one on the Isle of Wight, three at Lowestoft and one at Blackpool.

A quantity of Fascist literature was seized at Blackpool.

The Ministry of Home Security re-enforced precautions against invasion today by prohibiting holiday camps within ten miles of the east coast of England and Scotland, the southeast coast and the Isle of Wight.

Camping within a mile of military and naval bases, munitions factories and airports also was forbidden.

NO TOP ON DIVIDENDS

100 P. C. Excess Profit Tax
Solves British Problem.

LONDON, June 4 (A. P.).—Sir Kingsley Wood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said today that he would not proceed with the limitation of dividends bill introduced by his predecessor because the 100 per cent excess profits tax made it unnecessary.

The Chancellor said it was proposed to extend the 100 per cent excess profits tax to the Bank of England.

National interest requires individuals to reduce the consumption of goods and give the greatest measure of support to new Government loans, Sir Kingsley declared.

WHITE RAJAH GIVES BRITAIN \$470,000

War-chest Contribution Is
Announced in London.

LONDON, June 4 (A. P.).—Sir Charles Vyner Brooke the white Rajah of Sarawak, now visiting in England, has given 1,000,000 Malayan dollars (about \$470,000) to

the British Government as a contribution toward war expenses, it was announced today.

SHANGHAI, June 4 (A. P.).—Britons in Shanghai today set up a fund to send to Europe any local Britishers willing to enlist in the empire's fighting units.

TROOPS RESCUED BY DAPPER DUDES

Yachtsmen in Morning Togs
Sailed Channel.

LONDON, June 4 (A. P.).—Prominent London "city" men went to sea in their black jackets, pin-striped trousers and bowler hats to help in the perilous evacuation of Allied troops from Dunkirk, Raphael de Sola, wealthy Montreal yachtsman, related today.

Sola was among 300 amateur yachtsmen assembled at the port of London when volunteers were suddenly called on May 30.

"All were given steel helmets and told there was a most dangerous job ahead and if anybody wished to

withdraw they could do so. Nobody did," recalled Sola, who came through the hazardous task with nothing worse than a dent in his steel helmet.

"Many of the volunteers were prominent city men who had no time to go home and change. They had to go as they were, in their street wear." Sola was appointed "captain" of a lifeboat which was towed across the channel behind a drifter. His crew were youths of 17 or 18 who had said they were older.

"We were machine-gunned by low-flying German planes and the Drifter's radio mast was shot away," he said.

"Friday night we anchored off Dunkirk and I was ordered to take our lifeboat and bring off a party showing a light on shore. When the light was reached, we found it was the lamp of an abandoned lorry. There were no soldiers.

"While Germans raked the beach with machine guns, my six companions and I hid behind a rowboat lying in the sand. A piece of shell hit my helmet.

"Later, our boat helped bring off thousands of exhausted troops

from Dunkirk's beaches. Back in England, naval authorities insisted on paying the temporary sailors. Sola, a stockbroker, reputedly a millionaire, received about \$10.

Greek Ship Survivors Tell Of U-Boat Attack

Crew Members Of Steamer Yonna
Rescued By Spanish Vessel
And Landed At Vigo

Vigo, Spain, June 4 (A. P.).—Survivors of the 1,040-ton Greek steamer Yonna brought ashore here today said their ship had been sunk by a German submarine 120 miles off Cape Finisterre. The survivors were brought ashore in the Spanish ship Razo.

German submarines, active in the Atlantic last week for the first time since the invasion of Norway in April, sank the 3,425-ton Argentine freighter Uruguay and the 2,477-ton French freighter Marie Jose and badly damaged the British steamer Telenia.

LOWER DANUBE FLOODED

Homes Reported Swept Away And
Towns Inundated

Bucharest, June 4 (A. P.).—The Lower Danube became flooded today with heavy loss of life. Homes were swept away and villages inundated.

Oil shipments to Germany from Rumania were held up. Heavy rains washed out railroad tracks in seven places of a 300-mile main line from Bucharest northeast to Timisoara, halting all traffic.

Live Stock Evacuated From South England

Limit To Remain In Area Would
Prevent Invaders From Living
Off Country

LONDON, June 4 (A. P.).—Live stock is being removed from war danger zones of southeastern England, the Ministry of Agriculture disclosed today.

The number of live stock in the areas is being "reduced as a precautionary measure." The limit on live stock to be left in southeastern England would prevent invaders from living off the country if they landed there.

The Ministry said some stock would be purchased for immediate slaughter and much of the rest would be taken to other pasture lands.

Americans to Maintain Ambulances in Britain

Report 'Large Number' Offer
Services in 'Any Capacity'

LONDON, June 4 (A. P.).—The formation of the American Ambulance Corporation, to equip and maintain ambulances and first-aid units to be at the disposal of the civil authorities, was begun today by nine American groups in London. Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy was named honorary president.

The organization said that "a large number" of American citizens in Great Britain already were volunteering their services in "any capacity" and that large contributions were being made by American banks, business houses and individuals in Britain.

CLAIM MONUMENT SAFE

Nazi Pictures Show Hitler At
Vimy Ridge Shrine

Berlin, June 4 (A. P.).—Photographs of Adolf Hitler taken at Vimy Ridge inspecting the Canadian Monument to World War dead were displayed by authorities here today to disprove Canadian charges that the Germans had destroyed the memorial.

Hitler viewed the monument June 2 during a trip through northern France and the Flanders war zone, it was said.

Declares War Credits Must Be Restored By U. S.

London Columnist Says Americans
Opposing Loans Are "Signing
Own Death Warrants"

LONDON, June 4 (A. P.).—The columnist Candidus said in an editorial in today's Daily Sketch that the United States' Johnson Act prohibiting loans to defaulting nations must be scrapped and great additional war credits be made available.

Americans insisting on continuing the act, he said, "Would be signing their own death warrants as free citizens of a free country" because if Germany should defeat the Allies "Hitler would switch the crusade of the crooked cross against the United States."

The editorial said additional war credits of £1,000,000,000 (about \$3,200,000,000) should be granted Britain—or twice that much if needed.

Plans To Send Poles To Syria Are Revealed

13,000 Refugees In Rumania To
Be Transferred, Diplomats At
Bucharest Say

Bucharest, Wednesday, June 5 (A. P.).—Polish diplomatic circles early today disclosed plans to transfer to Syria all the 13,000 Polish refugees in Rumania.

Many Polish refugees recently have been arrested in a drive against possible fifth columnists.

The Polish circles said that nearly 50,000 refugees, the majority men of military age, had left Rumania since last September, mostly for France.

British View On Belgium

London, June 4 (A. P.).—The official London Gazette said tonight that "Belgium must be regarded as in the occupation of Germany." The notice added that this did not apply to Belgian Congo or the mandated territory of Ruanda and Urundi.

North Ireland Patrol Fired On Near Border

Shots Exchanged By Constables At
Wattlebridge, County Fer-
managh, But Attackers Escape
Belfast, Northern Ireland, June 4 (A. P.).—Shots were fired today at Northern Ireland special constables on patrol near the Eire border at Wattlebridge, County Fermanagh.

The constables returned the fire, but their attackers escaped.

Lord Craigavon, the Northern Ireland Premier, left for London tonight on "urgent business" relating to the country's defenses.

Daughter to Lord Cowdray

LONDON, June 4 (A. P.).—Viscountess Cowdray, the former Lady Anne Bridgeman, gave birth to a daughter, her first child, yesterday soon after announcement was made that her husband's left arm had been amputated following his wounding in Flanders. Lord Cowdray is a captain in the Essex yeomanry and internationally known polo player.

Nazis Report Flood Control

BERLIN, June 4 (A. P.).—Dispatches from Amsterdam said the pumping of water from regions flooded by the Dutch Army to slow the German invasion was nearly completed tonight and much of the land would be used for late crops.

Churchill To Be Aided By Defense Committee

Navy, Army and Air Force
Heads To Be Advisers

LONDON, June 4 (A. P.).—Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, announced today that Prime Minister Winston Churchill as Minister of Defense would be assisted by a defense committee comprising the heads of the three fighting services—navy, army and air force—and their chiefs of staff as advisers.

Five ministerial groups have been named to deal with economic and home affairs, Attlee said, with Arthur Greenwood, Minister Without Portfolio, heading the production council and the economic policy; Attlee heading the home policy and food production, and Sir John Anderson, civil defense and home security.

NEW BRITISH ENVOY ACCEPTED BY RUSS

Sir Stafford Cripps, Left
Wing Laborite, Already On
Way To Moscow

Moscow Scheduled To Pass
Today On Proposed French
Ambassador

[By the Associated Press]
Moscow, June 4 (A. P.).—Premier Molotov tonight announced that the Soviet Union had agreed to the appointment of Sir Stafford Cripps as new British Ambassador to Moscow.

Sir Stafford is a left-wing British Laborite.

An answer was promised on Wednesday to a French proposal to name Erik Labonne, former resident general of Tunisia and Ambassador to Republican Spain during a part of the Spanish civil war.

Labonne to replace Paul Emile Naggiar, who returned to Paris from his Moscow Ambassadorial post last February.

Cripps Already On Way
Cripps, already on his way to Moscow, will take the place of Sir William Seeds, who also returned to London early this year "on leave" and who has not been in Moscow since.

British and French Ambassadors left their Moscow posts at a time when relations were strained as a result of developments in the Baltic and close Russian-German relations.

Recently the British announced that Cripps was going to Moscow as a special envoy to see if trade negotiations might be worked out. The Soviet informed London that Cripps' status as a special representative was not satisfactory and that negotiation could proceed only through Seeds or a fully accredited ambassador replacing him.

Cripps Appointment Forecast In London

London, Wednesday, June 5 (P)—The appointment of Sir Stafford Cripps as Ambassador to Moscow was forecast on the front pages of London's morning papers. Announcement of the appointment in the House of Commons today is probable, it was said.

London-Lisbon Flights Open

LONDON, June 4 (P)—Twice weekly air mail and passenger service from London to Lisbon, Portugal, was begun today by British Overseas Airways to connect with Pan American Airways' flights to New York.

Norway Reports Nazis Sank Hospital Vessel And Gunned Swimmers

Stockholm, June 4 (P)—Official Norwegian sources today reported the 1,488-ton Norwegian hospital ship Dronning Maud had been sunk by German bombers off Gravtangen,

northern Norway, with the loss of twenty persons, including nine crewmen. Thirty-three others were wounded, thirteen critically.

These sources said the Germans machine-gunned those who were trying to swim ashore.

Newspaper reports from German-occupied Norway previously reported that the Dronning Maud, identified in these dispatches as a coastal steamer, went down after an "explosion."

390 ARRESTED IN IRELAND

Taken In Roundup Of Outlawed Organization Members

Dublin, June 4 (P)—A Dublin official statement tonight said 390 persons were arrested yesterday in a roundup of Irish Republican Army suspects.

The roundup of members of the outlawed organization extended throughout all Eire.

Haiti Acts to Curb Propaganda

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, June 4 (P)—As a check on foreign propagandists and to protect Haitian neutrality, the Interior Department ordered police permits today for all travel between principal points within the country. Notices said espionage activities had been discovered, and warned "that all suspicious persons will be arrested, tried and, if found guilty, transferred to coastal islands and employed on works of public utility."

Kidnapping Of Troops Alleged By Russians

64 Persons Arrested In Lithuania In Connection With Charges

London, June 4 (P)—Sixty-four persons have been arrested in Wilno, Lithuania, in connection with Soviet Russian allegations that Red Army troops in Lithuanian garrisons were being kidnapped, a Reuters (British news agency) dispatch from Kaunas said tonight.

One of those arrested was reported to have admitted working for "a foreign government."

A number of inhabitants living near Soviet bases in Lithuania who are without a definite occupation have been ordered removed.

Nazi Calls Allied Raids Planless

BERLIN, June 4 (P)—A German military commentator said tonight there had been 165 bombing raids on German territory by Allied aviators between May 22 and May 31 which, in the German view, demonstrated the "planless" nature of enemy air attacks. He said 105 of these attacks were on non-military objects, such as residence sections of cities, villages, farms, even open fields and woods.

Escapist Legion in London

LONDON, June 4 (P)—The Dutch legion from Berlin arrived here today. They left Germany by way of Switzerland, then traveled through France.

Cruiser Casualties Listed

LONDON, June 4 (P)—The Admiralty announced today the deaths of four officers and five ratings (seamen) of the anti-aircraft cruiser Curlew, which was sunk last week by German bombs off Narvik, Norway.

George VI Felicitates French on War Spirit

Nation's 'Profound Gratitude' Expressed to Lebrun

LONDON, June 4 (P)—King George VI sent a telegram today to French President Albert Lebrun expressing Great Britain's "profound gratitude and admiration" for the part played by the French in "the historic events" in Belgium.

The message said: "Our armies of the north, fighting side by side, have, with the help of the fearless and unflinching efforts of the Allied navies and air forces, come through an ordeal that has proved their courage, discipline and fighting power."

"The gallantry of this comrade-

ship in arms has shown the enemy the measure of Allied bravery and resolution which will meet him in the battles that are to come.

"May I express to you, Monsieur le President, the profound gratitude and admiration with which I and all my peoples have followed the great part played in these historic events by the French armed forces?"

"We sympathize in the losses that France has sustained, but we recognize in them the measure of French heroism and devotion."

King George held a Council today at Buckingham Palace attended by Neville Chamberlain, Lord High President of the Council; Colonial Secretary Lord Lloyd, Transport Minister Sir John Reith and Sir Rupert Howorth, Clerk of the Council.

Germany Says Europe Has Its Monroe Doctrine

Would Not Interfere With Idea of American for Americans

BERLIN, June 4 (P)—A German foreign office spokesman told the foreign press today that Europe is working out its own problems under a sort of unwritten "European Monroe Doctrine."

He added that in the German opinion Americans were justified in their own Monroe Doctrine—a hands-off policy for the Americas. "Europe and European problems," the foreign press representatives were told, "are being shaped in Eu-

rope, according to European requirements."

The spokesman said the principle of exchanging products for labor, instead of only exchanging gold for labor, must be taken into consideration if Europe's economies are to be shaped on a new basis. This, he said, would not damage the American system.

33 American Planes Hauled Into Canada

Carried Across Border By Trucks To Comply With Neutrality Law

Houlton, Maine, June 4 (P)—To comply with the neutrality law, thirty-three light American sport planes after flying with private pilots from New York, were hauled by truck across the Maine-New Brunswick boundary and delivered to the warring Canadian Government today. The law prohibits flying the planes across the border.

Under the scrutiny of Royal Canadian Mounted police and Woodstock (N. B.) militiamen, the towing operations were started at dawn. After entering the Dominion, the planes took off for Moncton, N. B., and Halifax, N. S. The planes, of the Stinson 105 type, and all at least six months old, probably will be used by the Allies to direct artillery fire, informed sources said.

The sportsmen-aviators who flew them to Canada will return to New York by steamer from Halifax.

Leopold's Bust Removed

New York, June 4 (P)—A 500-pound marble bust of King Leopold, deposited by his Government, was removed today from the Belgian pavilion at the New York World's Fair.

Dr. J. A. Goris, assistant commissioner general from Belgium to the fair, said the refugee Belgian Government in Paris ordered the removal.

Heavy Damage Reported At Le Bourget Air Field

Berlin Broadcast Says Monday Raid On Paris Left Most Of Large Hangars Destroyed
New York, June 4 (P)—Le Bourget Airfield near Paris also was heavily

damaged during Monday's raid, a Berlin broadcast received in New York by NBC reported tonight.

The Berlin broadcast said most of the large hangars of the big international airport were destroyed by direct hits.

Previously the Germans had said the airdrome of Issy-Les-Moulineaux, on the opposite side of the city from Le Bourget, was bombed.

Fokker Estate Tied Up By Invasion Of Holland

Two Of Three Executors And Both Beneficiaries Missing After Onslaught

New York, June 4 (P)—Germany's invasion of Holland has complicated the settling of the estate of Anthony H. G. Fokker, Dutch airplane designer. The filing of his will today disclosed that the whereabouts of two executors and the two beneficiaries are unknown.

The estate consisted of at least \$500,000 in cash, the third executor, Carter Tiffany, of Englewood, N. J., said, although it was listed only as "more than \$5,000."

Named heirs were Fokker's mother, Mrs. Johanna H. W. Fokker-Diekmont, whose last address was Bergen, Holland, and a sister, Mrs. Catherina Nyland, whose address in the Netherlands was unknown.

Proposes Army Of Jews To Fight With Allies

World-Wide Recruiting Program To Be Discussed At Zionist Organization Meeting

New York, June 4 (P)—A universal army of Jews—recruited from every quarter of the world to fight with Britain and France against Nazi Germany—was proposed today by the New Zionist organization.

Vladimir Jabotinsky, world president of the organization and organizer of the World War Jewish Battalions, and Col. John Henry Patterson, British commander of Jewish fighters in the last war, will discuss a recruiting program at a mass meeting here next Wednesday.

Mrs. Morrow Urges Planes For Allies "In Self-Interest"

Says Nazi Victory "Would Endanger Our Peaceful Way Of Life For At Least Generation"

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 4—Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, widow of a one-time United States Senator and Ambassador to Mexico, appealed tonight for United States aid to Britain and France "as a matter of self interest" because, she said, a Nazi victory would mean that "our peaceful way of life will be endangered for a generation at least."

"Short of actually declaring war," she said, "I believe that everything we have which we could give without impairing our own safety—all that is within us—should go to help them win on the field of battle."

Thus again she differed with her son-in-law, Charles A. Lindbergh, on this country's policy in the European conflict. She has several times urged

help for the Allies, while Lindbergh last fall favored an embargo on offensive weapons to belligerents and last month declared Americans need not fear a foreign invasion unless they "bring it on through their own quarreling and meddling with affairs abroad."

Mrs. Morrow, the acting president of Smith College, spoke over the air under the auspices of the Committee for American Defense Through Aid for the Allies.

She said there was "no thought of our sending an army abroad" but contended that "the best means of avoiding this type of involvement" was the sending of munitions and supplies,

food, money, airplanes, ships "and everything that could help them win in their struggle against Germany."

"The need is immediate," she said at another point, "it is a matter of days. Let us strengthen their morale with something more substantial than admiration and advice. . . . The Allies have not yet asked us for bread, but with the exception of the splendid work of the Red Cross and the relief societies, we are busy giving them a stone."

Proposes Americas Own Hemisphere's Air Lines

Caribbean Conference Committee Gives Approval To Resolution

Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, June 4 (P)—A Caribbean conference committee today approved a declaration for the independence of American colonies of European nations, and a resolution that all air lines in the Western Hemisphere be owned by citizens of American nations.

The declaration for independence of the colonies was proposed by Dr. Miguel Angel Campa, the Cuban Secretary of State, and the committee asked that it be placed before the next consultative meeting of Foreign Ministers of the American republics.

The committee suggested that European possessions in this hemisphere not capable of maintaining independence be placed under joint mandate of the twenty-one American republics. The resolution on air lines was understood to be aimed at German-controlled lines operating in South America.

BULLETINS

Ironsides Organizes Riot Squads.

LONDON, June 4 (A. P.).—Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, Commander of the British Home Force, is organizing a new "ironsides" force made up of small bodies of highly mobile and heavily armed troops to counter German invaders. It is expected that "many hundreds" of such units will be formed from the regular army to become the nation's "riot squads" if Germans land in Britain.

London and Moscow Coming to Terms.

LONDON, June 4 (A. P.).—R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons today that Britain was prepared to enter into fully normal relations with Soviet Russia. Butler added that he hoped to be able to reply tomorrow when diplomatic representation by an Ambassador in Moscow would be resumed.

Bomber Collides With Barrage Balloon Cable.

LONDON, June 4 (A. P.).—A heavy British bomber was destroyed when it collided with a barrage balloon cable over the east coast last night, the Air Ministry announced today. Only one of the crew was saved, the Air Ministry said.

Sweden Bars All Tourists.

Tourists will no longer be permitted to enter Swedish territory and only Finnish citizens will be accepted, according to a radio report from Sweden broadcast by the British Broadcasting Corporation and heard here by the National Broadcasting Company's short-wave service.

British End Dunkirk Withdrawal.

LONDON, June 4 (A. P.).—The British War Office announced tonight that the last troops had been withdrawn from Dunkirk last night.

British Evacuated From Bodo.

LONDON, June 4 (A. P.).—The British War Office announced tonight that British forces in the Bodo area of northern Norway had been withdrawn on June 1.

King George Holds Council.

LONDON, June 4 (A. P.).—King George VI held a council today at Buckingham Palace attended by Neville Chamberlain, Lord High President of the Council; Colonial Secretary Baron Lloyd, Transport Minister Sir John Reith and Sir Rupert Howorth, Clerk to the Council.

Lord Beaverbrook Appoints Aid.

LONDON, June 4 (A. P.).—Lord Beaverbrook, Minister for Aircraft Production, announced today the appointment of T. C. L. Westbrook to take control of all aircraft purchases from the United States and Canada.

SURRENDER OF LEOPOLD TERMED 'PITIFUL' EPISODE

Prime Minister Says 1,000 Guns And All Transport And Armored Vehicles With Flanders Force Have Been Lost

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 4 — The full text of Prime Minister Churchill's statement today to the House of Commons on the war follows:

From the moment that French defenses at Sedan and on the Meuse were broken at the end of the second week of May only a rapid retreat to Amiens and the south would have saved the British and French armies who had entered Belgium at the appeal of the Belgian King.

But this strategical plan was not immediately realized. The French high command hoped they would be able to close the gap and the armies of the north were under their orders. Moreover, a retirement of this kind would have involved almost certainly the destruction of the fine Belgian army of over twenty divisions and abandonment of the whole of Belgium.

Therefore, when the force and scope of the German penetration was realized and when the new French generalissimo, General Weygand, assumed command in place of General Gamelin, an effort was made by the French and British armies in Belgium to keep on holding the right hand of the Belgians and to give their own right hand to the newly created French army which was to have advanced across the Somme in great strength to clasp it.

Swept Like Scythe

However, the German eruption swept like a sharp scythe south of Amiens right to the rear of the armies

in the north—eight or nine armored divisions each of about 400 armored vehicles of different kinds.

This force cut off all communication between us and the main French army. It severed our common stations for food and munitions which ran first to Amiens and afterward to Abbeville, and turned its way up the coast from Boulogne and Calais almost to Dunkerque.

Behind this armored and mechanized onslaught came a number of German divisions in lorries and behind them again there plodded comparatively slowly the dull brute mass of the ordinary German army and the German people—always so ready to be led to the trampling down in other lands of liberties and comforts they have never known in their own.

I said this armored scythe stroke almost reached Dunkerque—almost, but not quite. Boulogne and Calais were the scenes of desperate fighting.

Defense Of Calais

The guards defended Boulogne for a while and were then withdrawn by orders from this country. The Sixtieth Rifle Brigade (the Queen Victoria Rifles), with a battalion of British tanks and 1,000 Frenchmen, in all about 4,000 strong, defended Calais to the last.

The British brigadier was given an hour to surrender. He spurned the offer.

Four days of intense street fighting passed before silence reigned over Calais and marked the end of a memorable resistance.

Only thirty unwounded survivors were brought off by the navy and we do not know the fate of their comrades.

Their sacrifice was not, however, in vain. At least two armored divisions which otherwise would have been turned against the B.E.F. had to be sent for to overcome them. They have added another page to the glory of light division, and the time gained enabled the Gravelines waterline to be flooded and held by French troops and thus the port of Dunkerque was held open.

Seemed Forlorn

When it was found impossible for the armies of the north to reopen their communications through Amiens with the main French armies only one test remained. It seemed indeed forlorn.

The Belgian, French and British armies were almost surrounded. Their sole line of retreat was to a single port and its neighboring beaches. They were pressed on every side by attacks and far outnumbered in the air.

When a week ago today I asked the House to fix this afternoon for the occasion of a statement I feared it would be my hard lot to announce from this box the greatest military disaster in our long history.

I thought and some good judges agreed with me that perhaps 20,000 or 30,000 men might be reembarked but it certainly seemed that the whole of the French First Army and the whole of the B.E.F. north of the Amiens-Abbeville gap would be broken up in the open field or else have to capitulate for lack of food and ammunition.

Captivity Feared

"These were the 'hard and heavy tidings' for which I called upon the House and the nation to prepare themselves a week ago.

The whole root, core and brain of the British army around which and upon which we were building and are to build the great British armies of later years seemed due to perish upon the field or to be led into ignominious and starving captivity.

That was the prospect a week ago.

But another blow which might well have proved final was yet to fall upon us. King Leopold called upon us to come to his aid.

Had not King Leopold and his Government sought refuge in what has

proved to be a fatal neutrality the French and British armies might well at the outset have saved Belgium.

Guarded East Flank

Even at the last moment we came. He and his brave and efficient army of nearly half a million strongly guarded our eastern flank and this kept open our only line of retreat to the sea.

Suddenly, without prior consultation, with the least possible notice, without the advice of his Ministers, and upon his own personal act he sent a plenipotentiary to the German command surrendering his army and exposing our flank and means of retreat.

I asked the House a week ago to suspend judgment because the facts were not clear. But I do not feel any reason now exists why we should not form our own opinion upon this pitiful episode.

Surrender of the Belgian army compelled the British at the shortest notice to cover a flank to the sea of more than thirty miles in length. Otherwise they would have been cut off and all would have shared the fate to which King Leopold has condemned the finest army his country had ever formed.

Attack On All Sides

In doing this he closed his flank. Contact was lost inevitably between the British and two out of three corps forming the first French army who were still farther from the coast than we were and it seemed impossible that any large number of Allied troops could reach the coast.

The enemy attacked on all sides, in great strength and fierceness and their main power, the air force, was thrown into the battle. The enemy began fire with cannon on the beaches by which alone shipping could approach or depart. They sowed magnetic mines in the channels and seas and sent repeated waves of hostile aircraft, sometimes more than one hundred strong, to cast their bombs on the single pier that remained and on the sand dunes.

Their U-boats, one of which was sunk, and motor launches took their toll of the vast traffic which now began. For four or five days an intense struggle raged. Great masses of German infantry and artillery hurled themselves upon an ever narrowing and contracting appendix in which were French and British armies.

Ships Moved To Aid

Meanwhile, the Royal navy, with a whole host of merchant shipping, strove with every nerve to embark troops.

Two hundred and twenty light warships and 620 other vessels were employed on the difficult coast and under increasing fire.

It was in conditions such as these that the army carried on with little or no rest for day or night on end.

Ships made trip after trip always bringing out the men. The numbers brought back are the measure of their courage.

Hospital ships brought off many thousands of wounded but were the special target of Nazi bombs. Nevertheless men and women on board never faltered in their duty.

Our Royal Air Force had been engaged in battle throughout, and it now brought into use part of its main metropolitan strength and struck at the German fighters and bombers.

Silence For The Moment

Now the scene is clear.

The crash and thunder has for the moment, and I say for the moment, died away. The miracle of deliverance has been achieved by valor, perfect discipline, faultless service and the resource and skill of all.

The enemy was hurled back by the British and French troops.

He was so roughly handled that he dared not molest their departure seriously. The air force decisively defeated the main strength of the German air force and inflicted on them a loss of at least four to one.

The navy, using only 1,000 ships of all kinds, carried off 335,000 men, French and British, out of the jaws of death back to their native land and to the tasks which lie immediately before them.

Victory By Air Force

We must be careful not to assign to this deliverance the attributes of a victory. Wars are not won by evacuations. But there was victory inside this deliverance which must be noted. It was gained by the air force.

Many of our soldiers coming back have not seen the air force at work. They only saw the bombers which escaped their protective attack. They underrated its achievements. I have heard much talk of it and that is why I go out of my way to tell you about it. This was a great trial of strength between British and German air forces.

Can you conceive of a greater objective for the power of Germany in the air than to make all evacuation from these beaches impossible and to sink all those ships? Could there have been an objective of greater military importance and significance to the whole purpose of the war than this? They tried hard and were beaten

back frustrated in their task. We have got the armies away and they have paid fourfold for any losses sustained.

Very large formations of German airplanes—and we know that it is a very brave race—have turned on several occasions from a quarter of their number of the R. A. F. and dispersed in different directions.

Twelve Hunted By Two

Twelve German airplanes have been hunted by two. One German airplane was driven into the water and cast away by the mere charge of a British airplane which had no more ammunition.

All our fighters and all our pilots have been vindicated as superior to what they have at present to face.

There never had been in all the world and all the history of war such an opportunity for youth. Of these young men moving forward every morning to guard their native land and holding in their hand these instruments of colossal and shattering power it might be said that every moment brought forth a noble chance and every chance brought forth a noble knight. They deserved our gratitude and are ranked highest of all the brave men.

Fought On Three Fronts

In the long series of very fierce battles now on this front and now on that—fighting on three fronts at once—battles fought by two or three British divisions against an equal or sometimes larger number of the enemy and fought very fiercely on the old ground so many of us knew so well, our losses in men exceed 30,000 in killed, wounded and missing.

I take this occasion of expressing the sympathy of this House with those who have suffered bereavement or are still anxious.

The president of the Board of Trade (Sir Andrew Rae Duncan) is not here today. His son has been killed, and many here have felt affliction in its sharpest form, but I would say about the missing—we have had a large number of wounded come home safely to this country—there may be very many reported missing who will come back home some day in one way or another. In the confusion of the departure it is inevitable that many should be cut off.

Against this loss of over 30,000 men, we may set a far heavier loss certainly inflicted on the enemy, but our losses in material are enormous. We have perhaps lost one-third of the men we lost on the opening days of the battle of the twenty-first of March, 1918, but we have lost nearly as many guns—nearly 1,000 guns—and all our transport and all the armored vehicles

that were with the army in the north. These losses will impose a further delay on the expansion of our military strength. That expansion has not been proceeding as fast as we had hoped.

Best Given B. E. F.

The best of all we had to give had gone to the B. E. F. and they were a finely equipped army.

Here is this further delay. How long it will last depends on the exertions we make in this island. An effort, the like of which has never been seen in our records, is being made. Work is proceeding everywhere night and day, Sundays and week days. Already the flow of munitions has leapt forward.

There is no reason why we should not in a few months overtake the sudden and serious loss that has come upon us without retarding the development of our general program. Nevertheless, our thankfulness at the escape of our army with so many men and the thankfulness of their loved ones who have passed through an agonizing week must not blind us to the fact that what has happened in France and Belgium is a colossal military disaster.

The French army has been weakened. The Belgian army has been lost. And a large part of those fortified lines upon which so much faith was reposed has gone and many valuable mining districts and factories have passed into the enemy's possession. The whole of the Channel ports are in his hands with all the strategic consequences that follow from that and we must expect another blow to be struck almost immediately at us or France.

Bitter Weeds For Hitler

We are told Herr Hitler has a plan for invading the British Isles. This has often been thought of before. When Napoleon lay at Boulogne for a year with his flat-bottomed boats and grand army they were told by someone "There are bitter weeds in England." There are certainly a good many more bitter weeds since the B. E. F. returned.

The whole question of defense against invasion is powerfully affected by the fact that we have for the time being in this island incomparably more military forces than ever before in this war or in the last. This will not continue.

We shall not be content with defensive war. We have our duty to our Allies. We have to reconstitute and build up the B. E. F. once again under its gallant commander in chief, Lord Gort.

But in the meantime we must put the defenses in this island in such a high state that the forces required to give effective security and our large

potential of offensive effort may be realized. That is what we are now engaged upon.

Open Discussion

It would be very convenient to enter upon this subject in a secret session (of the House of Commons). The Government would not necessarily be able to reveal any great military secrets, but we should like to have a discussion without the restraint imposed by the fact that the discussion would be read next day by the enemy, and in addition the Government will benefit by the views expressed in all parts of the House by members from all parts of the country.

We have found it necessary to take measures of increasing stringency not

only against enemy aliens and suspicious characters of other nationalities but against British subjects who may become a danger or a nuisance should the war transport itself to the United Kingdom.

I know there are a great many people affected by the order we have made who are passionate enemies of Nazi Germany. I am sorry for them but we cannot draw all the distinctions we should like to do. If parachute landings were attempted and fighting followed these unfortunate people would be far better both for their own sake and ours in a place of safety.

Fifth Column Fight

There is, however, another class for which I feel not the slightest sympathy; Parliament has given us powers to put down fifth-column activities with the strongest hand and we shall use those powers subject to the supervision and correction of the House without hesitation until we are satisfied and more than satisfied that this malignancy in our midst has been effectually stamped out.

Turning once again to the question of invasion, there has never been a period in all those long centuries of which we boast when an absolute guarantee against invasion, still less against serious raids, could have been given to our people. In the days of Napoleon the same wind which might have carried his transports across the Channel might have driven away the blockading fleet. There is always a chance and it is that chance which has excited and befooled the imaginations of many continental tyrants.

We are assured that novel methods will be adopted and when we see the originality and malice and the ingenuity of aggression which our enemy

displays we may certainly prepare ourselves for every kind of novel stratagem and every kind of brutal and treacherous maneuver.

Keep Steady Eye

I think no idea is so outlandish that it should not be considered and viewed with a watchful but at the same time with a steady eye. We must never forget the solid assurances of sea power and those which belong to air power if it could be locally exercised.

I have myself full confidence that if all do their duty and if nothing is neglected, and if the best arrangements are made, as they are being made, we shall prove ourselves once again able to defend our island home and ride out the storms of war and outlive the menace of tyranny, if necessary for years, if necessary alone. At any rate that is what we are going to try to do. That is the resolve of His Majesty's Government, every man of them. That is the will of Parliament and the nation.

The British Empire and the French Republic, linked together in their cause and in their need, will defend to the death their native soil, aiding each other like good comrades to the utmost of their strength.

Shall Not Fail

Even if large tracts of Europe have fallen or may fall into the grip of the Gestapo and all the odious apparatus of Nazi rule we shall not flag nor fail.

We shall go on to the end. We shall fight in France, on the seas and oceans. We shall fight with growing confidence and growing strength in the air.

We shall defend our island whatever the cost may be. We shall fight on the beaches and the landing grounds, in the fields, in the streets and on the hills. We shall never surrender. And even if, which I do not for a moment believe, this island or a large part of it were subjected and starving, then our empire beyond the seas, armed and guarded by the British fleet, will carry its struggle until in God's good time the new world with all its power and might sets forth to the liberation and rescue of the old.

Namur, in preparation for the complete annihilation of the Allied forces.

Carried by the unity of the German nation and by the fortitude of the German Army, this campaign has now been brought to a successful conclusion.

For a long time in the past, Germany had foreseen with certainty that the Allies were planning an invasion of the Ruhr industrial district. It was then that Germany launched her surprise attack on the Low Countries in order to offset and nullify this Allied strategy.

We achieved our purpose through the magnificent cooperation of the air force, land force, naval powers and all other forces under the unified command of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler.

On May 13 the river Maas [Meuse] was reached and the fortifications of the Ninth French Army were reached and overcome. On the very next day even stronger fortifications were reached as the result of the fact that the German armored divisions, supported by the German Air Force, could not be halted by any arm of the Allied forces.

The greatest military achievement of all times was accomplished when Germany, after a surprisingly short time, was able to establish main battle fronts along the Rivers Aisne and Somme.

The First French Army was beaten on the other front when the German forces overcame the strong Allied fortifications at the [river] Dyle. Antwerp and Maastricht fell successively and now the way had been opened for the irresistible sweep toward the coast.

This unprecedented German achievement constitutes simultaneously the greatest military defeat that any military forces ever suffered. A great number of lives may have been saved by the British naval forces, but the booty captured in all these operations is so enormous that no estimate can as yet be given.

During the evacuation of the Allied forces from Flanders a terrific blow has been dealt by Germany to the Allies and especially to British naval forces.

four destroyers, twenty-two auxiliary ships. Opposed to this we have the extremely low losses suffered by the German Army; 10,255 officers and men were lost. No German ships were lost along the Netherlands, French or Belgian coasts.

The German soldiers have achieved what had not seemed possible. They have done so in view of the fact that they have placed their entire confidence in our Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler. We are now ready for the second stage of the war. We shall continue to follow our leader, who has sworn to carry the war through to the final and complete annihilation of all Allied forces.

Today's German High Command communiqué follows:

The fight for Dunkerque is nearing its end. Our troops penetrated into the town and captured Fort Louis from the desperately fighting enemy. House-to-house fighting is still going on with French troops, whose task it was to protect the flight of the British soldiers to their vessels.

As already announced by special report, an air force of strong units of all kinds of machines surprisingly attacked the base of the French Air Force around Paris.

They succeeded in eliminating the enemy air defense, and in attacks at high and low altitude they obtained the most effective effect on ports and industrial establishments of the French Air Force. Numerous fires and explosions were observed. In air fights 104 airplanes were shot down and between 300 and 400 machines were destroyed in sheds and on the ground.

Our anti-aircraft artillery shot down twenty-one machines on June 3. Despite these extraordinary

successes, only nine of our own machines are missing. During the night of June 3-4 the enemy continued his air raids and bombing attacks in the Netherlands, West Germany and South Germany. His success was just as small as hitherto.

In the neighborhood of Rotterdam and in West Germany alike

Channel coast up to the mouth of the Somme has been completely occupied by German troops.

Another special communiqué follows:

Strong air force units of all kinds on Monday raided enemy airports and facilities of the French Air Force in and around Paris.

In a forceful surprise operation, we succeeded in quickly subduing the enemy air defense and in concentrated attacks of high-flying planes and dive raids in destroying airport facilities and runways, as well as many planes on the ground. Fires and explosions were caused in many places.

In air fights seventy enemy planes were shot down. Five of our own planes are missing.

British

LONDON, June 3 (AP)—A War Office communiqué issued tonight follows:

The evacuation of Allied forces from the Dunkerque area now has been completed, the last troops being withdrawn during the night of June 2-4.

The outstanding success of these operations, which must rank as one of the most difficult operations of war ever undertaken, has been due to the magnificent fighting qualities of the Allied troops; to their calmness and discipline under the worst of conditions; to the devotion to duty of the Allied navies and the gallantry of the crews of the Royal Air Force.

As a result, although our losses have been considerable, they are small in comparison to those which a few days ago seemed inevitable.

South of the Somme our troops are now operating in conjunction with the French. Today has been a quiet day on the British front.

An Air Ministry communiqué follows:

Royal Air Force fighters maintained offensive patrols throughout yesterday and early this morning in the Dunkerque area. Little enemy air activity was observed.

Large forces of our heavy bombers were in operation throughout the night. Attacks were made on troops advancing toward Dunkerque from the south and on enemy batteries shelling that port.

In Germany, railways, oil tanks, supply depots and marshaling yards in the Ruhr Valley, in Rhenish Prussia and in neighboring Frankfurt were among important military objectives attacked.

Airdromes occupied by the enemy in Northwestern Germany

War Communiques

German

BERLIN, June 4 (AP)—A special message broadcast to the German people tonight from Chancellor Hitler's headquarters follows:

The great battle is finished. On May 10 the great military strategy was launched to pierce the Allied fortification in the direction of

The total Allied losses in men amount to approximately 1,200,000 men.

The material that has been captured comprises the material required by approximately eighty divisions of forces; 1,142 airplanes have been shot down; 900 more were brought down by anti-aircraft fire, and over 500 destroyed on the ground.

More than sixty merchant ships were sunk, three U-boats, twenty-

one enemy airplane was shot down by anti-aircraft batteries, while two others were brought down by night chasers.

A special High Command communiqué said:

The fortress of Dunkerque has been taken after heavy fighting. Forty-thousand prisoners and a vast amount of booty fell into our hands. As a result of this action the entire Belgian and French

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and Holland also were bombed. One of our bombers is missing.

Throughout yesterday, coastal command aircraft engaged on patrols and reconnaissance duties in support of combined operations off the French coast. One of these aircraft failed to return.

During last night this command made further bombing attacks on enemy gasoline stores in Belgium and Holland. All our aircraft returned safely.

Medium bombers operating over France continued to harass enemy communications in the south of Belgium. Two enemy fighters were destroyed in this district by our fighters, two of which are missing.

LONDON, June 4 (UP)—War Office communiqué on Norway said today:

On the night of May 31 and June 1 British forces in the Bodoe area were withdrawn by sea, having achieved the purpose of delaying the enemy advance until Allied operations for the capture of Narvik were completed.

French

PARIS, June 4 (AP)—Tonight's French communiqué follows:

Embarkation of troops who fell back on Dunkerque was completed today in conformity with established plans. To the last moment, in the suburbs first and then in the city itself, from house to house, the heroic resistance of our rear guard was executed.

The enemy, constantly reinforced, incessantly tightened its ring and met counter-attacks. The last embarkations took place under the fire of German machine guns.

This implacable defense and the success of so vast and difficult an operation, conducted under the orders of Admiral Abrial and General Fagalde, will have a great influence on the development of the struggle.

Our soldiers, who are returning from the north and whose energy remains intact, are ready for new battles.

During the operations of the embarkation, the close collaboration of our armies of the land, sea and air was manifested to an exceptional degree, to which the British forces of the army, navy and aviation brought untiring assistance. Admiral Abrial declared the work accomplished by the English was magnificent.

The enemy had hoped by its enveloping manoeuvre to obtain the capitulation of the French and British forces, which were surrounded. They escaped, thanks to their indomitable energy.

Combats took place this morning on the lower Somme. We took some prisoners.

Great activity of our aviation. Scouting on the entire front. During the night of June 3 to 4, bombing operations were directed against air fields and industrial

establishments in the immediate neighborhood of Munich and Frankfurt. All our planes returned.

Parallel to this action, British aviation attacked with important formations in the Ruhr region, where industrial objectives, stations and refineries were hit.

Losses suffered by enemy aviation during the expedition yesterday to the Paris region have risen to at least twenty-five planes. Moreover, several bombers, seriously hit, were seen returning in difficulties toward their lines.

The morning communiqué said:

During the night embarkations continued with activity in the region of Dunkerque, thanks to the resistance of our troops and despite ever-increasing difficulties against enemy pressure.

On the rest of the front nothing to report.

Hull Approves Telling Nazis to Shun Americas

He Indorses Pittman-Bloom Warning Resolution on 'Conquest' of Colonies

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP).—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, announced today that "I heartily approve" a resolution declaring the United States would not recognize or acquiesce in transfer of any Western Hemisphere region from one non-American power to another.

The Secretary made the statement in a letter to Sol Bloom, Democrat, of New York, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Mr. Bloom made the letter public after the committee had discussed the resolution for two hours without taking any action.

The resolution was introduced yesterday by Representative Bloom and by Key Pittman, Democrat, of Nevada, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It would, in effect, declare to all foreign powers that the United States officially disapproved any change in the political status of Western Hemisphere nations or dependencies as a result of the developments of the European war.

The text of Secretary Hull's letter follows:

"My dear Mr. Bloom:

"You have requested my comment on the attached proposed joint resolution regarding possessions in the Western Hemisphere belonging to European states.

"Several European states have had possessions in the Western Hemisphere for long periods of time and

this government has at no time undertaken to interfere with them. However, in keeping with its traditional policy, this government must necessarily insist that such possessions shall not become the subject of

barter or conquest between rival European powers or be made the scene of the settlement of European difficulties.

"The proposed resolution here in question recites (1) that the United States would not recognize any transfer and would not acquiesce in any attempt to transfer any geographic region of the Western Hemisphere from one non-American power to another non-American power, and (2) that if such transfer or attempt to transfer should appear likely the United States would, in addition to other measures, immediately consult with the other American republics to determine upon the steps which should be taken to safeguard their common interests.

"The first part of the resolution is in effect a restatement of the position which this government has consistently taken for more than a hundred years. The second part of it is a reaffirmation of the policy adopted in recent years of co-operation with the other American republics in matters of common interest. I enclose for your information copies of (1) the convention for the maintenance, preservation and re-establishment of peace signed at Buenos Aires in 1936, to which the United States is a party, providing for consultation between the American republics in the event that their peace is menaced; (2) the declaration of the principles of solidarity of America signed at Lima in 1938, commonly referred to as the Declaration of Lima, and (3) the resolution adopted at Panama regarding the transfer of sovereignty of geographic regions of the Americas held by non-American states.

"The proposed resolution is based squarely upon the idea of full respect for established sovereignties. It would not interfere in any way with continuance of equality of commerce and trade for all nations of the world in their relations with the countries of the American continents.

"Having in mind the foregoing, I heartily approve the proposed resolution and am glad to be able to recommend its favorable consideration by the Congress.

"Sincerely yours,

"CORDELL HULL."

Reich Says Allied Agents Pose as Nazis in Americas

Note to Washington Tells of 'Plot' in Latin Nations

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP).—Germany has informed the United

States government it has information that the British and French governments have sent agents to South American countries and the Panama Canal Zone to give the impression that a great many German agents were operating there.

The notice was in the form of a memorandum presented to the State Department by Hans Thomsen, Charge d'Affaires at the German Embassy. The memorandum, officials said, merely gave a general indication that the German government was in possession of the information. It did not give any details as to operations of the supposed agents nor indicate the source of the reports.

The American Embassy in Berlin telegraphed the State Department today it had been handed a copy of a press announcement by the German official news organization, D. N. B., that Britain and France intended to sink the American liners Washington, Manhattan and President Roosevelt, which are now engaged in removing Americans from Europe.

The press announcement said a secret meeting had been held in London by British and French secret service men for the purpose of plotting the use of c* torpedoes and infernal machines simultaneously to sink the ships.

PRESIDENT ASKS \$1,277,741,170 MORE FOR ARMS

Roosevelt's Latest Request to Congress for Planes and Ships.

WASHINGTON, June 4 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt asked Congress today for funds to start sixty-eight new naval vessels in submitting a defense request for \$1,277,741,170 for both the army and navy. The President said last week that he would ask for "over a billion."

The presidential request, sent to Speaker Bankhead and dispatched immediately to the House Appropriations Committee, was for \$507,253,170 cash and \$63,560,000 contractual authority for the navy and \$452,751,239 cash and \$254,176,761 contractual authority for the army.

Naval Aviation Expansion.

Meanwhile, the Senate approved legislation authorizing the expansion of the naval air force to 10,000 planes, manned by 16,000 pilots, and providing for the establishment of a ring of naval air bases around the United States. The measure goes back to the House for action on Senate changes, the chief of which was an amendment putting a ceiling of 10,000 planes on the air force. As passed by the House, the bill had authorized "not less" than 10,000 planes.

The estimated cost of the expansion program, to be met by future appropriations, was estimated at \$2,250,000,000 by the Senate Naval Committee. The committee said that it would require \$1,150,000,000 to acquire sufficient planes to reach the 10,000 mark and \$90,000,000 to train additional pilots. The navy has on hand 1,813 planes, with 933 on order and funds available to buy 146 more. The total number of available pilots was set at 2,958.

The vessels for which Mr. Roosevelt asked initial construction funds were three aircraft carriers, thirteen cruisers, twenty-two submarines and thirty destroyers.

(ADVANCE FOR ARMS OF WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5)

(ADVANCE) LONDON, JUNE 4 (AP)—BRITISH TROOPS REMAIN IN "ACTIVE CONTACT" WITH THE GERMANS AT THEIR POSITIONS ALONG THE MAGINOT LINE. IT WAS LEARNED TONIGHT.

THE BRITISH CONTINGENTS SMALL IN NUMBERS COMPARED WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES HOLDING THE LINE, ARE WELL SUPPLIED SINCE THEIR BASES ARE OUTSIDE THE AREA COVERED BY THE GERMAN INVASION OF NORTHERN FRANCE. SOURCES WHO HAVE SEEN THIS PART OF THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, CALL ITS MORALE AND EQUIPMENT "EXCELLENT."

(END ADVANCE FOR ARMS OF WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5.)

P442PED

LONDON, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE AIR MINISTRY ASSERTED TODAY THAT A BERLIN REPORT ALLEGING 53 CIVILIANS WERE KILLED IN AN ALLIED BOMBING OF FREIBURG "OBVIOUSLY IN AN ATTEMPT BY THE NAZIS TO JUSTIFY THEIR BOMBING OF PARIS."

IT SAID THAT "IT IS SIGNIFICANT THAT THE ALLEGED RAID HAS NOT BEEN GIVEN A DATE. IN FACT, THE GERMANS MADE THIS SAME ALLEGATION THAT WE HAD BOMBED FREIBURG AND KILLED SEVERAL CHILDREN SOME WEEKS AGO WHEN IT WAS DENIED BY BOTH THE BRITISH AND FRENCH."

FH709AED

LONDON, JUNE 4-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE PADDLE MINESWEEPER MEDWAY QUEEN, REPORTED LAST NIGHT TO HAVE BEEN LOST IN THE REMOVAL OF ALLIED FORCES FROM FLANDERS, NOW HAS ARRIVED IN PORT SAFELY.

FH159AED

LONDON, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE BOMB-SINKING OF THE PADDLESTEAMER BRIGHTON QUEEN PRICKED THE HEART TODAY OF MANY A COUPLE IN MANY A NATION WHO RECALLED HAPPY DAYS WHEN SHE WAS A PLEASURE CRAFT AND A RENDEZVOUS OF ROMANCE.

BUILT IN 1905, THE BRIGHTON QUEEN MADE A GAY LIVING CARRYING SIGHTSEERS, TOURISTS AND LOVERS UP AND DOWN THE THAMES RIVER AND ON SHORT CROSS-CHANNEL TRIPS.

THEN THE WAR TURNED HER AND OTHER SIMILAR CRAFT INTO MINE-SWEEPERS, AND SHE WENT DOWN UNDER A RAIN OF GERMAN BOMBS AS A TRANSPORT ON THE DESPERATE MISSION OF RESCUING TRAPPED ALLIED TROOPS FROM DUNKERQUE.

THE BRIGHTON QUEEN ARRIVED AT THE FRENCH AND BRITISH "ESCAPE"

PORT FRIDAY AT DAWN AND TOOK MORE THAN 100 TROOPS ABOARD BEFORE SHE HAD TO GO TO THE RESCUE OF A MOTOR VESSEL GROUNDING WITH 300 ABOARD.

WITH HER STURDY PADDLE WHEELS, THE "QUEEN" PULLED THE MOTOR-CRAFT OFF THE BOTTOM AND OUT TO SEA UNDER A STEADY STRAFING FROM BOMBERS.

SHE LANDED THE FIRST LOAD AT AN ENGLISH PORT AND WENT BACK FOR MORE NEXT MORNING, LOADING 600 ALGERIAN AND FRENCH TROOPS UNDER PERSISTENT BOMBING. SHE BARELY GOT INTO THE OPEN SEA WHEN GERMAN BOMBERS CONCENTRATED IN A NEW ATTACK. ONE BOMB HIT THE STERN, AND IT WAS EVERYBODY FOR HIMSELF SINCE THERE WAS ONLY ONE LIFEBOAT.

MOST OF THE CREW WAS SAVED, BUT THERE WAS NO ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING THE SOLDIERS ABOARD.

W103AED

LONDON, JUNE 4-(AP)-LORD CRAIGAVON, PREMIER OF NORTHERN IRELAND, ANNOUNCED TODAY HE HAD DECIDED TO SET UP A NON-PARTY COMMITTEE TO ADVISE THE GOVERNMENT ON FURTHER MEASURES FOR THE PROTECTION AND DEFENCE OF NORTHERN IRELAND.

W103PED

LONDON, JUNE 4-(AP)-LORD CROFT, UNDER-SECRETARY OF THE WAR OFFICE, TOLD THE HOUSE OF LORDS TODAY BRITAIN HAS MORE THAN 400,000 MEN NOW ENROLLED IN LOCAL DEFENSE UNITS KNOWN AS "PARASHOOTERS." ALL THE UNITS ARE FORMED OF VOLUNTEERS.

30.24-2731

30.24-2731

LONDON, JUNE 4 -- (AP) -- THE MINISTRY OF HOME
 SECURITY REINFORCED PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INVASION TODAY BY
 PROHIBITING HOLIDAY CAMPS WITHIN 10 MILES OF THE EAST COAST
 OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND, ~~AND~~ THE SOUTHEAST COAST ~~AND~~ THE
 ISLE OF WIGHT.

JUN 5 1940

AGYS OUT AIR RAIDS
 LONDON, JUNE 4--(AP)-- THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TONIGHT
 URGED PARENTS AHEAD TO REGISTER THEIR CHILDREN FOR TRANSFER
 FROM CITIES TO THE COUNTRY, CITING THE BOMBING OF PARIS
 AS "A FURTHER INDICATION OF WHAT MUST BE EXPECTED."

JUN 5 1940

SECOND LEAD ITALIAN
 ROME
 JUNE 4--(AP)-- THE ITALIAN CABINET, MEETING
 UNDER PREMIER MUSSOLINI, TODAY APPROVED A SERIES OF WAR MEASURES,
 INCLUDING ONE WHICH EXTENDED ~~THE~~ NATION'S ORGANIZATION FOR WAR
 TO ITS AFRICAN POSSESSIONS.

ANOTHER MEASURE PROVIDES FOR
 REGULATIONS
 PUNISHMENT FOR INFRACTIONS OF DISCIPLINE IN THE WAR INDUSTRIES
 WHICH WOULD HAMPER THEIR OUTPUT.

JUN 5 1940

THE CABINET MET FOR SLIGHTLY LESS THAN TWO HOURS,
 CLOSING ITS SESSION SHORTLY BEFORE NOON (6 A.M., E.S.T.)

THE CABINET VOTED ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR WARSHIP
 CONSTRUCTION BUT THE AMOUNT WAS N O T DISCLOSED.
 PROVISIONAL ALSO WAS MADE FOR THE ADMISSION
 OF MORE STUDENT OFFICERS TO THE ROYAL NAVAL ACADEMY.

JUN 5 1940

REGULATIONS RESTRICTING THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN
 PUBLIC SERVICES WERE RESCINDED BY A MEASURE INTENDED TO ALLOW
 WOMEN TO REPLACE MEN CALLED TO ARMS.

~~ANOTHER MEASURE PROVIDES FOR~~

THE LAW AIMED AT TIGHTENING DISCIPLINE IN WAR
 INDUSTRIES WAS ASSURED ~~IN~~ IN FOREIGN CIRCLES TO BE AIMED
 AGAINST SABOTAGE.

ANOTHER MEASURE PROVIDED ~~FOR~~ CONCESSIONS TO PERMIT
 THE TEMPORARY IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION OF GOODS.

JUN 5 1940

PENALTIES AGAINST THE HOARDING OF COMMODITIES WERE
EXTENDED TO LIBYA AND ETHIOPIA.

ONE DECREE AIMED TO SPEED UP THE REQUISITIONING

OF COPPER.

DETAILS OF THE MEASURES WERE NOT DISCLOSED.

THE MINISTRY OF GUILDS WAS GIVEN POWER TO
DETERMINE WHAT STOCKS SHOULD BE HELD OF ~~THE~~ FOODSTUFFS
AND OTHER GOODS MOST IN DEMAND WITH A VIEW TO RATIONING
THEM.

THE CABINET MEETING FAILED TO PRODUCE ANY
INDICATION OF A DATE FOR ITALY'S LONG-EXPECTED ~~ENTRY~~
ENTRY INTO THE WAR ON GERMANY'S SIDE.

FOREIGN OBSERVERS HAD SPECULATED THAT THIS MEETING, SUMMONED
TO EXAMINE "VARIOUS AND IMPORTANT SUBJECTS," WAS LINKED SOMEHOW
WITH A CHOICE OF A DAY ~~FOR~~ FOR ITALIAN ENTRANCE--LONG PREDICTED--
INTO THE EUROPEAN WAR.

HOWEVER, THE NEWSPAPER IL RESTO DEL CARLINO, A LEADING EXPO-

NENT OF ITALIAN INTERVENTION IN THE CONFLICT, SAID SUCH RE
SPECULATION WAS UNFOUNDED BUT SAID AN ITALIAN MOVE MIGHT BE
EXPECTED "SOON."

NO MEETING ~~WAS~~ PRESENTLY WAS SCHEDULED FOR THE FASCIST
GRAND COUNCIL, THE NATION'S HIGHEST POLICY-FORMING BODY, WHICH
GENERALLY IS CALLED UPON TO APPROVE ANY MAJOR STEP MUSSOLINI
INTENDS TAKING.

A WARLIKE ATMOSPHERE WAS CAST ABOUT THE CABINET MEETING BY
A NATION-WIDE CAMPAIGN OF ANTI-BRITISH AND ANTI-FRENCH
PROPAGANDA, APPARENTLY INSPIRED BY THE FASCIST PARTY, TOGETHER
WITH A STEADY FLOW OF VOLUNTEERS FROM LABOR, INDUSTRIAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND POLITICAL GROUPS, OFFERING THEIR SERVICES TO THE
NATION.

PRESENCE OF A YUGOSLAV TRADE DELEGATION CREATED THE IM-
PRESSION THAT TENSION ON ITALY'S NORTHEASTERN BORDER HAD EASED,
AT LEAST TEMPORARILY, WHILE ENGLAND AND FRANCE BORE THE BRUNT
OF PRESS HOSTILITY.

JUN 5 1940

SOME OBSERVERS READ AN OMINOUS NOTE INTO THE GOVERNMENT
ANNOUNCEMENT OF INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT OF THE 1942 ROME EXPOSI-

30.24-2733

30.24-R733

TION, WHICH IL DUCE ONCE POINTED OUT AS PROOF OF ITALY'S PEACEFUL INTENTIONS.

AS MORE RESERVISTS WERE CALLED TO THEIR REGIMENTS, CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO ATTENDED A CONVENTION OF GRENADIERS AT GENOA, AND THEN LEFT FOR SAN REMO TO DEDICATE A MILITARY MONUMENT BEFORE RESUMING HIS ACTIVITIES AS COMMANDER OF THE NORTHERN ARMY.

AT TURIN, A CONVENTION OF 10,000 WORLD WAR VETERANS DECLARED THEIR READINESS TO CROSS "THE MOUNTAINS TOWARD VICTORY."

LONDON, JUNE 4 (AP)—A REUTERS (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY) DISPATCH FROM CAIRO, EGYPT, TODAY SAID

IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT THE ITALIAN STEAMER GALITEA, WHICH WAS DUE TO SAIL TOMORROW FOR SYRIA FOR PASSENGERS, WOULD SAIL DIRECT TO NAPLES WITHOUT PASSENGERS.

LONDON, JUNE 4—(AP)—GREAT BRITAIN SURVEYED THE POSSIBILITIES OF ITALIAN MILITARY THRUSTS TODAY WITH IMPLICIT CONFIDENCE

THAT "WE ARE READY FOR IL DUCE ON ANY FRONT."

THE PRESS REITERATED THAT "ONE THING IS CLEAR: IF ITALY ENTERS THIS WAR WITH GERMANY SHE WILL BE ONE CERTAIN LOSER. A GERMAN VICTORY WILL LEAVE ITALY IN A STATE OF VASSALDOM TO HITLER AS IT WOULD BRITAIN OR FRANCE, WHILE FROM AN ALLIED VICTORY ITALY COULD EXPECT SCANT MERCY."

~~THE ANTI-FASCIST DRIVE AGAINST BRITISH UNLAWFUL LEADERS CONTINUED WITH SCORES OF ARRESTS THROUGHOUT ENGLAND.~~

(MORE) WAGONS—JF—822A

LONDON — FIRST AND LONDON-ITALIAN X X X SCANT MERCY."

WHILE THE NATION WAITED MUSSOLINI'S DECISION WHETHER TO TAKE AN ACTIVE PART IN THE WAR IT RECALLED THAT HE WROTE IN 1913 "PEOPLE WHO REGARD MILITARY VICTORIES AS SYMBOLIC OF NATIONAL STRENGTH ARE UTTERLY MISTAKEN."

STRATEGISTS IN LONDON TOOK THE VIEW THAT WHATEVER DIRECTION ITALY MIGHT TAKE FOR INITIAL ATTACKS, HER POLICY WOULD "OBVIOUSLY FALL INTO THE PATTERN OF GERMAN STRATEGY."

THESE POSSIBILITIES INCLUDED A LAND ATTACK ACROSS THE FRENCH FRONTIER AND PERHAPS SIMULTANEOUSLY ACROSS THE SWISS FRONTIER TO JOIN FORCES WITH A SIMILAR FRENCH MOVEMENT. SUCH A MOVE WOULD HAVE AS ITS OBJECT THE FLANKING OF THE MAGINOT LINE IN ORDER TO ATTACK FROM THE REAR.

HOWEVER, THE MOUNTAINOUS FRANCO-ITALIAN FRONTIER IS HEAVILY FORTIFIED AND MORE SUITED TO DEFENSE THAN TO ASSAULT. AIR ATTACKS ON THE FRENCH SOUTHERN COAST PORTS AND INDUSTRIAL LYONS WOULD APPEAR MORE PROBABLE AND PROFITABLE.

REGARDING ANY ITALIAN DECISION TO EXTEND THE ORGANIZATION FOR WAR TO ITS AFRICAN POSSESSIONS, BRITISH OBSERVERS SAID AN ITALIAN ACTION FROM LIBYA, CYRENAICA OR ETHIOPIA WOULD FROM THE START BE HANDICAPPED BY THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF MAINTAINING SUPPLIES BY SEA.

RECENT ITALIAN CLAIMS HAVE CENTERED UPON GIBRALTAR, MALTA, SUEZ AND PALESTINE. BRITISH-OWNED OR CONTROLLED FRANCE'S AFRICAN POSSESSION, TUNISIA. THESE DEMANDS ARE CONSIDERED AS POSSIBLE FORECASTS OF COMBINED AIR AND SEA ATTACKS.

THE FEAR OF RUNNING UP AGAINST RUSSIA IN THE BALKANS WAS REGARDED AS LIKELY TO DETER ITALY FROM STRIKING FROM ALBANIA ON YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE IN ORDER TO HAMPER ALLIED SEA COMMUNICATIONS WITH TURKEY.

SUEZ AND PALESTINE ARE WITHIN RANGE OF STRONG ITALIAN BASES IN THE DODECANESE ISLANDS, AND THE MALTA ISLAND FORTRESS IS NEAR THE STRONG ITALIAN BASE ON PANTELLARIA ISLAND.

GIBRALTAR, FOR LONG BEEN THE WORLD'S SYMBOL OF IMPREGNABILITY, IS CONSIDERED IN IMMEDIATE DANGER ONLY IF SPAIN DECIDES TO JOIN ITALY AND GERMANY. IN THAT EVENT A SIEGE MIGHT REDUCE THE GREAT FORTRESS. BUT BRITISH CONFIDENCE IN ANY CONFLICT WITH ITALY IS BASED ON THE ROYAL NAVY WHICH IS HEAVILY CONCENTRATED IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

1240 LONDON WIRELESS

KNENZLINGEN, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 4-(AP)- THE GERMAN PARACHUTE COMMAND HAS ESTABLISHED A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR PARACHUTE TROOPS ON LAKE CONSTANCE WHERE THOUSANDS OF THE OUTRISTS ARE DROPPED

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ON THE WATERS OF THE LAKE WITH RUBBER BOATS, LIFE PRESERVERS AND WATERPROOF COVERING FOR THEIR EQUIPMENT.

THE SCHOOL, IT IS BELIEVED, IS FOR THE TRAINING OF TROOPS WHO MAY BE LANDED IN THE NORTH SEA OR THE ENGLISH CHANNEL IN THE EVENT OF AN ATTACK ON ENGLAND.

ONE GERMAN TRAINING BASE IS APPARENTLY ESTABLISHED AT UBERLINGEN ON A NORTHERN ARM OF LAKE CONSTANCE, ENTIRELY SURROUNDED BY GERMAN TERRITORY.

LARGE TRANSPORTS, SAILING OVER THE LAKE WITH PARACHUTE TROOPS NEAR THE GERMAN SHORE, ARE VISIBLE FROM THE SWISS SIDE.

A SIMILAR TRAINING GROUND, ~~NOT MENTIONED~~ ACCORDING TO REPORTS, HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED NEAR FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, FORMER HOME OF THE ZEPPELIN WORKS. TRANSPORTS AND BOMBERS ARE FREQUENTLY SEEN FLYING IN THAT AREA, BUT THE DISTANCE IS TOO GREAT TO DIS-
CERN ANY CHUTISTS FROM THE SWISS SIDE.

FOLTZ 1600-JF-1239P

KREUZLINGEN, SWITZERLAND - FIRST ADD CHUTIST SCHOOL X X SIDE.

REPORTS REACHING SWITZERLAND SAY THAT THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND IS SO PLEASED WITH THE SUCCESS OF THE PARACHUTE TROOPS IN HOLLAND THAT ALL AVAILABLE BOMBERS AND TRANSPORTS AND EVEN THOSE FIGHTERS NOT ~~BEING~~ IN USE AT THE FRONT ARE BEING PRESSED INTO SERVICE FOR THE TRAINING OF PARACHUTISTS THROUGHOUT GERMANY.

FOREIGN EXPERTS IN SWITZERLAND SAID THAT AFTER A THOROUGH GROUND SCHOOL TRAINING, INCLUDING BLACKBOARD INSTRUCTION, TWO JUMPS ARE CONSIDERED SUFFICIENT EXPERIENCE FOR EACH SOLDIER IN VIEW OF THE REICH'S CONSERVATION OF AVIATION GASOLINE.

FOLTZ THIRD 1600-JF-122P

PARIS, 4 JUNE 4-(AP)- ONE OF TWO PLANES BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY AND USED BY CAPTAIN JACK STERLING, AMERICAN ATTACHE FOR AIR, WAS DESTROYED IN YESTERDAY'S

THE PARIS AREA.
GERMAN BOMBING OF ~~PARIS~~ THE PLANE, LOCATED AT A POINT OUTSIDE THE CITY, WAS NOT IN USE AT THE TIME OF THE RAID.

PARIS, JUNE 4-(AP)- THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT
TO ARMS
TODAY CALLED ALL MEN BELGIANS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 15 AND 35
WHO NOW ARE IN FRANCE, AND ASKED THOSE ABOVE AND BELOW THIS
AGE GROUP TO LOOK FOR JOBS IN FRENCH INDUSTRY OR AGRICULTURE.

BY H. TAYLOR HENRY

WITH THE FRENCH AIR FORCE ON THE NORTHERN FRONT, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE
GERMAN AIR FORCE IS USING A NEW REINFORCED CONCRETE BOMB IN ITS
ATTACKS ON FRENCH AIRPORTS.

THE EXPLOSIVE IS CONTAINED IN A CORE OF CONCRETE WHICH IS ITSELF
PLACED INSIDE AN ORDINARY STEEL BOMB.

ORDINARY EXPLOSIVE BOMBS HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED TO DO RELATIVELY
LITTLE DAMAGE TO A LANDING FIELD BECAUSE THE BOMBS EXPLODE ALMOST ON
THE SURFACE AND SPRAY OUT IN A CONE RATHER THAN DIG A DEEP CRATER.

THE NEW CONCRETE BOMB, HOWEVER, GIVES ADDED WEIGHT, FORCING THE
PROJECTILE DEEPER INTO THE GROUND AND RIPPING OUT A GAPING HOLE.

IN AN ATTEMPT TO FOOL FRENCH NIGHT FLIERS WHO PASS OVER THE GERMAN
LINES, THE GERMANS HAVE BUILT ARTIFICIAL "TOWNS" WHICH ACTUALLY ARE
ONLY PATTERNS OF LIGHTS ON THE GROUND OF THE OPEN COUNTRY, MADE TO
RESEMBLE TOWNS WHICH ARE REALLY MANY MILES AWAY.

THE GERMANS FREQUENTLY CHANGE THE LOCATIONS OF THE LIGHTS ON THE
THEORY THAT A FRENCH PILOT WILL BE LEE TO MAKE NAVIGATION MISTAKES
AND BE FORCED DOWN WITHIN GERMAN TERRITORY.

WESBARD

BY H. TAYLOR HENRY

WITH THE FRENCH AIR FORCE ON THE NORTHERN FRONT, JUNE 4-(AP)-A
FRENCH PILOT WHO HAS BEEN FIGHTING GERMANS IN THE AIR FOR THE
PAST THREE WEEKS HAS SOME ADVICE TO OFFER PERSONS CAUGHT ON A ROAD
BEING BOMBED AND MACHINE-GUNNED.

FIRST OF ALL, YOU SHOULD DRIVE SLOWLY. THAT WILL GIVE YOU TIME
TO STOP YOUR CAR AND TAKE TO THE SIDE OF THE ROAD BETWEEN THE TIME
YOU SEE THE ENEMY PLANE AND THE START OF THEIR ATTACK. IF YOU ARE
DRIVING FAST THE PLANES WILL BE ON YOU BEFORE YOU CAN HALT YOUR CAR
AND JUMP OUT.

SECONDLY, YOU SHOULD RUN AS FAR AWAY FROM THE ROAD AS POSSIBLE.
FOR REAL SAFETY YOU SHOULD PUT AT LEAST 20 YARDS BETWEEN YOU AND THE
ROAD, SEEKING SECURITY PREFERABLY IN A CLUMP OF TREES OR AGAINST THE
WALL OF A FARM BUILDING.

IN NO CIRCUMSTANCES, ADVISES THE PILOT SHOULD YOU DROP INTO A
DITCH ALONGSIDE THE ROAD. PLANES USUALLY FOLLOW THE LINE OF TELEPHONE
POLES OR TREES ON ONE SIDE OF THE ROAD RATHER THAN THE HIGHWAY
ITSELF. IF YOU HAVE TO DUCK INTO A DITCH PICK THE SIDE OPPOSITE THE
TELEPHONE POLES.

POINT NO. 3 IN THE ADVICE IS THIS: LIE FLAT ON YOUR BACK--NOT ON
YOUR STOMACH. THEN YOU CAN SEE WHAT THE PLANE IS DOING. IF IT MAKES
A SUDDEN ZIGZAG AND STARTS MACHINE GUNNING THE FIELDS ON EITHER SIDE
OF THE ROAD YOU WILL STILL HAVE A SLIGHT CHANCE OF RUNNING FARTHER
AWAY.

30.24-2734

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY THAT NARVIK HAD BEEN VIRTUALLY RUINED BY A GERMAN BOMBING RAID AND A SUBSEQUENT FIRE WHICH LEVELED AREAS PREVIOUSLY UNTOUCHED BY WEEKS OF FIGHTING.

THE ALLIES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE FINALLY DRIVEN OFF THE GERMAN PLANES, BUT TOO LATE TO SAVE NARVIK FROM BEING WRECKED.

NY207PD

LISBON, JUNE 4-(AP)-MILITARY DISPLAY AND THE THUNDER OF CANNONADING HAVE USHERED IN A SIX-MONTHS PAGEANT OF PEACE AND PROGRESS FOR PORTUGAL, CELEBRATING 500 YEARS OF HISTORY.

THE CELEBRATION, GAY WITH PAGEANTS, RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES AND PROGRAMS FOR FOREIGN EMISSARIES, BEGAN JUNE 2 AND WILL END DEC 1, THE 300TH ANNIVERSARY OF PORTUGAL'S EMERGENCE FROM SPANISH DOMINATION UNDER JOINT MONARCHY.

MASSED SHIPS OF THE PORTUGUESE NAVY, AN AMERICAN SQUADRON, AND A BRAZILIAN WARSHIP FIRED A SALUTE THAT TOTALLED 121 GUNS AND SHATTERED THE WINDOWS OF HOUSES NEAR THE HARBOR.

W132PED

BERLIN, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE BERLINER NACHRICHTENBLATT OBJECTED TONIGHT TO WHAT IT SAID WERE STORIES CIRCULATED IN NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON THAT UNITED STATES AMBASSADORS ARE THE MAIN TARGETS OF GERMAN BOMBING RAIDS.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID THE MOST RECENT SUCH CASE WAS THAT OF WILLIAM C. BULLITT, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE, (WHO HAD A CLOSE CALL WHEN A BOMB DROPPED NEAR HIM IN THE ATTACK ON PARIS YESTERDAY.)

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BULLITT, IT SAID, PUT HIMSELF VERY CLOSE TO A LEGITIMATE TARGET WHEN HE HAD LUNCH WITH THE FRENCH AIR MINISTER ON THE BALCONY OF A "VERY SPECIAL MILITARY AIRFIELD."

NY145PD

PARIS, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE SHOPS WHICH FURNISH EXPENSIVE GOWNS FOR AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN WOMEN OF FASHION ARE HELPING THE NUMEROUS REFUGEES FLOWING INTO PARIS.

SCHIAPARELLI HAS GIVEN OVER PART OF HER WORKROOMS TO THE MAKING OF LAYETTES, AND MOLYNEUX HAS CONTRIBUTED CHILDREN'S CLOTHES AND MORE THAN 2,000 MATTRESS COVERS.

W427PD

PARIS, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE WAR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THE LATEST FIGURES ON YESTERDAY'S RAID ON PARIS REACHED 906 VICTIMS, INCLUDING 254 DEAD AND 652 WOUNDED.

MJ410PED

PARIS-SECOND ADD DEATH TOLL XXX 107 SOLDIERS. OF THE DEAD, 167 WERE IN PARIS PROPER: 120 CIVILIANS AND 46 SOLDIERS.

THERE WERE 332 WOUNDED IN THE CITY ITSELF, ALL OF THEM CIVILIANS. IN THE SUBURBS 87 PERSONS WERE KILLED, 74 OF THEM CIVILIANS AND 13 SOLDIERS. THERE WERE 320 SUBURBAN WOUNDED, 213 OF THEM CIVILIANS AND 107 SOLDIERS.

MJ & WY453PED

BERLIN, JUNE 4-(AP VIA RADIO)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT THE ARMED FORCES WERE NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT THEY HAD ACCOMPLISHED THE BROAD TASKS ORDERED BY ADOLF HITLER ON MAY 10 TO "CREATE THE PREREQUISITES FOR DESTRUCTION OF THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH ARMIES NORTH OF THE AISNE AND SOMME."

WY517PED

BUDAPEST, JUNE 4-(AP)-A FORMER OFFICIAL OF THE HUNGARIAN TRADE BUREAU WAS SENT TO MOSCOW TODAY TO OPEN NEGOTIATIONS FOR GREATER EXCHANGE OF GOODS WITH RUSSIA.

RAILWAY MATERIAL AND MACHINERY WERE EXPECTED TO BE OFFERED IN TRADE FOR TIMBER AND OTHER RAW MATERIALS FROM RUSSIAN OCCUPIED PARTS OF POLAND.

PANAMA, PANAMA, JUNE 4-(AP)-A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN DECLARED TONIGHT THAT A GERMAN WARNING OF ALLIED SECRET AGENTS BEING SENT TO CENTRAL AMERICA IN AN ATTEMPT TO INVOLVE THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE IN WAR HAD BEEN TRANSMITTED ONLY ORALLY.

(THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE LAST NIGHT WARNED PANAMA, THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO OF AN ALLEGED INFLUX OF BRITISH AGENTS AND URGED MEASURES TO FORESTALL THEM. THE AGENTS INTENDED, THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE SAID, TO PROMOTE SABOTAGE OF THE PANAMA CANAL AND BLAME GERMANY FOR IT.)

THE PANAMA SPOKESMAN SAID ANY QUESTION INVOLVING THE CANAL WAS

ENTIRELY WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES, BUT THAT PANAMA WAS ON THE ALERT AND READY TO COOPERATE WITH THE UNITED STATES IF SHE SHOULD BE CALLED UPON.

WM818PEN

BERNE, JUNE 4-(AP)-OTTO KOECHNER WAS NEUCHÂTEL, GERMAN MINISTER TO SWITZERLAND, WAS NEAR THE SCENE OF TODAY'S DOG-FIGHT BETWEEN SWISS AND GERMAN PLANES OVER THE JURA MOUNTAINS, ATTENDING THE FUNERALS OF FIVE NAZI FLIERS WHOSE BOMBER WAS SHOT DOWN BY THE SWISS LAST WEEKEND. THE SWISS AIR CORPS SENT WREATHS AND A COMPANY OF INFANTRY FORMED A GUARD OF HONOR.

DA710PED

UNDATED SHIPS BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MORE THAN 3,000 AMERICAN CITIZENS WERE ON THE HIGH SEAS TODAY IN FOUR LINERS, BOUND FOR THE SAFETY OF THEIR HOMELAND AFTER MONTHS OF PRECARIOUS LIVING IN EUROPE'S WARRING NATIONS.

HUNDREDS OF OTHERS WERE WAITING FOR THE ARRIVAL IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON AND GENOA OF OTHER AMERICAN SHIPS.

IN NEW YORK, EXECUTIVES OF THE SHIPPING LINES INVOLVED SAID THE PASSENGERS ABOARD THE FOUR SHIPS WERE AS FOLLOWS:

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, FROM GALWAY, IRELAND, AND DUE IN NEW YORK ON SUNDAY, JUNE 9: 720 PASSENGERS, A GOOD MANY OF WHOM ARE WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

MANHATTAN, FROM GENOA, AND DUE IN NEW YORK ON TUESDAY, JUNE 11, WITH 1,914 PASSENGERS. HER USUAL PASSENGER CAPACITY IS 800 PERSONS.

THE PRESIDENT HARRISON, FROM GENOA, AND DUE IN NEW YORK ON MONDAY,

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JUNE 17. NO REPORT ON PASSENGERS, BUT PROBABLE NUMBER, 200.

THE EXCAHION, FROM GENOA, DUE IN BOSTON ON TUESDAY, JUNE 11, WITH APPROXIMATELY 180 PASSENGERS. DISPATCHES FROM ABROAD HAVE MENTIONED AS MANY AS 300 PASSENGERS, BUT LINE OFFICIALS SAID UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES COULD SHE CARRY THAT MANY.

TWO AMERICAN SHIPS ARE DUE IN EUROPEAN PORTS WITHIN A FEW DAYS, AND THEY TOO WILL BE USED TO REPATRIATE AMERICANS. THE SHIPS ARE THE EXOCHORDA, DUE IN GENOA ABOUT JUNE 10; AND THE WASHINGTON, DUE AT BORDEAUX ON JUNE 11.

NY140PED

30.24-2739

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 4 -- (AP) -- THE MUNICIPAL MOVIE CENSORS TODAY BANNED THE GERMAN PROPAGANDA FILM "SIEGFRIED LINE" AFTER A RIOT LAST NIGHT AT A BUENOS AIRES THEATER IN WHICH 10 ARGENTINE YOUTHS WERE ARRESTED AFTER LEADING AN ANTI-NAZI DEMONSTRATION.

ONE OF THE DETAINED YOUTHS WAS MARTIN NOEL, 21, SON OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES. HE HAD BEEN ARRESTED AND RELEASED BEFORE IN A PREVIOUS ANTI-NAZI DISTURBANCE.

01210

BB1244P

NEW YORK, JUNE 4--(AP)--A GERMAN BROADCAST HEARD BY CBS SAID PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL HAD "CONVENIENTLY DIVIDED THE ACTUAL LOSSES TO THE ALLIES IN FLANDERS BY TEN" IN TODAY'S ADDRESS BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"WHEN THE GERMAN ARMIES CUT THE ANGLO-FRENCH FRONT IN TWO HALVES," THE GERMAN ANNOUNCER SAID, "AMERICAN AND ITALIANS EXPERTS STATED THAT 1,500,000 SOLDIERS, ONE-THIRD BRITISH, ONE-THIRD FRENCH AND ONE-THIRD BELGIAN, HAD BEEN ISOLATED X X X

"HALF A MILLION BELGIANS CAPITULATED ON MAY 28. MR.CHURCHILL WOULD, THEREFORE, HAVE TO ACCOUNT TODAY FOR THE FATE OF APPROXIMATELY 1,000,000 FRENCH AND BRITISH SOLDIERS. MR.CHURCHILL IS DELIGHTED THAT 335,000 BRITISH AND FRENCH SOLDIERS WERE ABLE TO CROSS THE CHANNEL.

"THE MILITARY EFFECT IN BELGIUM, WHICH MR.CHURCHILL NOW ONLY REGARDS AS A MINOR DISASTER IN BRITISH MILITARY HISTORY, HAS THEREFORE CAUSED AT LEAST THE LOSS OF 600,000 TO 700,000 MEN.

"THE PROVISIONAL ESTIMATE OF THE GERMAN SUPREME COMMAND ANNOUNCES THE CAPTURE OF 330,000 BRITISH AND FRENCH SOLDIERS AUGMENTED IN THE MEANTIME BY THE 40,000 PRISONERS TAKEN AT DUNKERQUE. MR.CHURCHILL IS MOST CRUELLY UNDER-ESTIMATING THE LOSSES OF THE ARMY IN FLANDERS, IF HE TELLS THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT THE B.E.F. LOST ONLY 30,000 DEAD, WOUNDED AND MISSING."

MJ426PED

NEW YORK, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO MADE A QUICK RESPONSE TONIGHT TO ADOLF HITLER'S HEADQUARTERS VERSION OF THE BATTLE OF FLANDERS, DECLARING THE GERMAN CLAIMS OF ALLIED NAVAL, ARMY AND AIR LOSSES WAS "FANTASTIC."

TO THE GERMAN ASSERTION THAT 1,841 ALLIED AIRCRAFT HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN IN THE WESTERN ACTION, THE BRITISH BROADCAST, AS HEARD IN NEW YORK BY CBS, SAID BRITISH AIR LOSSES SINCE MAY 10 HAD AMOUNTED TO 302 PLANES.

THE BROADCAST REFERRED TO OTHER BRITISH STATEMENTS PUTTING BRITISH LOSSES AT 30,000 MEN, BRITISH NAVAL LOSSES AT SIX DESTROYERS AND 23 SMALLER CRAFT, AND FRENCH NAVAL LOSSES AT SEVEN DESTROYERS AND ONE SUPPLY SHIP.

WM841PED

CHICAGO, JUNE 4-(AP)-FRED W. EHLERT'S HASTY HEADLINE-READING WAS ARRESTED BY AN UNUSUAL WAR PICTURE IN HIS DAILY PAPER. THE PICTURE BECAME MORE UNUSUAL TO HIM THE LONGER HE LOOKED. FINALLY HE EXPLODED: "IT'S WILLIAM!"

"SEE!" HE SAID EXCITEDLY TO HIS WIFE, POINTING TO AN ASSOCIATED PRESS PICTURE OF A GERMAN PRISONER GUARDED BY A BRITISH SOLDIER HAVING DIFFICULTIES WITH HIS BULKY EQUIPMENT. MRS. EHLERT AGREED THAT THE GERMAN SOLDIER UNQUESTIONABLY WAS HER HUSBAND'S 29-YEAR-OLD BROTHER, BELIEVED KILLED IN ACTION.

EHLERT SAID TODAY THAT HE HAD NOT SEEN HIS BROTHER SINCE 1923 WHEN HE LEFT GERMANY TO COME TO THE UNITED STATES.

WZ1017PCD

NEW YORK, JUNE 4-(AP)-NBC PICKED UP A BERLIN RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY THAT A DANISH TRADE DELEGATION IS SHORTLY TO LEAVE FOR MOSCOW TO "DISCUSS FUTURE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE U.S.S.R. AND DENMARK."

WZ1023AED

NEW YORK, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE MARQUESS OF LOTHIAN, BRITAIN'S AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, TOLD AMERICANS TODAY THAT "OF COURSE WE WANT YOUR HELP-- ANY HELP IN MUNITIONS YOU CAN GIVE US-- AND WITHOUT DELAY," BUT ADDED THAT "WHAT YOU DO ABOUT THIS IS FOR YOU, YOURSELVES, TO DECIDE."

IN AN ADDRESS AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY BEFORE HE RECEIVED AN HONORARY DOCTOR OF LAWS DEGREE, HE DECLARED THAT ENGLAND BELIEVED "THAT THE VERY ESSENCE OF FREE CIVILIZATION IS INDIVIDUAL AND NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY. WE THEREFORE ACCORD TO YOU EXACTLY THE SAME FREEDOM OF DECISION AS WE CLAIM OURSELVES."

THE HE ADDED: "WHAT HITLER IS NOW AFTER, OF COURSE, IS THE BRITISH FLEET, FOR IF HE CAN SEIZE THAT, HE STEPS FROM THE DOMINATION OF EUROPE TO THE DOMINATION OF THE WORLD. X X X

"IF THE BRITISH NAVY WERE TO DISAPPEAR THE COMMUNICATIONS OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH WOULD BE AT HITLER'S MERCY, AND THERE WOULD BE NO SUPERIOR ARMED POWER TO PREVENT HITLER AND HIS FRIENDS FROM THUNDERING ON YOUR DOORSTEPS IF THEY WANTED TO DO SO."

"IN THE LONG RUN HITLERISM CANNOT WIN-- PROVIDED THERE ARE ENOUGH PEOPLE TO RESIST IT," HE SAID. "THE BRUTAL SAVAGERY OF THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST MOVEMENT WILL DESTROY ITSELF. BUT HITLER MAY WELL BE THE

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SCOURGE OF GOD WHICH WILL FORCE THE FREE WORLD TO ABANDON THE SELFISHNESS AND MATERIALISM WHICH HAVE BEEN ITS UNDOING."

UX327PED

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

SIGNOR MUSSOLINI HAS HELD HIS ANXIOUSLY AWAITED CABINET MEETING, AND THE WORLD STILL IS WITHOUT THE BIG NEWS OF THE MOMENT--WHAT ITALY IS GOING TO DO ABOUT ENTERING THE WAR.

ALL EUROPE FROM LONDON'S WHITEHALL TO THE DARDANELLES, HAS BEEN WATCHING ROME WITH TAUT NERVES, BUT IF TODAY'S CABINET SESSION ALTER-ED THE SITUATION ANY, THAT FACT HASN'T BEEN MADE PUBLIC. IL DUCE CONTINUES TO CARRY ABOUT IN HIS BUTTONED TUNIC POCKET THE POSSIBLE FATE OF MANY NATIONS, INCLUDING HIS OWN.

WE ARE INFORMED THAT THE CABINET APPROVED A SERIES OF WAR MEAS-URES--WHICH INDICATES PREPARATION FOR POSSIBLE HOSTILITIES BUT OTHER-WISE ISN'T PARTICULARLY ILLUMINATING. BEYOND THAT EVEN THE GERMAN PUBLIC, WHICH HAS BEEN AMONG THE EAGER WATCHERS, MUST WAIT FOR NEWS.

PERSONALLY I HAVE HAD THE FEELING ALL ALONG, AS I HAVE INDICATED TO YOU BEFORE, THAT SIGNOR MUSSOLINI WAS FINDING IT EXTREMELY DIFF-ICULT TO MAKE UP HIS MIND WHAT PART ITALY SHOULD PLAY IN THE WAR.

SUCH A DECISION IS, OF COURSE, HIS ALONE TO MAKE. UNDER THE BEST OF CIRCUMSTANCES IT WOULD PRESENT A GRAVE PROBLEM, NOT ONLY FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE NATION BUT BECAUSE IL DUCE'S FUTURE AND THE FUTURE OF HIS GOVERNMENT--AND PERHAPS OF FASCISM ITSELF--ARE AMONG THE THINGS AT STAKE.

IT SEEMS CLEAR MUSSOLINI HAS DECIDED THAT ITALY MUST TAKE A HAND IN THE WAR, NOT ONLY TO SATISFY HER "LEGITIMATE ASPIRATIONS" BUT IN ORDER THAT SHE MAY PLAY A MAJOR PART IN THE PEACE AND THE RE-HABILITATION OF EUROPE.

HE PRESUMABLY COULD BE ASSURED OF A LARGE HAND IN THE PEACE NO MATTER WHICH SIDE HE JOINED--ALWAYS PROVIDING HE PICKED THE WINNER-- BUT THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THOSE "LEGITIMATE ASPIRATIONS" IS ANOTHER THING. AMONG THOSE ASPIRATIONS ARE TERRITORIAL ADJUSTMENTS, ALWAYS HARD OF ACHIEVEMENT--SHORT OF AT THE POINT OF THE SWORD.

I CAN FIND NO INDICATION THAT IL DUCE IS CERTAIN HOW ITALY'S INTERESTS WOULD BE BEST SERVED, THAT IS, WHETHER IT WOULD BE WITH HITLER OR WITH THE ALLIES. HOWEVER, THE ATTITUDE OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT RECENTLY WOULD INDICATE THAT HIS JUDGMENT LEANS TOWARD HITLER.

MUSSOLINI'S DIFFICULTIES ARE GREATLY INCREASED--OR SO I BELIEVE-- BY THE ATTITUDE OF THE ITALIAN PEOPLE AS A WHOLE TOWARD GOING TO WAR.

IT IS MY IMPRESSION, AS I HAVE REPORTED TO YOU BEFORE, THAT THE ITALIANS HAVE NO LIKING, TO SAY THE LEAST, FOR FIGHTING IN SUPPORT OF HITLER. MIND YOU, I'M NOT SAYING THAT THEY WON'T FOLLOW MUSSOLINI, BUT HE SURELY WOULD BE A VERY DARING MAN WHO TRIED TO MAKE WAR WHEN HIS PEOPLE DIDN'T HAVE THEIR HEARTS IN IT.

WHEN I WAS IN ITALY NOT LONG AFTER THE MUNICH SHOW-DOWN I FOUND THAT THE GENERAL PUBLIC HAD THUMBS DOWN ON HITLER AND THE

NAZIS. THE ITALIANS WERE SHOCKED BY THE ANNEXATIONS, THE ANTI-JEWISH DRIVE, AND THE ATTEMPT AT REGIMENTATION OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

I REACHED THE CONCLUSION THAT THE ITALIANS WOULD BE UNWILLING AT THAT TIME TO ENGAGE IN ANY WAR IN SUPPORT OF HITLER OR NAZIISM. THAT SENTIMENT MAY HAVE CHANGED AS THE RESULT OF THE PERSISTENT PRO-GERMAN, ANTI-ALLIED CAMPAIGN OF THE INSPIRED ITALIAN PRESS AND FASCIST OFFICIALS. IT ALSO MAY HAVE BEEN INFLUENCED BY HITLER'S STRING OF SUCCESSES.

IT IS HARD TO BELIEVE, HOWEVER, THAT THE PEOPLE AS A WHOLE HAVE BEEN PERSUADED AWAY FROM THOSE PRINCIPLES WHICH MADE THEM DISLIKE HITLER AND NAZIISM ONLY A FEW MONTHS AGO. THAT CERTAINLY PRESENTS ONE OF MUSSOLINI'S PROBLEMS.

IT LOOKS VERY MUCH AS THOUGH THE DELAY IN ANNOUNCING ITALY'S POSITION WERE WRAPPED UP IN IL DUCE'S DIFFICULTY IN CHARTING HIS COURSE. HE IS A VERY ASTUTE INDIVIDUAL AND ONE WOULDN'T EXPECT HIM TO LEAP WITHOUT LOOKING.

P1020AED

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 2-- LEAD TO COME)

39TH WEEK OF THE WAR, DAY-BY-DAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(ADVANCE) SUNDAY, MAY 26-- GERMANS CLAIM ENGULFMENT OF

FRENCH CHANNEL PORT OF CALAIS; FRENCH ADMIT LOSS OF BOULOGNE TO GERMAN

TANK ATTACK BUT SAY CALAIS STILL DEFENDED; HEAVY BOMBARDMENTS REPORTED

ALONG WEAK LINK OF GERMAN ARM TO SEA, ~~WIDEN SEVERE FIGHTING NEAR VALEN-~~
~~CIENNES~~; BRITAIN REPLACES SIR EDWARD IRONSIDE WITH SIR JOHN GREER DILL
AS COMMANDER OF IMPERIAL STAFF; GENERAL IRONSIDE BECOME HOME DEFENSE
COMMANDER.

POCKETED
MONDAY, MAY 27--FLIGHT OF ~~GERMAN~~ ALLIED ARMIES TERMED "IN-
CREASINGLY GRAVE" BY PARIS AND LONDON SPOKESMEN; JAWS OF GERMAN TRAP
CLOSE TIGHTER WITH SHARP THRUSTS TOWARD LILLE FROM LENS, NORTH OF ARRAS
AND TOWARD YPRES FROM EAST OF THE LYS RIVER; STRONG GERMAN REINFORCE-
MENTS WIDEN GAP BETWEEN FRENCH AND TRAPPED COMRADES FROM 18 MILES TO
ALMOST 35 MILES.

Leave
Blank

30.24-2743

30.24-2743

TUESDAY, MAY 28--KING LEOPOLD SURRENDERS REMNANT OF BELGIAN
ARMY, LEAVING NORTH WING OF ALLIES IN FLANDERS ~~WEAKENED TO~~ GERMAN ATTACK;
PREMIER PIERLOT OF REFUGEE BELGIAN CABINET IN PARIS "DISOWNS" MONARCH;
ALLIES CRY "BETRAYAL"; FRANCE MASSES STRONG DIVISIONS FOR COUNTER-THRUST
AND CLAIMS ~~REMARKABLE~~ GAINS IN PUSH NORTH FROM SOMME.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29--BEHIND "STIFF REAR GUARD ACTION," ZATTERED
ALLIES BACK TOWARD DUBIOUS SAFETY OF COAST-- SHELLED, BOMBED AND CHARGED
BY WAVES OF GERMAN TROOPS; SOME EVACUATIONS REPORTED BUT "ENORMOUS LOSSES"
OF MEN AND MATERIAL ARE FEARED; ALLIED FLEETS AND WAR PLANES BATTLE CRUEL
TO KEEP OPEN PORT OF DUNKERQUE, LAST BACK DOOR TO SAFETY; ONRUSHING NAZI
LEGIONS CLAIM PART OF FRENCH POCKETED SOUTH OF LILLE, AND STORM THROUGH
OSTEND, ARMENTIERES AND AGAINST YPRES.

-MORE-

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 2-- MOVED)

THURSDAY, MAY 30--HITLER SUMMONED HIS PROPAGANDA
MINISTER TO WESTERN FRONT HEADQUARTERS TO PREPARE WHAT WAS
ANNOUNCED AS "A SENSATIONAL ANNOUNCEMENT," NO DETAILS WERE

GIVEN BUT IT WAS BELIEVED THE PROMISED DISCLOSURE WOULD DEAL
WITH ITALY, IN INTERVENTION (ON THE ENGLISH COAST TROOPS, BATTERED AND WORN,
LANDED BY THOUSANDS AFTER ESCAPE FROM THE NAZI VISE IN FLANDERS;
GERMANY CLAIMED THAT OF THE 4,000,000 ORIGINAL FRENCH TROOPS
~~REMARKABLE~~ 1,000,000 HAVE BEEN KILLED, TAKEN PRISONER OR
ARE DOOMED.

(END ADD TO SUNDAY ADVANCE, 39TH WEEK OF THE WAR, FOR JUNE 2)

RJK 12:10P

(advance for end of sunday, june 2)

~~(moved in)~~ ~~united-~~ first add 39th week of war, day-by-day ~~XXX~~ CRUEL
~~ADVANCE THURSDAY NIGHT~~ XXX OR ARE DOOMED
~~Thursday, May 30--~~ ~~at~~ ~~last fighting~~ ~~most of which~~ ~~around~~ ~~the~~
~~large~~ ~~own~~ ~~first~~ ~~of~~ ~~evacuated~~ ~~troops~~ ~~and~~ ~~police~~ ~~, banded~~ ~~, banded~~ ~~, banded~~ ~~, battle~~
~~checked,~~ ~~intense~~ ~~fighting~~ ~~then~~ ~~mounted~~ ~~will~~ ~~in~~ ~~withdrawal~~ ~~with~~ ~~germans~~
~~thrusting~~ ~~fiercely~~ ~~against~~ ~~subdued~~ ~~rear~~ ~~guard~~ ~~allied~~ ~~fleets~~ ~~now~~ ~~will~~ ~~retreat~~
~~with~~ ~~capture~~ ~~of~~ ~~line~~ ~~germans~~ ~~claim~~ ~~capture~~ ~~of~~ ~~general~~ ~~prison~~ ~~and~~ ~~poaching~~ ~~of~~

French near canal and Lille; Belgium and Luxembourg government fugitives King Leopold of
right to turn for assistance.

Friday, May 31—garrisoned by barrage from allied fleet, withdrawing
British and French quit last Flanders stand for hazardous channel route to England;
valiant rear guard action against crushing Paris hailed by allies as "greatest in
history"; all but narrow strip along Dunkerque beach abandoned; Germans report
million French killed, captured or hopelessly trapped, but some units of general
prioux' army battle through to beach; Hitler underestimates "important
communication from marching as Nazi leaders hint drive to Paris will precede
blow at England.

95 Saturday, June 1—allies increasing pressure along same river front brings
hard-driven German counter attacks, 24 hot fighting against Abbeville; Nazis speed
up-around Dunkerque but meet stiff British resistance and difficult going
through coastal areas flooded by allies; both sides report heavy toll in air and
sea fighting; British claim safe withdrawal of French more than 100,000
both sides emphasize some conflicting reports of vast toll in land, sea and
air fighting.

(and advance for one of Sunday, June 2—moved

(ADVANCE FOR AMS, SUNDAY, JUNE 2)

"FIFTH COLUMN" IN AMERICA

G-MEN FERRET OUT SPY GROUPS,
WATCH FOR TRAITORS TO U. S. (2,000)

OFFICIALS POINT FINGER OF SUSPICION AT COMMUNISTS AND GERMAN BUND.
HOW ADMINISTRATION PLANS TO BATTLE FOREIGN INFLUENCES.

BY WILLIAM PINKERTON

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JUNE 1-(AP)—GOVERNMENT LEADERS, CONVINCED
THAT THE "FIFTH COLUMNS" OF EUROPE ARE ABROAD IN THE LAND OF THE
FREE, HAVE THROWN THE POWER OF THE G-MEN AGAINST THE POTENTIAL MENACE
FROM WITHIN.

THE CRIME-FIGHTERS WHO BUSTED THE KIDNAP RACKET AND MADE BANK
ROBBERY UNHEALTHY HAVE TRAINED THEIR SIGHTS ON THE BREEDING-
SPOT OF TREASON.

INSIDERS SAY THE GOVERNMENT KNOWS WHO THE "FIFTH COLUMNISTS"
ARE; IF THE TIME COMES TO STRIKE THEM DOWN, IT WILL MOVE QUICKLY.

SIX DAYS AFTER WAR BROKE OUT IN EUROPE LAST FALL, PRESIDENT
ROOSEVELT INSTRUCTED THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION "TO TAKE
CHARGE OF INVESTIGATIVE WORK IN MATTERS RELATING TO ESPIONAGE, SABOTAGE
AND VIOLATIONS OF NEUTRALITY REGULATIONS."

J. EDGAR HOOVER ALREADY HAD STRATED RE-TRAINING HIS SLEUTHS
FOR COUNTER-ESPIONAGE WORK. WITH AN EXPANDED FORCE OF G-MEN
RECRUITED FROM THE LAW SCHOOLS, HE CALLED ON POLICE AND SHERIFFS
TO COOPERATE.

30.24-2745

FOR MONTHS THE WORK WENT ON QUIETLY WHILE THE FLOOD OF "TIP" LETTERS---RANGING FROM 150 TO 250 A DAY---MEASURED THE STATE OF THE PUBLIC MIND.

THEN "FIFTH COLUMN" LIGHTNING STRUCK THE PEACEFUL FJORDS OF NORWAY. A FEW WEEKS LATER THE NETHERLANDS FELL QUICKLY BEFORE THE MECHANICAL THRUST OF GERMAN MIGHT, AIDED BY SPIES AND TRAITORS WITHIN THE LOWLANDS.

AMERICA BECAME "FIFTH COLUMN" CONSCIOUS OVERNIGHT.

NEW YORK'S CITY COUNCIL, DECLARING AN EMERGENCY, CALLED FOR STATE LAWS TO CHECK "FIFTH COLUMNS."

GOVERNOR E. D. RIVERS ORDERED THE GEORGIA STATE POLICE TO FINGER-PRINT ALL ALIENS.

THE CITY FATHERS OF INDEPENDENCE, MO., MADE IT UNLAWFUL FOR MORE THAN THREE PERSONS TO ASSEMBLE "FOR THE PURPOSE OF ASSISTING ANY PERSON OR ANY FOREIGN GOVERNMENT X X X IN A PLAN TO USURP THE GOVERNMENT OR STATE BY FORCE OR VIOLENCE."

MRS. EDNA L. JOHNSTON OF THE NATIONAL LEGION OF MOTHERS OF AMERICA, CALLING FOR FORMATION OF WOMEN'S RIFLE CORPS IN EVERY STATE, REMARKED:

"ENEMY PARACHUTISTS IN AMERICA WILL REGRET THE DAY THEY FIRST DREW BREATH."

JUN 5 1940

IN JOHNSTOWN, PA., POLICE GOT A SPY "TIP" THAT A MAN WAS HAVING HIS HAIR DYED. RUSHING TO THE BARBER SHOP, THEY LEARNED HE "WAS JUST GETTING A FEW OF THE GRAY ONES TOUCHED UP."

IN FACTORY-STUDDED PITTSBURGH, THE POST-GAZETTE REPORTED THAT

SPECIAL GUARDS WERE BEING ASSIGNED TO BRIDGEHEADS AND TUNNELS NEAR THE GREAT STEEL, AIRCRAFT AND MUNITIONS PLANTS OF "THE WORKSHOP OF THE WORLD."

THESE SCATTERED EVENTS---AND MANY MORE---WERE INDEXES OF AMERICA'S SUDDEN AWAKENING TO A DANGER WHICH MANY FELT WAS NONE TOO REMOTE.

IN WASHINGTON, OFFICIALS STEADIED THEIR COUNTER-ESPIONAGE FORCES FOR INCREASED WORK. ADMINISTRATION SPOKESMEN MADE IT CLEAR THAT THEY WERE AWARE OF THE DANGER. AT THE SAME TIME, THEY SOUGHT TO ASSURE THE PUBLIC THAT EVERY PRECAUTION WOULD BE TAKEN TO PROTECT THE INNOCENT CITIZEN UNJUSTLY ACCUSED.

ATTORNEY GENERAL JACKSON---THE MAN WHO, IN WARTIME, WOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR INTERNAL ORDER IN THE NATION,---DECLARED IN A STATEMENT:

"IT IS OBVIOUS THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE CANNOT AND SHOULD NOT REVEAL ITS INFORMATION, OR THE NATURE OF THE MEASURES IT HAS TAKEN OR IS TAKING, OR THE PRECAUTIONS IT HAS USED OR IS PREPARED TO USE AGAINST 'FIFTH COLUMN' ACTIVITIES."

TO REPORTERS CROWDED INTO HIS PANELED CONFERENCE ROOM, HE ADDED:

"THE DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT, UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES, IS TO KNOW WHO ARE THE MEMBERS OF THE BUND, THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS OF THAT KIND."

JACKSON DEFINED THE "FIFTH COLUMN" THUS:

1) SABOTEURS (WRECKERS), OR PERSONS PREPARING TO COMMIT SABOTAGE.

IN OTHER WORDS, THOSE SEEKING TO DESTROY PROPERTY USEFUL TO NATIONAL DEFENSE.

2) SPIES, SEEKING EITHER MILITARY OR INDUSTRIAL SECRETS.

3) "REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS OR FOREIGN POLITICAL PARTIES BY WHICH THE ATTEMPT IS MADE TO INFLUENCE AMERICAN POLICY ON BEHALF OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS."

THESE ARE THE PEACE-TIME SIGNS OF THE "FIFTH COLUMN."

IN EVENT OF MILITARY ATTACK ON AMERICA, ALIEN AGENTS AND DOMESTIC TRAITORS MIGHT BE EXPECTED TO PLAY AN EVEN MORE SINISTER ROLE---. IF THE LESSONS OF EUROPE HAVE MEANING FOR AMERICA.

PERHAPS A PART OF THE "FIFTH COLUMN" IS OUT IN THE OPEN, AS THE DIES COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES HAS CHARGED. THIS GROUP OF REPRESENTATIVES HAS LINKED THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES WITH THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL IN MOSCOW, AND THE AMERIKA-DEUTSCHER VOLKS BUND (BETTER KNOWN AS THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND) WITH THE THIRD REICH OF GERMANY.

NEITHER THE COMMUNIST PARTY NOR THE BUND EVER HAS ADMITTED POLITICAL OR FINANCIAL CONNECTION WITH THE RUSSIAN OR GERMAN GOVERNMENTS. BOTH HAVE REFUSED TO REGISTER AS AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

BUT DISGRUNTLED COMMUNIST "COMRADES" HAVE SWORN THAT AMERICAN DOLLARS FLOWED INTO RUSSIA THROUGH "THE PARTY," AND THAT OFFICIALS OF THE AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP PAID PURPOSEFUL VISITS TO MOSCOW.

EARL BROWDER, THE KANSAS COMRADE WHO WAS SECRETARY OF "THE PARTY" UNTIL HE WENT TO JAIL FOR PASSPORT FRAUDS, DECLARED LAST SEPTEMBER THAT "SO FAR AS THE POLITICAL ESSENCES ARE CONCERNED, THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL ARE IN ABSOLUTE HARMONY."

IN THE SAME WAY, VISITORS TO BUND CAMPS HAVE TOLD TALES OF HITLER-HEILING AND TALK OF GERMAN GREATNESS. FRITZ KUHN, FUEHRER

OF THE BUND UNTIL HE WENT TO JAIL FOR GRAND LARCENY OF BUND FUNDS, HIMSELF TOLD OF HANDING \$3,000 TO ADOLF HITLER IN 1936 FOR THE NAZI'S WINTER RELIEF FUND.

KUHN HAS DENIED REPEATEDLY THAT HE DESIRES A NAZI GOVERNMENT FOR THE UNITED STATES BUT HAS ACKNOWLEDGED A LUSTY ADMIRATION FOR HITLER AND HIS NATIONAL SOCIALIST STATE. KUHN MADE NO PUBLIC PROTEST WHEN A BUND ORGAN CALLED HIM "AMERICA'S HENLEIN," THUS LINKING HIS NAME WITH THE MAN WHO LED THE NAZI "SUDETEN" MOVEMENT IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

THERE ARE NO INDICATIONS THAT EITHER GROUP HAS WILTED AND DIED BECAUSE OF THEIR LEADERS' RESIDENCE IN AMERICAN JAILS.

BUT THE DIES COMMITTEE--POINTING OUT THAT THE COMMUNISTS HAD SOUGHT TO LEAD AN "ANTI-FASCIST" MOVEMENT WHILE THE BUND WAS SEEKING AN "ANTI-COMMUNIST" FOLLOWING ---REMARKED LACONICALLY THAT:

"WITH THE SIGNING OF THE SOVIET-NAZI PACT, THESE MOVEMENTS HAVE BEEN SEVERELY CRIPPLED AND THIS TACTIC IS FAR LESS EFFECTIVE THAN FORMERLY."

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SUCH SEMI-PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS UNDER WAR CONDITIONS IS DRASTICALLY LIMITED, POLITICAL OBSERVERS DECLARE. THEY MIGHT SERVE AS POLITICAL "PRESSURE GROUPS" OR AS A "CAUSE" FOR WAR---MUCH AS THE NAZI DID IN AUSTRIA AND SUPPOSED FINNISH COMMUNISTS DID IN THE NORTHER EUROPEAN BATTLEFRONT.

BUT TRUE EFFECTIVENESS DEPENDS UPON THROWING THE PUBLIC AUTHORITIES OFF GUARD. A MAN WHO WALKS FREELY INTO THE FRONT GATES OF AN AIRPLANE FACTORY AS AN HONEST WORKER MAY BE MORE EFFECTIVE AT SABOTAGE THAN A MAN WHO MUST SNEAK PAST ALERT GUARDS IN THE NIGHT.

30.24-2747

30.24-2747

WHETHER THIS CIRCUMSTANCE HAS ANY RELATION TO THE POLICIES OF THE PARTY AND THE BUND IN THE UNITED STATES, TESTIMONY HAS BEEN GIVEN THAT BOTH HAVE SOUGHT TO "BORE FROM WITHIN"--TO PLACE THEIR MEMBERS IN A POSITION TO CAJOLE OR COMMAND THE HELP OF UNSUSPECTING AMERICANS.

THUS, THE COMMUNIST PARTY HAS BEEN ACCUSED OF SENDING AGENTS TRAINED FOR LEADERSHIP INTO LABOR UNIONS. HOW SUCCESSFUL THE COMMUNISTS MAY HAVE BEEN IN SUCH EFFORTS TO GET CONTROL OF VITAL UNIONS IS A MATTER OF DEBATE.

CRITICS HAVE CHARGED THAT THE COMMUNISTS SOUGHT UNION INFLUENCE ESPECIALLY IN INDUSTRIES VITAL TO NATIONAL DEFENSE--SUCH AS SHIPPING, STEEL, AUTOMOBILE AND COMMUNICATIONS.

IT IS NOT EASY TO PIN THE RED LABEL ON A MAN, HOWEVER, SINCE THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE PARTY (LIKE THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE BUND) IS SECRET.

JUN 5 1940

AS TO THE HISTORY OF THIS MOVEMENT, THE DIES COMMITTEE HAD THIS TO SAY:

"UP UNTIL THE YEAR 1934, THE COMMUNIST PARTY PURSUED THE POLICY OF SETTING UP RIVAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN THE SAME INDUSTRIES AS WERE ORGANIZED BY AFFILIATES OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR. IN THAT YEAR X X X THE ATTEMPT WAS MADE BY COMMUNISTS TO BORE FROM WITHIN THE AFL. ON THE WHOLE THIS EFFORT MET WITH BUT SLIGHT SUCCESS.

"WITH THE FORMATION OF THE CIO, THE PRINCIPAL EFFORTS OF THE COMMUNISTS WERE TURNED IN THE DIRECTION OF THAT ORGANIZATION. IT IS UNMISTAKABLY CLEAR THAT THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CIO AS WELL AS THE PRESIDENT ARE NOT COMMUNISTS OR COMMUNIST

SYMPATHIZERS, BUT SINCERE AMERICAN WORKERS SEEKING TO IMPROVE THEIR LOT IN LIFE. X X X THE EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE INDICATES, HOWEVER, THAT THE LEADERSHIP OF SOME 10 OR 12 OF THE CONSTITUENT UNIONS OF THE CIO IS MORE THAN TINGED WITH COMMUNISM. X X X IN THE RANK AND FILE MEMBERSHIP OF THESE UNIONS, THE PROPORTION OF COMMUNISTS AND COMMUNIST SYMPATHIZERS IS VERY SMALL INDEED."

SOME PERSONS WHO HAVE INVESTIGATED THE BUND HAVE CHARGED, IN THE SAME WAY, THAT BUND MEMBERS SECURED WORK IN AVIATION FACTORIES AND OTHER VITAL INDUSTRIES.

WHEN KUHN DENIED THERE WAS MORE THAN COINCIDENCE IN THE FACT THAT MOST OF THE BUND'S 71 ADMITTED UNITS WERE LOCATED IN AN AREA CONTAINING 90 PER CENT OF THE UNITED STATES MUNITIONS INDUSTRY, REP. JOE STARNES (D-ALA) ASKED:

A155WX

"THERE IS NO SIGNIFICANCE THAT MOST OF YOUR POSTS ARE LOCATED NEAR NAVY YARDS, AIRCRAFT FACTORIES OR OTHER INDUSTRIES?"

"I DON'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT INDUSTRIES," DECLARED KUHN, WHO HAD WORKED EIGHT YEARS AS A CHEMICAL ENGINEER IN THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY.

BOTH GROUPS HAVE BEEN ACCUSED OF RECRUITING IN THE RANKS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY. MILITARY OFFICIALS HAVE DISMISSED, QUICKLY AND QUIETLY, KNOWN COMMUNISTS AND BUNDSMEN AS UNFIT FOR SERVICE.

THE "FRONT" IS ANOTHER TACTIC WHICH CRITICS HAVE ASSIGNED ALIKE TO THE PARTY AND THE BUND.

THE THEORY BEHIND THE "FRONT" IS THAT PERSONS WHO WOULD NOT KNOWINGLY LEND THEIR SUPPORT TO A FOREIGN IDEOLOGY MAY BE TRICKED INTO SERVING ITS PURPOSES.

THE "PARTY LINE" OF COMMUNISM LONG HAS DEMANDED THAT A "CLASS" WEDGE BE DRIVEN BETWEEN WORKERS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS. DURING THE THIRTIES--WHEN THE "POPULAR FRONT" STILL WAS POPULAR IN MOSCOW--REPUTED COMMUNISTS FIGURED PROMINENTLY IN GROUPS WHOSE PRIMARY AIMS OSTENSIBLY WERE DEFENSE OF "DEMOCRACY" AND "PEACE" AGAINST "FASCISM" AND "CAPITALIST IMPERIALISM."

IN THE SAME MANNER, THE BUND - ACCORDING TO DIES - "WORKED SYMPATHETICALLY" WITH AGENCIES ADVOCATING AMERICAN FASCISM OR SPREADING HATRED OF JEWS UNDER "PATRIOT," "CHRISTIAN" AND "NATIONALIST" SLOGANS. THIS "COOPERATION" INCLUDED EXCHANGE OF LITERATURE AND ADVICE.

SOME AMERICANS OF ITALIAN DESCENT HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED INTO GROUPS OF FASCIST SYMPATHIZERS. PEOPLES OF OTHER RACES--LIKE THE UKRAINIANS AND THE WHITE RUSSIANS HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED--SO THE DIES COMMITTEE SAYS--INTO AGENCIES SYMPATHETIC TO FOREIGN POWERS.

THE PRINCIPLE OF "DIVIDE AND CONQUER" HAS PROVED EFFECTIVE IN EUROPE. IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, FOR INSTANCE, THE GOVERNMENT WAS ATTACKED AT ONCE BY DOMESTIC NAZIS AND BY NATIONALIST GROUPS OF SLOVAKIANS AND UKRAINIANS, AIDED FROM BERLIN.

SOME POLITICAL OBSERVERS BELIEVE THE SAME TECHNIQUE MIGHT BE TRIED IN THE UNITED STATES--AN EFFORT TO TURN WORKER AGAINST EMPLOYER, RACE AGAINST RACE, CREED AGAINST CREED; TO CREATE LOYALTIES AND HATREDS SO INTENSE THAT THEY SEEMED TO GO BEYOND PATRIOTISM.

HOW CAN AMERICANS FIGHT THE "FIFTH COLUMN?"

THE MOST DANGEROUS "FIFTH COLUMN" STAYS UNDER COVER. ONLY THE SKILLED SLEUTHS OF THE FBI AND THEIR CHOSEN POLICE AIDES ARE EQUIPPED TO DEAL WITH IT. THE G-MEN WELCOME TIPS FROM THE PUBLIC BUT PREFER TO MAKE THEIR OWN INVESTIGATIONS.

BECAUSE A MAN IS NOT ARRESTED DOES NOT NECESSARILY MEAN HE HAS ELUDED THE COUNTER-ESPIONAGE NET. SOMETIMES INVESTIGATORS PREFER TO WATCH THEIR MAN IN OPERATION, KNOWING THEY CAN PUT A FINGER ON HIM WHEN THE TIME COMES.

WHILE PERSONS IN AMERICA ARE NOT REQUIRED TO CARRY PINK SLIPS OR IDENTIFICATION CARDS, GOVERNMENT AGENCIES HAVE A CHECK ON MOST OF THE INSTRUMENTS NEEDED FOR "FIFTH COLUMN" WORK.

THE COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION--ASSISTED BY THOUSANDS OF SHORT-WAVE "HAMS"--KEEPS A CONSTANT CHECK ON PERSONS USING THE AIR-WAVES TO SEND MESSAGES. IF AN UNLICENSED STATION IS HEARD, IT IS RUN TO EARTH.

EVERY AUTOMOBILE THAT TRAVELS THE HIGHWAYS MUST CARRY A LICENSE TAG THAT IDENTIFIES ITS OWNER. EVERY AIRPLANE LIKEWISE--AND EVERY PILOT--IS LICENSED. BOATS PLYING COASTAL WATERS MUST DISPLAY THEIR OFFICIAL NUMBER. PERSONS OWNING UNLICENSED ARMS ARE SUBJECT TO ARREST.

FOR PROTECTION OF MILITARY SECRETS, THE ARMY AND NAVY SEND TRAINED OFFICERS INTO INDUSTRIAL PLANTS WHERE ARMAMENTS ARE PRODUCED.

AGAINST ANY POSSIBLE INFILTRATION OF FOREIGN AGENTS--SUCH AS THE GERMAN "TOURISTS" WHO FOUGHT NORWAY FROM WITHIN--PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS CALLED FOR A TIGHTENING OF IMMIGRATION GUARDS UNDER JUSTICE DEPARTMENT CONTROL.

30.24-2749

AS TO THE AVERAGE CITIZEN'S JOB, ATTORNEY GENERAL JACKSON OFFERS THIS ADVICE:

"REFRAIN FROM JOINING ANY ORGANIZATION UNTIL YOU KNOW:

"FIRST, THE SOURCE OF ITS PROMOTIONAL FUNDS;

"SECOND, WHO YOUR ASSOCIATES IN THE ORGANIZATION ARE, AND WHO THEIR BACKERS ARE.

"THIRD, WHAT BECOMES OF YOUR DUES OR CONTRIBUTIONS.

"WELL-MEANING PERSONS MAY EASILY BE DUPED INTO SERVING OR HELPING FINANCE ACTIVITIES OF WHICH THEY WOULD NOT APPROVE AND WHICH WOULD EMBARRASS THEM. THEY MAY FIND THEMSELVES RESPONSIBLE LEGALLY AND MORALLY FOR THE ACTIVITIES OF THEIR ASSOCIATES.

"KEEP COOL AND DO NOT BECOME FRIGHTENED. SENSATIONAL STATEMENTS AS TO THE 'FIFTH COLUMN' SHOULD BE RECEIVED WITH SUSPICION. AS IN MOST MATTERS, PERSONS WITH REAL INFORMATION AND RESPONSIBILITY MEASURE THEIR WORDS. SENSATIONAL STATEMENTS AND THEIR MAKERS SHOULD BE DISCOUNTED."

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE. SENT MAY 25)

QS&RK1152PES

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 2)

THE LEGENDS OF KITCHENER'S DEATH
STILL LIVE, TWENTY-FOUR YEARS
AFTER SINKING OF HAMPSHIRE (780)

BY GEORGE TURNER

(ADVANCE)...NEW YORK, JUNE 1-(AP)-"I HAVE TO REPORT WITH DEEP

30.24-2749

REGRET, THAT HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP HAMPSHIRE, WITH LORD KITCHENER AND HIS STAFF ON BOARD, WAS SUNK LAST NIGHT TO THE WEST OF THE ORKNEYS, EITHER BY A MINE OR TORPEDO. X X X I GREATLY FEAR THAT THERE IS LITTLE HOPE OF THERE BEING ANY SURVIVOR."

THAT TERSE WAR-TIME ANNOUNCEMENT ON JUNE 6, TWENTY-FOUR YEARS AGO, FROM ADMIRAL JELlicoe, COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH GRAND FLEET, PROFOUNDLY STUNNED THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND CREATED A SENSATION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND IT WAS A CALAMITY. FOR EARL HORATIO HERBERT KITCHENER, FIELD MARSHAL AND SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, WAS THE MOST FAMOUS SOLDIER IN THE EMPIRE, THE IDOL OF THE MASSES, WHOSE VERY NAME WAS MAGIC.

HIS BODY NEVER WAS RECOVERED. WHILE IT WAS OFFICIALLY ESTABLISHED THAT THE WARSHIP WHICH WAS CARRYING HIM TO RUSSIA TO VISIT THE CZAR STRUCK A GERMAN MINE, LEGENDS AND RUMORS HAVE PERSISTED THROUGH THE YEARS HINTING AT MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING HIS DEATH.

EVEN AS LATE AS 1935, THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY STATED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS, THAT NO FACTS HAD BEEN WITHHELD FROM THE PUBLIC.

THESE RUMORS, ALL OF WHICH HAVE BEEN OFFICIALLY DENIED, INCLUDED A FANTASTIC STORY OF TREACHERY AMONG MEMBERS OF KITCHENER'S STAFF; THAT GERMAN SPIES LEARNED OF THE SECRET ROUTE HE WAS TO TAKE; THAT RUSSIAN PLOTTERS WERE INVOLVED; THAT GERMAN SECRET AGENTS HAD MASQUERADED AS TWO MEMBERS OF THE HAMPSHIRE'S CREW AND BLEW UP THE MAGAZINE; THAT A GERMAN SUBMARINE, AND NOT A MINE, HAD DESTROYED THE VESSEL.

KITCHENER, WHO WAS BORN IN COUNTY KERRY, IRELAND, JUNE 24, 1850, HAD A FASCINATING CAREER IN THE BRITISH ARMY. HE FOUGHT IN THE SUDAN, IN INDIA AND IN THE BOER WAR. HE WAS RAISED TO THE PEERAGE AS BARON KITCHENER OF KHARTUM AND RECEIVED MONEY GRANTS AS WELL AS MEDALS. FOR HIS SERVICES IN EGYPT HE RECEIVED AN EARLDOM.

WHEN THE WORLD WAR BROKE OUT HE TOOK OVER THE SEALS OF THE WAR OFFICE. THERE HAD BEEN NO PRECEDENT FOR A GREAT SOLDIER HOLDING SUCH A POSITION. HIS TASK WAS NOT EASY AND HE WAS INVOLVED IN POLITICAL COMPLICATIONS.

INDEED, IN THE EARLY STAGES OF THE WAR, WHEN THE TIDE OF BATTLE FAVORED THE KAISER'S LEGIONS, SECTIONS OF THE PRESS CRITICIZED HIM. BUT THE PEOPLE TRUSTED HIM AND FOLLOWED HIM WITH A BLIND DEVOTION.

HE HAD VISION OR INTUITION AS TO THE LENGTH OF THE WAR. ALMOST ALONE AMONG THE STATESMEN OF EUROPE, HE FORESAW A LONG WAR AND ACCORDINGLY PLANNED AN IMMENSE EXPANSION OF THE ARMY. HE TAPPED THE WEALTH OF THE NATION AND THREE DAYS BEFORE HIS DEATH COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE BECAME LAW.

WHEN THE GERMANS WERE SCORING INITIAL SUCCESSES HE SAID:

"I HAVE NO FEARS ABOUT WINNING THE WAR BUT I VERY MUCH FEAR WE SHALL NOT MAKE A GOOD PEACE"--PROPHETIC WORDS.

HE TOLD MARSHAL JOFFRE OF FRANCE:

"YOU ARE CALCULATING ON RUSSIA REMAINING THE END OF THE WAR; I AM CALCULATING ON HER BEING OUT IN SIX MONTHS"--AGAIN PROPHETIC WORDS.

EARLY IN 1916, CZAR NICHOLAS OF RUSSIA ASKED HIM TO VISIT HIM TO CONFER ON MILITARY PROBLEMS, SO HE ARRANGED TO SAIL FROM SCAPA FLOW TO ARCHANGEL. THE HAMPSHIRE, AN OLD CRUISER, NOT FIT FOR FLEET ACTION BUT FAST ENOUGH FOR PATROL WORK, WAS SELECTED

TO TAKE HIM

THERE. FOR SOME REASON, NEVER ENTIRELY CLEAR, THE SHIP TOOK A COURSE IN A CHANNEL THAT HAD NOT BEEN SWEEPED FOR MINES. SHE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY TWO DESTROYERS.

HIGH SEAS FORCED THE DESTROYERS TO TURN BACK NEAR THE BLEAK ORKNEY ISLANDS, OFF THE SCOTTISH COAST. AN HOUR AFTER EMBARKING, THERE WAS A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION. SHORE OBSERVERS SAW A GREAT COLUMN OF WATER RISE FROM THE CRAFT, FOLLOWED BY CLOUDS OF STEAM AND SMOKE. IN TWENTY MINUTES THE HAMPSHIRE HAD SUNK BY THE HEAD IN DEEP WATER, TWO MILES FROM SHORE, NEAR THEBROUGH OF BIRSAY.

OUT OF THE CREW OF BETWEEN 200 AND 300, ONLY TWELVE LIVED. A MILES FROM SHORE, NEAR THE BROUGH OF BIRSAY.

OUT OF THE CREW OF BETWEEN 200 AND 300, ONLY TWELVE LIVED. A WARRANT OFFICER AND ELEVEN MEN WERE WASHED ASHORE ON A RAFT. ONE OF THE SURVIVORS, SEAMAN ROGERSON, THE LAST MAN WHO SAW KITCHENER ALIVE, SAID HE WENT DOWN WITH THE SHIP.

WHEN THE EXPLOSION OCCURRED, KITCHENER, WEARING KHAKI, WALKED CALMLY FROM THE CAPTAIN'S CABIN AND CLIMBED A LADDER TO THE QUARTER DECK. HE WAS SEEN TO CONVERSE WITH TWO OFFICERS AS THOUGH NOTHING HAD HAPPENED.

MEANWHILE, CAPTAIN SAVILL, OF THE HAMPSHIRE, WAS PREPARING A BOAT TO LAUNCH THE WAR SECRETARY INTO THE ROUGH SEAS AND CALLED TO HIM THAT ALL WAS READY. BUT KITCHENER DID NOT HEAR ON ACCOUNT OF THE WAILING WIND AND NOISE. IN A FEW MOMENTS, THE CRAFT PLUNGED BENEATH THE SURFACE. WHEN SHE WENT UNDER SHE TURNED A SOMERSAULT, CARRYING WITH HER ALL ON BOARD.

30.24-2751

30.24-2751

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 2)

(ADVANCE)...NEW YORK--2ND ADD KITCHENER BY TURNER X X X ON BOARD. THE TWELVE MEN ON A RAFT WERE THROWN UPON THE ROCKY BEACH BY THE TREMENDOUS WAVES. THEY HAD DIFFICULTY IN CLIMBING THE HIGH, RUGGED CLIFFS, THE HAUNTS OF MILLIONS OF SEA BIRDS. PATROL BOATS RUSHED TO THE RESCUE, AIDED BY THE INHABITANTS. SCORES OF BODIES WERE WASHED ASHORE BUT KITCHENER'S WAS NOT AMONG THEM.

THE NEWS OF THE DISASTER WAS PRIVATELY CIRCULATED IN LONDON SOME TIME BEFORE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE. THEN A HUSH FELL OVER THE CITY. THE NATION'S LIFE SEEMED TO STOP. THE CURTAINS IN THE WAR OFFICE WERE LOWERED. FROM THE PALACE AND IN THOUSANDS OF HUMBLE HOMES THROUGHOUT THE LAND THE UNION JACK HUNG AT HALF-STAFF.

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 2)

(ADVANCE)...NEW YORK--3RD ADD KITCHENER BY TURNER XXX HALF-STAFF. THE NEWSPAPERS, BORDERED IN BLACK, ISSUED EXTRAS. ANXIOUS CROWDS GATHERED AT THE PUBLIC PLACES. AMONG THE COMMON PEOPLE A DEEP AND POIGNANT EMOTION WAS AROUSED. THE KING ORDERED NATIONAL MOURNING.

IN A PROCLAMATION TO THE ARMY THE MONARCH SAID:

"FIELD MARSHAL LORD KITCHENER GAVE 48 YEARS OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO THE STATE AND IT IS LARGELY DUE TO HIS ADMINISTRATIVE GENIUS AND UNWEARYING ENERGY THAT THE COUNTRY HAS BEEN ABLE TO CREATE AND PLACE IN THE FIELD THE ARMIES WHICH TODAY ARE UPHOLDING THE TRADITIONAL GLORIES OF THE EMPIRE."

THE QUEEN HEADED A MOVEMENT TO SECURE A PERMANENT MEMORIAL. THE RESPONSE WAS ASTONISHING. HIGH AND LOW, THE PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE RAISED THE SUM OF \$3,500,000. ON DEC. 10, 1925, A MEMORIAL

CHAPTER IN HISTORIC ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL--WHERE LIKE THE BODIES OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, LORD NELSON AND OTHER ENGLISH IMMORTALS--WAS DEDICATED TO HIM.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 2--SENT MAY 24)

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JUN 5 1940

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JUN 8 1940

New Tank Traps Halt Nazis' Drive on Paris

**Hitler Strikes on 125-Mile Front From Channel to Laon—
Berlin Claims Gains Southward Along Coast
in Push on Le Havre to Split Allies.**

BULLETIN.

PARIS, June 5 (A. P.).—French military authorities claimed tonight they had sprung a trap on the Germans, catching their tanks in their newly devised defense system. This new defense system, along the Somme, was not described in detail.

By the Associated Press.

Adolf Hitler launched a violent drive on the French capital at dawn today on the 125-mile Somme-Aisne front stretching westward from Laon, seventy-five miles north of Paris, to the English Channel.

Tonight the Berlin radio broadcast a special bulletin from the German High Command saying that the Weygand line had been broken at several points and that a crossing of the Somme River had been forced.

Paris reported French infantry holding in the main late today in a titanic battle of 2,000,000 men, but said that in a few instances, however, the Poilus may have to fall back to more favorable positions, although this need not cause anxiety.

However, London reported that German "armored vehicles"—probably swift-striking motorcycle vanguards—had reached both sides of Amiens. This would indicate a typical blitzkrieg tactic of speeding around strongly fortified cities without attempting to storm them. Usually, such German units are not supported by infantry.

Berlin asserted that the right wing of the German Army was sweeping forward "on the broadest front"—heading south and west along the English Channel coast toward Le Havre and Rouen, to separate France from England.

Toward nightfall, the battle increased in violence in the stifling heat, smoke and dust of the fields some seventy miles from Paris. Meanwhile German bombers raided an unidentified area in central France, hitting "various objectives" and French fighting planes and anti-aircraft struck back.

Touched off by the Fuehrer himself from his headquarters on the western front, the massive attack began at 4:00 A. M. (11:05 o'clock last night, New York time), with a furious artillery barrage against the French lines. While the Nazi air force thundered overhead, bombing and strafing, masses of German infantry moved forward through the dawn haze. The heaviest blows were directed at the region of Amiens and along the Ailette Canal, between Laon and Soissons—the latter only fifty-eight miles from Paris.

JUN 6 1940

Great Armies Battle on Somme

PARIS, June 5 (A. P.).—The French armies of the Somme fell back slightly at some points tonight under the mightiest German assault of this war—an attack that may all but decide it, as far as the republic is concerned—in a great battle for the valley lands that lead to Paris.

The long French line bent, but, said the Ministry of Information, it did not break.

A War Ministry spokesman said that German tanks had filtered through the French lines at a few points, but that the main Allied lines were holding. He added that the general situation on the Somme was "favorable" for the French at the end of the first day's fighting.

The Reichswehr sent fleets of tanks into action after dive-bombers and heavy artillery had pounded the French lines.

A War Ministry spokesman said that some tanks went

through lightly held points, but the main French defenses, established on hills and in woods to take advantage of natural obstacles, were intact.

The armored raiders, which attempted to carry out their now familiar blitzkrieg tactics of breaking through French lines, fanning out and slashing the defenses from the rear, were reported being rounded up rapidly.

Shifting German attacks were directed against five or six points during the day, but the main drives were in the Amiens and Laon sectors, with another strong assault at the Peronne bridgehead held by the French.

At a few points, it was stated earlier by an authorized source, the French may fall back to more favorable positions.

[In London tonight military sources said that "certain armored vehicles" of the German Army were on both sides of Amiens, although not very close to the French-held town itself. The same source said that certain German elements were south of the Somme, but not enough of them to establish a bridgehead for an invading army.]

Battle a Struggle to the Death.

It was a struggle to death or decision involving 2,000,000 men on a 125-mile-long front red with the fire of uncounted thousands of guns—a chaos of roaring artillery, bombers, tanks and infantry action.

The worst of it all was in a bloody rectangle formed by the cities of La Fere, Laon, Anizy-le-Chateau and Chauny.

The Nazis centered the sharpest of their efforts in the two sectors of Amiens and Laon, with a supporting attack all along the front—running east from the mouth of the Somme to the Aisne River—lashing out from a pocket they

had held on the south side of the Somme at Amiens and down the Oise valley on the highway from Laon to Soissons.

It was a battlefield of the last war, and a battlefield where men had died in combat through the centuries.

And while Adolf Hitler was threatening to teach France a "historic lesson," Premier Reynaud thus answered him: "We will fight to the end with our British ally for the liberty of the world."

Under cover of the barrage, masses of infantry moved forward to the attack as the Nazi air force roared overhead, bombing and strafing.

The heaviest attacks were launched in the region of Amiens and along the Ailette Canal below the world war battle ground of Chemin des Dames.

Attack in Blitzkrieg Fashion.

There were no immediate reports on the progress of the fighting, semi-official French spokesmen said merely: "The battle is continuing. Actually there are no details."

The attack came in blitzkrieg fashion less than twenty-four hours after the fall of Dunkirk, which signaled the end of the great battle of Flanders and left the Germans in complete control of Holland, Belgium and some 10,000 square miles of northern France.

First reports indicated that the German offensive, apparently aimed directly at Paris, was confined entirely to the Somme-Aisne front, which the French have been hastening to fortify.

East of Laon, on the eastern flank of the new battle line, and along the Maginot Line no unusual activity was reported.

Bridgehead in Nazis' Hands.

The Amiens sector, where one phase of the battle appeared to be centering, is on the middle reaches of the Somme, where the Germans have held a bridgehead on the southern side of the river despite determined French efforts to push them back across the stream.

The scope of the fighting left no doubt in the minds of French military spokesmen that a great German offensive was under way.

The Germans were said to be throwing mechanized units into the battle in some sectors.

Units of the Allied northern armies which were evacuated through Dunkirk early in the retreat from Flanders were already in position along the Somme-Aisne front before the new German push had started.

Some British units which did not go into Belgium with the rest of the B. E. F. were also reported in the front line of the Somme defense.

Air Force is Checked.

Fighting on the Somme-Aisne front, military advices said, was

(besides the action in the Amiens region) centered in the rectangle formed by the cities of La Fere, Laon, Anizy-le-Chateau, and Chauny.

In the region both east and west of these towns, the advices said, German aerial forces have been temporarily restrained from "heavy bombardments" on the rear lines similar to those which the Nazi pilots loosed on Poland, Norway and the western front when the Low Countries were invaded.

Heavy French forces have been moved into consolidated positions along the entire front from Abbeville to the Aisne and Oise junction where the Ailette River canal connects the two rivers.

Running from Abbeville along the Somme, where at least one French bridgehead has been established on the northern bank, the French line follows the river, which itself constitutes an obstacle to military operations. The river valley is not only narrow but also swampy. The Somme is paralleled clear to Abbeville by a deep canal along the widening mouth.

Valley Forms a Rampart.

Along the lower Somme, the southern slope of the valley forms a rampart by its steep incline, with small woods adaptable to anti-tank defenses scattered throughout the region.

South of the Somme from the cities of Eu to Aumale, the Bresle

River Valley parallels the French line. There the forests are more dense, leading French military experts to pronounce them "impenetrable" to tanks and aerial reconnaissances.

Although the Germans hold one bridgehead on the southern bank of the Somme, the French control the important railway station of Longueue, southeast of the city, and the highway and railroad bridge leading into Amiens.

Along the upper Somme French troops have labored unceasingly to consolidate bridgeheads and positions. These new outposts extend all the way to Ham, where the Somme veers north.

In this region canals connect the Somme and the Oise.

The Oise itself is on the battle line only a short distance, since the first defense line jumps from Ham,

which is southwest of St. Quentin, to Chauny, and thence northeastward toward La Fere.

Infantry Leaves Forest.

Farther east, however, and directly north of the Aisne line, the Germans launched an attack which semi-official sources described as one of the "principal" assaults. Nazi infantry moved out of the heights of the forest of Coucy the Ailette river and its canal.

This region is an old world war battleground—there was fighting there in September, 1914; in March and October, 1917, and in May, 1918.

Military advices said that the German attacks were aimed at the famous Chemin des Dames, near Craonne, north of the Aisne, and against the Ailette River canal, which joins the Aisne and the Oise through Anizy-le-Chateau.

This region was described in the morning communique as along the road between Laon and Soissons.

The area of the intertwining roads and highways from Laon to Soissons was apparently the eastern end of the new battleground.

Soissons is fifty-eight miles north-east of Paris, Laon seventy-five. Laon was the southernmost point of the German thrust in this region last month, when the German pressure was exerted westward toward the channel instead of southward toward Paris.

Nevertheless, France stood virtually alone on this new and decisive front for the time being, because of the disaster to British arms in Flanders.

The attack toward Paris, for which the Nazis long had hungered and for which they had prepared by cleaning the Allied troops out of Flanders with heavy losses, began at dawn and roared on through the hot, dusty day and into the night without let-up.

The line of battle was seventy miles north of this capital.

The Germans stormed up first with their dive bombers and heavy artillery, smashing at the massed French infantry. Then the Nazi foot soldiers poured forward in waves, while mechanized columns waited for openings in the French line to start their lightning dashes.

This beginning of the offensive thus was in the classic tradition—artillery preparation followed by infantry attack as it was done during the world war. The new element was the use of dive bombers in the preparation. The dry weather favored their steel-armored machines.

The battle was the third great impact of the main French and German armies.

The first ended in the collapse of the Ninth French Army on the River Meuse; the second in the retreat of the First French Army from Flanders after the Belgian surrender had laid open its northern flank.

Straight Power Plays.

This third and greatest engagement was launched just one day after the fall of Dunkirk—the channel port through which the northern Allies made their retreat—and it came as no surprise. Like an American football team conscious of its strength, the Reichswehr put on straight power plays at the very points where they might be expected.

The men of Gen. Maxime Weygand, the supreme Allied land commander, were trained to meet these smashes with machine gun fire against diving planes and the famous 75's against the tanks. Thus, on the ability of flesh and blood to withstand machines may depend the outcome of this contest at the throat of France.

The extent of the German position south of the Somme—an area which the French had mopped up generally in the days of relative inaction there while the battle of Flanders raged—was not disclosed here.

The great issue in the whole struggle was whether the Ger-

mans can capture Paris and the lower Seine River, on which lie Rouen and the Port of Le Havre, and thus attempt to force French to cut away from Great Britain as an ally, or whether France could ride out the storm until Britain could mobilize another good-sized expeditionary force and replace the vast store of war implements left behind in Flanders.

Central France Is Bombed.

The front itself actually ran about 200 miles across northern France.

It reached eastward from the sea, near Abbeville, along the Somme and Aisne and across the Meuse to the region of Longwy, which is at the junction of the French-Belgian-Luxembourg borders at the point where the Germans first broke through into France.

But it was only on about 125 miles of the meandering front that great activity seemed to be centered.

While 2,000,000 men fought on the great front, aircraft was busy over a wide area. Central France was bombed, while Allied warplanes bombed Friedrichshafen, the home of the Zeppelin, and other objectives on the German side of Lake Constance. Six bombs were dropped on the Swiss side of the border, apparently inadvertently, but there were no casualties.

The consolidated French front extending from Abbeville, near the mouth of the Somme, eastward along the Somme and the Aisne to the northwestern tip of the Maginot Line at Montmedy, is now France's first line of defense against German attacks.

254 Killed in Paris.

The German drive was renewed after a bomb-for-bomb war of aerial reprisals between Germany and France, the most serious being the German bombing of Paris on Monday, in which, according to new casualty figures acknowledged last night, 254 persons were killed and 652 wounded.

The Air Ministry announced that Allied bombers already had struck back in retaliation for the raid on the Paris area, and for new Nazi forays over the Rhone valley and in the port of Le Havre.

Striking deep into Germany, French planes were reported to have bombed "with great success" military objectives in the vicinity of Munich and Frankfurt, respec-

tively 220 and 140 miles from the frontier.

Airdromes, railway lines and munitions factories were showered with bombs, according to the Air Ministry. Among the important objectives reported hit was a large airplane motor factory. All the French planes were said to have returned.

At the same time the British air force was reported to be bombing the Ruhr Valley, where German war industries are heavily concentrated.

No Figures on Flanders Losses.

In announcing the abandonment of Dunkirk yesterday, the High Command paid tribute to the Allied rearguard whose last ditch fight

enabled some 335,000 British and French troops to escape from the Nazi trap in Flanders. It also acclaimed the work of the British Air Force and fleet.

Allied losses in the Flanders campaign were acknowledged to have been heavy, but a War Ministry spokesman said that they had been held to a strict minimum. No actual figures were given on losses or on the number of rearguard troops which might have been captured by the Germans when they broke into Dunkirk.

The fall of Dunkirk left the Germans in complete control of all of Holland and Belgium and of the French channel coast north of the Somme estuary.

Move Was Forecast in Paris.

Thus left in a position for a direct assault upon England, Hitler elected, today's new battle proves, to strike his next blow at France. This, however, was in keeping with French predictions.

"The first act of the Reich General Staff," wrote Gen. Maurice Duval, military analyst for Le Journal, will be to resume the attack against us with every resource at their command."

Like other commentators he also expressed the belief that the attack would be delivered against the Somme-Aisne front.

The French High Command said meanwhile that the army was prepared to meet any fresh test, and that its "whole energy remains intact and ready for new battles" despite the reverses in Flanders.

The success of the "vast and difficult" withdrawal operations at Dunkirk "will have certain influence on the development of the struggle," the High Command added.

The original estimates of the casualties resulting from the German air raid on Paris—forty-five dead

and 200 wounded—were revised sharply upward by last night's official announcement. Of the 254 now listed as dead 195 were said to be civilians—including twenty children. Of the 652 wounded 554 were civilians.

In Paris and the immediate suburbs 121 civilians and forty-six soldiers were listed as killed. All those injured in the Seine Department were said to be civilians.

The number of German raiders originally reported shot down was boosted from seventeen to twenty-five by official count. The Ministry of Information said that French losses in the air over Paris were seven pursuit planes, while fifteen others were wrecked on the ground.

The German assertion that 104 French planes were shot down and from 300 to 400 destroyed on the ground were described as fantastic.

Tell of Wrecking Le Bourget Field.

Le Bourget Field, the airport of Paris, was heavily damaged during Monday's raid, according to a Berlin broadcast picked up in New York by the National Broadcasting Company last night.

The Berlin broadcast said that most of the large hangars were destroyed by direct hits.

Previously, the Germans had said that the airdrome of Issy-les-Moulineaux, on the opposite side of the city from Le Bourget, was bombed.

Bombs Fall in Switzerland.

ZURICH, Switzerland, June 5 (A. P.).—Allied warplanes bombed Friedrichshafen and other objectives on the German side of Lake Constance early today and dropped six bombs on the Swiss side of the border.

Houses and a road were damaged between the Swiss towns of Kreuzlingen and Tagerwilen but there were no casualties.

On the German side of the frontier sirens were heard in cities along the shores of the lake, including Konstanz itself, Germany's only city on the left bank of the Rhine.

Anti-aircraft fire spurted from German batteries and bombs exploded at several points on the German side. The nationality of the raiders could not be determined.

Friedrichshafen is best known as the home of Germany's famous Zeppelins. Airplane engines are manufactured there and its factories attracted Allied raiders early in the war.

Today's raiders went into Germany about dawn and on their way apparently tried to bomb Konstanz, which is surrounded by lake waters or Swiss territory. They missed and strewed six bombs on Swiss territory.

GERMAN TANK SPEARHEADS DRIVING TOWARD PARIS ARE SLOWED BY NEW SYSTEM

Poilus Are Said To Be Holding Firm Against Machines—Troops Slow Latest Blitzkrieg Aimed At Heart Of France

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, June 5—German armored columns which broke into the main French front on the Somme as the spear-points of a great offensive were declared tonight to have been entrapped in a new system of defense created by Gen. Maxime Weygand for the supreme stand to save Paris.

Not one of the tanks, military dispatches said, got all the way through the network of defenses.

At the same time, authorized sources asserted that the savage new Nazi offensive had been checked generally all along the battle line.

Poilus Stand Against Machines

Frenchmen, they added, were holding firm against machines.

The Nazi tanks advanced through open spaces in the French defenses only to meet successive French "support points" like field fortifications of a new design.

The first points, armed with machine guns, were erected on the banks of numerous canals and streams lining the battle area. Back of them were gun nests at cross roads in the fortified villages and on the hills.

Then, military informants said, the line ended in deep woods where any German units which succeeded in breaking through to those points were slowed down and finally halted by guns hidden in the shadows.

Drive Spreads In Three Chief Sectors

The German offensive spread in three main sectors of Amiens, Peronne and Laon, and the Nazis strove to drive con-

verging spearheads toward Paris.

It was there that the new Weygand system was put into action for the first time. The Maginot theory of fixed fortified positions was dropped and defenses designed to absorb and break up tank attacks gradually were employed.

In contrast to the first days of earlier German armored-column assaults on the Meuse and in Flanders, the French said, the opening of the Somme battle yielded them no great gains.

French Close In Behind

French closed in behind the entrapped mechanized units to counter-attack from the rear.

These new defenses were compared by military authorities to those of the Middle Ages when archers protected themselves behind staggered lines of posts against charges of armored cavalry and overcame the enemy with their arrows.

The declarations that the Panzer (motorized advance units) had pushed through only to face destruction came almost simultaneously with broadcast German claims that "countless new divisions" had smashed the main Weygand defense lines in two thrusts.

Allied Air Forces Active

Along with a reply to the German tanks the Allies threw their own air forces full into the battle. French bombers, attacking in the Peronne, St. Quentin and Cambrai sectors, destroyed a railroad station and several German convoys and dropped more than six tons of explosives on German troops in the St. Quentin area alone.

Light French bombers, some recently brought from America, dropped fifteen tons in the Peronne sector after fighting off German pursuit planes. Many German planes were reported brought down in aerial battle, but no figures were given.

Immense fires were said by aerial observers to be blazing tonight both behind the German front and in Germany itself—where military objectives at Mannheim, Ulm Ludwigshafen and Munich were attacked. The DMW airplane motor factory, near Munich, was bombed for the second time.

Anti-Air Fire Near Paris

While with massed tanks and planes the Germans hammered at the deep French defenses on the Somme—in an offensive that may all but decide the war so far as this old republic

It was a struggle to death or decision down the Oise Valley on the high ground on a 125-mile-long front red with the way from Laon to Soissons.

Battlefield Of Last War

It was a battlefield of the last war, and a battlefield where men had died in combat through the centuries.

And while Adolf Hitler was threatening to teach France a "historic lesson," Premier Paul Reynaud thus answered him:

"We will fight to the end with our British ally for the liberty of the world."

Nevertheless, France stood virtually alone on this new and decisive front for the time being because of the disaster to British arms in Flanders.

is concerned—anti-aircraft fire burst out in the southwestern outskirts of Paris. No bombs were reported dropped.

A spokesman thus summed up the French position at the end of this first day of the great battle:

"Favorable."

Earlier, authorized sources had declared that the defenders on the Somme front were holding everywhere with the exception of a few points where a fall-back

to more favorable positions was indicated, adding that in such an operation there was "nothing to worry about."

The German steel-clad cars were attacking in great fleets at many points along the front. Nearly 2,000,000 men were at grips.

Roars On Into Night

The attack toward Paris, for which the Nazis long had hungered and for which they had prepared by cleaning the Allied troops out of Flanders with heavy losses, began at dawn and roared on through the hot, dusty day and into the night without letup.

The line of battle was seventy miles north of Paris.

The Germans stormed up first their dive bombers and heavy artillery, smashing at the massed French infantry. Then the Nazi foot soldiers poured forward in waves, while mechanized columns waited for openings in the French line to start their lightning dashes.

Third Great Battle

This beginning of the offensive thus was in the classic tradition—artillery preparation followed by infantry attack as it was during the World War. The new element was the use of dive bombers in the preparation. The dry weather favored their armored machines.

The battle was the third great impact of the main French and German armies.

The first ended in the collapse of the Ninth French Army on the River Meuse; the second in the retreat of the First French Army from Flanders after the Belgian surrender had laid open its northern flank.

This third and greatest engagement was launched just one day after the fall of Dunkerque—the Channel port through which the northern Allies made their retreat—and it came as no surprise. Like an American football team conscious of its strength the Reichswehr put on straight plays at the very points where they might be expected.

The men of General Weygand, the supreme Allied land commander, were trained to meet these smashes with machine-gun fire and diving planes and the famous 88 mm. guns against the tanks. Thus, on the ability of flesh and blood to withstand machines may depend the outcome of this thrust at the throat of France.

French Mopped Up Area Once

The extent of the German position south of the Somme—an area which the French had mopped up generally in the days of relative inaction there while the Battle of Flanders raged—was not disclosed here.

The great issue in the whole struggle was whether the Germans can capture Paris and the lower Seine river, on which lie Rouen and the port of Le Havre, and thus attempt to

force France to cut away from Britain as an ally, or whether France could ride out the storm until Britain could mobilize another good-sized expeditionary force and replace the vast store of war implements left behind in Flanders.

From Sea To Luxembourg

The front reached eastward from the sea, near Abbeville, along the Somme and Aisne and across the Meuse to the region of Longwy, which is at the junction of the French-Belgian-Luxembourg borders at the point where the Germans first broke through into France.

Central and northwestern France was bombed. French said six of twenty planes were shot down. Allied warplanes bombed Friedrichshafen, the home of the Zeppelin, and other objectives on the German side of Lake Constance. Six bombs were dropped on the Swiss side of the border, apparently inadvertently, but there were no casualties.

The threat of new raids on Paris itself caused the Government to decide to close the primary schools.

FRENCH PREMIER BECOMES CHIEF WAR DIRECTOR AND HEADS FOREIGN MINISTRY

Drops Former Chief And Other Political Holdovers. Outstanding Paris Newspaper Publisher To Head Bureau Of Information

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Thursday, June 6 — Premier Paul Reynaud made over his Cabinet early today, reinforcing it to face the critical phase of the war opened by the German offensive toward Paris and the prospects of Italian entry into the conflict.

Reynaud himself took the two most important posts of Foreign Minister and War Minister in addition to the Premiership and dropped Edouard Daladier, former Premier and more recently Foreign Minister, along with other political holdovers from previous regimes.

The new Cabinet was announced two hours after a fifty-minute session with President Albert Lebrun.

One-Man Director Of War

A brief communique informed Frenchmen that the man whose energy and frankness in one of France's great historical crises has won praise had become a one-man director of the war.

"The Premier becomes Minister of Foreign Affairs at the same time as Minister of National Defense, these two ministries assuring the conduct of the war," the communique said.

Paul Baudouin, secretary of the administrative staff of the Economic Warfare Committee and president of the Bank of Indo-China, was appointed assistant to Reynaud in the Foreign Ministry.

Ex-Colonel Is Chief Assistant

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, who was promoted from colonel in the May 25 army house-cleaning in which fifteen of France's highest ranking commanders were ousted, became chief assistant to Reynaud in the War Ministry.

Apart from the ouster of Daladier, the appointment of Jean Prouvost, France's outstanding newspaper publisher, to the post of Minister of Information, constituted the biggest Cabinet change.

Prouvost is director general of the newspapers *Paris-Midi* and *Paris-Soir* and heads a chain of other publications including the picture magazine *Match*, and the woman's magazine, *Marie Claire*.

He replaced Louis O. Frossard who took over the Ministry of Public Works from Anatole De Monzie. Frossard had been Information Minister since Reynaud became Premier last March 21.

Yvon Delbos, Foreign Minister in the Popular Front Cabinet of Socialist Premier Leon Blum, became Minister of Education, a post he held in the Daladier Government.

Albert Sarraut, Education Minister and another veteran of French Cabinets, was left out of the new lineup.

Lucien Lamoureux was supplanted at the Finance Ministry by Marcel Bouthillier, who was Reynaud's right-hand man when the Premier was Finance Minister under Daladier.

Georges Pernot was named Minister of the French Family, with special control of the former Ministry of Public Health previously under Marcel Héraud.

Reynaud succeeded Daladier in March when the Daladier Government fell as a result of the Allied debacle in Norway.

It was he who brought Maxime Weygand and Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, both World War heroes, back into active charge of the war when the Germans broke through the Meuse front and subsequently drove to the English Channel.

Named Weygand Chief

At that time Reynaud made Weygand generalissimo of the Allied forces, succeeding Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, and appointed Petain Vice-Premier.

In the same stroke Reynaud took over the War Ministry from Daladier. It has been Reynaud's task to break the news to the French—some of their most painful news of the war.

In telling his people of the Meuse break-through he blamed the French high command for "incredible faults," which, he said, brought "disaster" in

the North.

"France can never die," he cried. "If I were told only a miracle could save France then I believe in miracles for I believe in France."

Then followed the sweeping army shakeup in which fifteen generals were dismissed.

The new "Ministry of the French family" was created to meet refugee problems.

A communique issued from the Premier's office at 2:15 a. m. (9:15 p. m., New York time) said:

"M. Paul Reynaud proceeded yesterday to a reconstitution of his government.

"The Premier becomes Minister of Foreign Affairs at the same time as Minister of National Defense, these two ministries assuring the conduct of the war.

"He will be assisted at the Foreign Ministry by Paul Baudouin and at the National Defense Ministry by Gen. de Gaulle.

"Bouthillier, Secretary General of the Finance Ministry, becomes Minister of Finance.

Georges Pernot becomes Minister of the French Family, taking especially the charges of the former Ministry of Public Health.

"Jean Prouvost becomes Minister of Information; Louis Frossard Minister of Public Works, and Yvon Delbos Minister of National Education."

Maj. Gen. Charles de Gaulle, who becomes Reynaud's chief assistant

at the War Ministry, was promoted from the rank of colonel only on May 25. At that time he replaced one of fifteen generals ousted by Reynaud in the drastic housecleaning of the French Army instituted after the German break-through at Sedan.

French Line of Defense Along Valley of Somme

Marked by Swampy Terrain and Dense Forests

PARIS, June 5 (AP).—The French line of defense against the German attack launched this morning runs from Abbeville, twelve miles in from the English Channel on the Somme estuary, along the Somme River, which constitutes an obstacle to military operations.

The river valley is not only narrow but also swampy. The Somme is paralleled clear to Abbeville by a deep canal along the widening mouth of the river. Along the lower part of the valley, the southern slope forms a rampart by its steep incline, with small woods adaptable to anti-tank defenses scattered throughout the region.

South of the Somme, from the town of Eu to Aumale, about as far inland as Amiens, the Bresle River valley parallels the French line. There the forests are more dense, leading French military experts to pronounce them "impenetrable" to tanks and aerial reconnaissance.

The eastern end of the new battleground is apparently the area of inter-twining highways and roads from Laon to Soissons. Soissons is fifty-eight miles northeast of Paris, and Laon seventy-five miles. Laon had been the southernmost point of the German thrust in this region last month, when the German pressure was extending westward toward the Channel instead of southward toward Paris.

Nazi Planes Range Over France Throughout Day; Six Shot Down

First Wave Comes With Opening of Land Attack; Paris Admits 'Various Objectives' Hit; Allies Bomb German Industries in Wide Raids

By The Associated Press

PARIS, June 5.—The French reported that six of twenty raiding German planes were shot down over northwestern France today. The first wave of bombers came simultaneously with the opening of the dawn German land offensive on the Somme. Anti-aircraft fire was heard again a few hours later, indicating a second attack, and firing was heard in the southern outskirts of Paris tonight.

An area in Central France was bombed during the day. Semi-official reports said "various objectives" were hit by the raiders after the alarm had been sounded from 1:20 p. m. to 3:05 p. m. A squadron of French fighting planes collaborated with anti-aircraft batteries in fighting off the Germans. Information on objects hit and damage done was not immediately available.

An alarm was sounded in west central France at 2 p. m., but apparently no attack developed there.

It was officially announced tonight that Paris primary schools will be closed Saturday because children were killed in Monday's German raid on the city.

total war in the west—following closely upon the Allied disaster in Flanders—transfered a 200-mile section of northern France, from the channel coast to the shattered junction of the Maginot Line with its northern extension, into one great field of raging combat.

Besides the right wing drive, there also appeared to be intense activity at the opposite end of the front, near Longwy. Just across the frontier from Luxembourg, Longwy was a hinge between France's Maginot Line and the Belgian northern French defenses which Germany shattered.

Nazis Report Somme Crossed

BERLIN, June 5 (A. P.).—The German High Command announced tonight that the Weygand line across northern France had been broken at several points in fierce German thrusts toward Paris and Le Havre, after the Somme had been crossed by the German divisions which Adolf Hitler launched in a great drive at dawn.

The German High Command said in a special radio announcement that Nazi columns crossed between the mouth of the Somme River and the town of Ham, and forced another dent in the French defense along the Oise-Aisne Canal.

The announcement said the German troops pierced the French line "under construction" behind these positions, collapsing the defense in some places.

The German High Command declared that "countless new divisions" had been hurled against the French front.

Other authorized spokesmen declared that the right wing was advancing on "the broadest front" along the coast toward Le Havre and Rouen.

The operations of the left wing were not immediately described, but presumably it was spread out in an arc, threatening Paris itself from the Aisne and Oise river sectors, within seventy miles northeast of the French capital.

Effort Made to Split Allies.

Generally the German offensive was "progressing as scheduled," said the authorized sources.

They said that the coastal drive was designed "to separate completely Britain and France and to set up additional bases of operations against England."

Capture of Le Havre would be a body blow to the British-French channel communications already drastically impaired by German seizure of the ports of Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne. Le Havre lies about ninety miles southwest of the Abbeville region, jump-off for the right wing drive along the coast. Rouen is about forty-five miles east of Le Havre and twenty-eight miles upstream from Paris.

This second phase of Germany's

Between Longwy and the channel the French have dug in along a river valley line lying within seventy miles of Paris and taking the place of the lost fortifications along the northern frontier.

German dive bombers were declared by DNB, the official German news service, to have caused "great destruction" and to have had an "extremely demoralizing effect" in attacks on French tanks south of Abbeville on the Somme front. Many French tanks, DNB said, had been "completely disabled by well-aimed bombs" while "the occupants abandoned their vehicles in panicky flight."

"One bomb," it added, "fell between three French tanks traveling closely together. Two of the tanks came to a dead halt at once, completely disabled, while the third tank was gutted by flames."

Strong Attack Halted.

"Near Abbeville an enemy attack using strong artillery and tanks was repelled," said the daily communiqué of the High Command.

"Similarly an attack on our fighting vanguards south of Longwy foundered with heavy losses for the enemy."

The communiqué said that German airmen successfully attacked enemy concentrations south of Abbeville and mentioned yesterday's aerial assault on the French port city of Le Havre, now perhaps the most vital contact between Great Britain and France.

The port facilities at Le Havre, the High Command said, were attacked by fighting and power-diving bombers of the air arm.

DNB declared that harbor facilities had been dealt a serious blow, adding that the greater part of British coal imports into France pass through Le Havre.

Occupation of the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Belgium and about 10,000 square miles of northern France since the total war was launched on May 10 had freed Nazi legions for what Germans hope may be the final phase of the war.

Hitler proclaimed today his "boundless" confidence in German armed forces and asserted that German victory would answer "the plutocratic rules of England and France" who, the Fuehrer said, have pledged each other to avoid with all means the bloom of a new and better world.

"Our victory will be their historic lesson," Hitler said.

Spokesmen Are Reserved.

Authorized spokesmen were reserved about the new offensive. They intimated that it might be several days before details were forthcoming. This has been the High Command's policy.

That heavy fighting was under

way was taken for granted by all Germans who saw the Reich's flags waving and heard bells tolling in celebration of the Flanders victory, in memory of the men who fell there and as an accompaniment to the prayers for those who march on.

In authorized quarters it was acknowledged that there had been air attacks at various places in Germany today, but no details were given. A spokesman said there had not been much damage.

Referring to a British estimate that Germany's casualties in Flanders numbered 600,000, one authorized source said:

"I believe we will be able to tell something about those 600,000 dead when the dead begin to march again."

On the other hand, this source said, British losses were so great that "even Churchill was unable to keep them secret." The British Prime Minister acknowledged yesterday that 30,000 British soldiers had been killed, captured or missing in Flanders.

Germans Are Confident.

During the German cleanup in Flanders, France had about ten days to organize her defense line back of the Belgian border fortifications, along the Somme, Oise, Aisne and Meuse rivers.

It remained to be seen how well the Allies, under the new generalissimo, Gen. Maxime Weygand, could counter the German absorption of the border fortifications on which his predecessor, Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, had relied.

The line across northern France approaches at one point within seventy miles of Paris and at another Rheims is within light cannon range.

If the Polish campaign can be accepted as the pattern, every air field in France will be bombarded by waves of German planes to smash air resistance at the outset of the battle. Scarcely a handful of Polish planes managed to get into the air last September. Observers in the Flanders battle zone, now quiet, said that Poland already had been duplicated there.

Air Force Hampered Work.

The organization of France's secondary defense line is said to have been under constant bombardment of the German Air Force, planes striking at every troop assembly area, supply line and new intrenchment. Repeated efforts of the French to regain a better position with tank attacks were said to have been beaten back by Germany's dive bombers.

As a prelude to the offensive launched today German bombers ranged the length of France in attack.

Among other places they struck at airdromes in the vicinity of Paris two days ago and, according to the German report, smashed from 300 to 400 French planes, furthering German numerical air superiority.

[The French have declared the German claim in connection with the Paris raid is "fantastic."]

Germans were confident that a southward drive toward Paris across the Somme, the Aisne and the Oise rivers would be no problem for the German Army.

Some spokesmen said that the new Nazi move might be made "in both directions"—meaning against England and deeper into France at the same time.

As for Paris, it was said here that there are no fortification lines to overcome in this direction, and that Paris lies practically exposed before the German troops.

German spokesmen, jubilant over the victory in Flanders, predicted that the new attack was opening "probably the last phase of the war."

First word of the new attack was received here direct from Hitler's headquarters on the western front in two announcements, one an Order of the Day to the German armed forces and the second a message to the German people.

Triumphant Phrases.

In triumphant phrases Hitler told the German people of the conclusion of the battle of Flanders and stated: "This morning German divisions and air squadrons began anew the march for continuation of the fight for the liberty and future of our people."

He ordered an eight-day celebration of the Flanders victory in which flags are to be displayed from homes and in which bells are to toll for three days.

"Their sound," he added, "may unite with prayers with which the German people from now on will again accompany their sons."

In looking for a drive on Paris, German spokesmen discounted as of no value the statement of Gen. Maxime Weygand, the Allied Generalissimo, of French determination to stave off an advance in the Aisne-Somme sector from trench lines.

Without a Pause.

The new drive came without a pause after the final cleaning up of the Flanders battlefield, and as the next step in what the German High Command predicted last

night would be the complete destruction of the Allies.

In a special announcement from Fuehrer Hitler's headquarters at the front, to which the entire nation had been advised to listen by

radio, the High Command presented last night its summarized version of what has happened since May 10, when the German Army launched its drive through the Lowlands and France.

The strategic goal of this drive, "as given by Der Fuehrer" was to "force a break-through in the enemy border fortifications south of Namur and thereby create a pre-condition for the destruction of the French and English armies north of the Aisne and the Somme," the High Command said.

"At the same time," it added, Holland was to be occupied swiftly and thereby eliminated as a base for a planned English operation by land and in the air on the north flank of the German army."

Called Greatest in History.

The "fulfillment of this gigantic task" was reported yesterday, on the twenty-sixth day, the High Command said, with greater Germany controlling "the entire east and south coast of the North Sea and the channel." The last operation was the occupation of Dunkirk, the Allied "escape" port.

The removal of Allied troops from the German trap in Flanders, said the communiqué, "was not a heroic retreat of the English Army as the English propaganda seeks to present it, but one of the greatest catastrophes in history."

"The great battle of Flanders and Artois is ended," said the High Command. "It will go down in war history as the greatest destructive battle of all times. Even though thousands saved their bare lives, their materials and equipment, incapable of being estimated, lie in the streets of Flanders and northern France."

The High Command presented these figures on the battle: French, English, Belgian and Dutch prisoners—1,200,000.

Enemy "fallen, drowned and

dead"—"Cannot now be estimated."

Weapons and equipment of the Allies "for about seventy-five to eighty divisions" were "destroyed or seized."

Allied ships shot—1,841. Allied planes destroyed on the ground—1,600 to 1,700.

Allied ships sunk by bomb attack—Five cruisers, seven destroyers, three submarines, nine other war vessels and sixty-six commercial ships and transports.

Allied vessels "damaged and partly destroyed" by bombs—Ten cruisers, twenty-four destroyers, three torpedo boats, twenty-two other war vessels and 117 commercial ships and transports.

Allied ships sunk by the German "light sea forces"—Six destroyers, two submarines, one transport, one auxiliary cruiser and "one other warship."

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Germans killed from May 10 to June 10—10,252 officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers.
Germans missing—8,643.
Germans wounded—42,523 officers and men.
German airplanes lost—432. X

—III— Final Phase Of War For 'Better World' On

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 5—Adolf Hitler at dawn today sent his armies of the west plunging against France on the Somme-Aisne line to teach a "historic lesson" to the Allies, as the Führer said, and speed "the bloom of a new and better world."

"In the early morning hours today," said Hitler's high command, "new attack operations began from the present defense front in France."

This second phase of Germany's "total war" in the west—following closely upon the Allied disaster in Flanders—transformed a nearly 200-mile section of northern France, from the Channel coast to the shattered junction of the Maginot Line with its northern extension, into one great field of raging combat.

Reports Allied Forces Repulsed

The high command said that Allied attacks at either extreme of the Somme-Aisne line, near Abbeville, on the coast, and south of Longwy, near the junction of the French, Belgian and Luxembourg frontiers, had been repulsed. Apparently these attacks were staged yesterday in anticipation of the big push.

"Near Abbeville an enemy attack using strong artillery and tanks was repelled," said the daily communique of the high command.

"Similarly an attack on our fighting vanguards south of Longwy foundered with heavy losses for the enemy."

The communique said that German airmen "successfully attacked enemy concentrations south of Abbeville" mentioned yesterday's aerial assault on the French port city of Le Havre, now perhaps the most vital contact between Great Britain and France.

The port facilities at Le Havre, said the high command, were attacked by fighting and power-diving bomber units of the air arm.

Dive Bombers Blast Tanks

Dive bombers were declared by DNB, the official news service, to have caused "great destruction" and an "extremely demoralizing effect" in attacks on French tanks south of Abbeville on the Somme front.

Many French tanks, DNB said, were "completely disabled

by well-aimed bombs," while "the occupants abandoned their vehicles in panicky flight."

"One bomb," it added, "fell between three French tanks traveling close together. Two of the tanks came to a dead halt at once, completely disabled, while the third tank was gutted by flames."

Speaking of air attacks on Le Havre, DNB declared that harbor facilities had been dealt a serious blow, adding that the greater part of British coal imports into France pass through that port.

Spokesmen Exhibit Reserve

Authorized spokesmen were reserved about the new offensive. They intimated it might be several days before details are forthcoming. This has been the high command's policy.

That heavy fighting was under way was taken for granted by all Germans who saw the Reich's flags waving and heard bells tolling in celebration of the Flanders victory, in memory of the men who fell there and as an accompaniment to the prayers for those who march on.

Authorized quarters acknowledged that there had been air attacks at various places in Germany today, but no details were given. A spokesman said there had not been much damage.

GERMANS PUSH TOWARD PARIS AND LE HAVRE

French Lines Pierced In Two Fierce Thrusts, Nazis Report

Drive For Seine's Mouth Intended To Separate Britain And France

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 5—The German high command declared tonight that "countless new divisions" hurled against a 200-mile north France front had jabbed through the main defense lines in two fierce thrusts—one toward Paris, the other toward Le Havre.

The announcement said Gen. Maxime Weygand's Somme-Aisne river line was broken on the Aisne-Oise

Canal and between the mouth of the Somme and the ancient fortress town of Ham.

Would Separate Britain, France

The bomb-blasted battle front from Ham fifty miles west to Abbeville is the path of Germany's hard right-wing smash toward Le Havre, at the English Channel mouth of the Seine.

That drive is intended to "separate completely" Britain and France.

The break reported on the Aisne-Oise Canal started Nazi troops on the march again for Paris. The canal, sixty-five to seventy miles northeast of Paris, was the closest the Germans drove to the French capital before veering to the west for the battle of Flanders.

Beyond That Line Lies Paris

Beyond the Somme river the Germans struck and broke the hastily constructed French line, an army communique said.

The announcement said that past that line "lay Paris—undefended by any elaborate system of fortifications."

Fiercest fighting was reported between Ham and the Somme river mouth. There, the communique said, many "fresh" divisions went into action for the first time. Control of more of the French coastline was at stake.

Falls "At Several Places"

The high command's communique said:

"Our armies this morning assembled

on a wide front for an attack against the French army.

"Crossing of the Somme between the mouth and Ham and the Oise-Aisne Canal was forced and the so-called Weygand Line lying behind, which is under construction, was caused to fall at several places."

Along a 200-mile front from Abbeville near the English Channel to Longwy at the top of the Maginot Line the Germans and the French fought a battle which, Adolf Hitler told his legions, would be the "greatest of all time."

Le Havre Seems First Target

Le Havre, important sea link with Britain, appeared the first target, with Paris, "the heart of France," the final objective.

Authorized sources said the German right wing was surging on "the widest front" southwest from Abbeville and Amiens toward the Seine mouth and Rouen, twenty-five miles upstream toward Paris.

This drive is intended to split Britain and France and "set up additional bases" for a blow at England.

The harbor at Le Havre and French troops concentrated south of Abbeville were bombed heavily to clear the way.

For "New And Better World"

Eastward along the Somme-Aisne river front, massed German troops

pressed forward in the blow designed to break the French army and force the Third Republic to bow to the German goal of a new Europe.

Hitler, the corporal who became the "first soldier of the Reich," told his people he was sending thousands of new troops up for a baptism of fire on the French front.

"We will resume the march," he declared, and predicted it would end in a "historic lesson" for the Allies—"the bloom of a new and better world."

Bells For Flanders Victory

Bells throughout Germany rang to celebrate the twenty-six-day victory in Flanders, but the usually busy radio announcers at German stations were silent on the progress of the new drive.

Germans have become accustomed to this silence at the outset of fresh campaigns, however.

Besides the right-wing drive, there also appeared to be intense activity at the opposite end of the front, near Longwy. Just across the frontier from Luxembourg Longwy was a hinge between France's Maginot Line and the Belgian northern French defenses which Germany shattered.

French Dig In In Valley
Between Longwy and the Channel

the French have dug in along a river valley line lying within seventy miles of Paris and taking the place of the lost fortifications along the northern frontier.

DNB stressed that the French army is now "fighting alone." (Allied sources say some British troops are with the French.)

The news bureau said reports of the German air attack on French troops south of Abbeville showed again the superiority of the air force against the strongest ground troops.

Stukas And French Morale

Stukas were described as screaming down on French tanks, putting them completely out of action.

The planes were pictured here as wrecking French morale and sending tank crews and infantry into "panic-stricken flight."

DNB mentioned Le Havre as particularly strategic, a fuel center and the port for most coal imports from England.

The newspaper *Das Schwarze Korps*, organ of the Nazi S. S. Guards, told its readers the French could not be separated into the good and the bad.

Demands End To French Threat

"There is on the other side of the Maginot Line no people capable of living in tolerable friendliness with Germany," the paper said. "There is no people there which deserves special regard as simply a misled mass capable of being led on the right way."

"We have had enough. Finally and forever, German armed forces will make an end of this thousand-year threat, this eternal peace disturber... this envier, robber and thief."

Hitler Sets Prayer Periods

Under Hitler's orders, bells in Germany will continue to ring for fifteen minutes at noon for two more days "to unite with the people with which the German people from now on will accompany their sons."

The capital was a sea of flags for the start of an eight-day celebration.

The authoritative commentary *Dienst aus Deutschland* praised "the admirable attitude of the people in its great joy of victory."

Supplies From Russia

Dienst also said Russian deliveries of raw materials and petroleum to the Reich are increasing "according to schedule." Caucasian petroleum is being transported by Russian waterways and railroads to German industrial centers without need for the sea route, it said.

It declared Germany had enough "important" metals to last for months, even if exports cease completely.

Hitler Declares His Armies Are on March Once More

Spectacular Messages to Troops and People Announce New Drive and Order 8-day Celebration of Flanders Victory.

BERLIN, June 5 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler announced from his headquarters on the western front today that his armies were on the march again.

"This morning," he declared in a special message to the people ordering an eight-day celebration of the German victory in Flanders, "German divisions and air squadrons began anew the march for continuation of the fight for the liberty and future of our people."

At the same time, in the Order of the Day to his army, Hitler said: "Soldiers beginning today the west front is ready to march again. Numerous new divisions are assisting you who for the first time will see the defeat of an opponent."

In his appeal to the nation, Hitler asked that homes be decorated for eight days and that the church bells peal for three days.

Claims 40,000 Prisoners.

The Order of the Day follows: "Soldiers of the West Front: 'Dunkirk has fallen. Forty thousand Frenchmen and Englishmen have been taken prisoner as the remainder of one-time great armies. An untold amount of material has been captured.'

"Thus the greatest battle in world history has been concluded.

"Soldiers! My confidence in you is boundless.

"You did not disillusion me.

"The most audacious plan of war history was realized through your unexampled courageousness, through your energy of withstanding the greatest strain and through hardest exertion and hardships.

"Soldiers! In a few weeks you have, in the hardest fight, often against really valiant opponents, forced two States to capitulate, destroyed France's best divisions and defeated the British Expeditionary Force, taking it prisoner or chasing it from the Continent.

"All units of the armed force on land and in the air excelled each other in the noblest rivalry of efforts for our people and the great German Reich.

Praises Navy, Too.

"The courageous men of our navy have participated in these deeds. Soldiers! Many of you have sealed their loyalty with life. Others are wounded. The hearts of our people are with you in the

deepest gratitude.

"The plutocratic rulers of England and France, however, who pedged each other to avoid with all means the bloom of a new and better world, want a continuation of the war.

"Their desire shall be realized.

Soldiers! Beginning today, the west front is ready to march again. Numerous new divisions are assisting you who for the first time will see the defeat of an opponent.

"The struggle for the liberty of our people, for being or not being, now and in all the future, will thus be continued until the destruction of those enemy rulers in London and Paris who still believe in war being the better means for realization of their plans hostile to the peoples.

"Our victory will be their historic lesson.

"But all Germany again is with you in spirit."

Sees Ruhr Danger Ended.

The text of Hitler's message to the nation follows:

"To the German people:

"The biggest battle of all time has been victoriously concluded by our soldiers.

"Within a few weeks more than 1,200,000 of our opponents have been taken prisoner.

"Holland and Belgium capitulated.

"The British Expeditionary Force was destroyed in greater part. The rest were captured or chased from the Continent.

"Three French armies have ceased to exist. The danger of the enemy's break-through to the Ruhr region is thus definitely abolished.

Orders Flags Out.

"German people! This most glorious and historic deed was gained

in a bloody struggle by your soldiers sacrificing their lives and health in unparalleled strain.

"Therefore I order the flags out in all Germany for eight days, beginning today. This is to be an honor for our soldiers.

"Furthermore, I order bells tolled for three days. Their sound may unite with prayers with which the German people from now on will again accompany their sons. For this morning German divisions and air squadrons begin anew the march for continuation of the fight for liberty and future of our people."

Several bombs dropped on buildings at this intersection, blowing them to smithereens. The explosion apparently lifted the tanks out of their relative positions with the power of a tornado, for several of them were telescoped into one another, while half a dozen others were hurled against buildings.

Messerschmitt pursuit planes apparently followed the Stukas and machine-gunned officers and men as they crawled out of the tanks.

Whoever remained in tanks and was ready to continue on the way was surprised by the quickly approaching German tanks before he could gather his wits.

Nazis Report Huge War Booty

B. E. F. Said to Have Abandoned Enough to Equip 40 German Divisions.

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY, June 5 (A. P.).—Stores of supplies left behind by the British Expeditionary Force in its withdrawal from Flanders could equip forty German divisions, forces equal to all those of Czecho-Slovakia before its dismemberment, a German officer told me today.

Traveling some 200 miles along Germany's front in France and then toward the channel ports and finally into the Great Flanders trap gave me a vast picture of the retreat of the B. E. F., France's Army of the North, and Belgium's defenders.

In following the French retreat along Germany's present south front, I was impressed by the fact that the French had abandoned cannons and munitions, compared with the British leaving of provisions.

As a car hurried me along the highways in northern France, I saw cannon after cannon left by the way.

The German advance seemingly had been so rapid that Nazi labor battalions and highway constructors could not follow quickly enough to clear up, as they had done in Holland and eastern Belgium and bring abandoned material to collection centers.

Dive Bombers' Trail.

We had hardly crossed into France last Saturday, on a trip which kept us incommunicado, until yesterday, when at Beaumont we saw evidence of the fury of Germany's dive bombers.

Some of France's heaviest tanks of the thirty-ton type had come down a street running east and west.

These tanks finished what the Stukas and Messerschmitts left undone. It was a ghastly sight, but nothing compared with what we encountered on Sunday on a road near Enclos outside Lille.

Greatest Tank Battle.

Here probably the greatest tank battle of all time had taken place. English Bibles, French prayer-books, rosaries, detective novels, bloody helmets and grimy uniforms were scattered in confusion.

We stopped cautiously among hand grenades which nobody had had time to remove.

We saw letters from wives and sweethearts strewn around. Some written in French, some in English. Each ending with the wish that the recipient might return home safely. Instead, his body lay nearby.

We passed through such French places of world war memory as Cambrai, Arras, Bethune, St. Omer, Lille, St. Pol and Armentieres.

Like a Tornado.

The blitzkrieg had moved like a windstorm, striking this or that locality, as tornado does, while the next place was untouched.

Streets actually involved in the fighting were marked by two things—abandoned tanks or cannons and furiously bombed individual buildings.

In Flanders, the difference between 1940 and the 1914-18 period was even more marked. In the

last war, according to all accounts, most cities and villages in combat areas were virtually razed.

Now, however, even Ypres, although shelled, emerged with the Menin gate only partly damaged and with the famed cemetery unscathed. The bridge before the Menin gate, however, had been blasted.

Although a big battle raged for days around Ghent and the civilized world feared that its art treasures might be demolished, the city itself was damaged but little.

Bruges Unharmed.

Bruges, where King Leopold III of Belgium held forth until his surrender, escaped disaster by capitulation.

In Ostend, the harbor and wharves were shelled, but the residential section was in the main spared.

Hundreds of cannon stood abandoned and munitions stacked in boxes nearby.

Rubber tires appeared to be especially welcome finds for the Germans. Often we would encounter German cars with wornout tires pausing on the roadside before an abandoned enemy car to substitute its almost new tires for the threadbare German ones.

British motorcycles also seemed to be favorites and were pressed into service almost immediately. German officers accompanying us also asserted that huge stocks of new cars were found in salesrooms and factories in Belgium and northern France.

Tells Of Tragic Migration Of Refugees Fleeing War

Lochner Says Hundreds Of Thousands Are Plodding Ever Southward Before Fast-Moving Armies

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

With The German Army, By Telephone To Berlin, June 5 (A. P.).—This war has set in motion one of the most tragic migrations in history.

There is nothing more pitiable than these endless streams of human misery that I have encountered again and again in northern France and Belgium.

Death and suffering are bad enough for the men in uniform.

But these hundreds of thousands of old men, women and children and infants, plodding along as the merciless sun burns their faces or backs, had no choice about their role in this war.

Armies Move Fast

So fast do armies move today that these refugees couldn't even make a sensible selection of what to take with them in their hurry.

Nor did they know at the time of fleeing that they would have to keep on the move, constantly retreating from Belgium or northern France, further and further south.

Near St. Pol, in northern France, there is a little village through which the retreating French and advancing Germans swept without doing heavy local damage.

Germans Didn't Stop

The French evidently didn't make a stand there and the Germans had no interest in stopping. Yet the entire population of the village, quite naturally, had fled.

En route to St. Pol I found chalked on houses remarks like: "Grocer Monsieur Chablis fled with his family to master's house St. Pol," or "Monsieur and Madame Yvels and their children have gone to Rue de Marseille 21, St. Pol."

St. Pol Shelled

But when we reached St. Pol we realized that no one would find Monsieur or Madame Yvels in that town.

It had been shelled in the meantime and the civilian population removed. Where Monsieur and Madame Yvels had gone nobody knew.

In the headlong flight, children became separated from parents, husbands from wives, brothers from sisters, in utter tragedy.

Had I not traveled for days and days along main roads leading from Cam-

pass. Moreover, when they reached some narrow emergency bridge, they had to wait until many miles of the German troop columns had passed. That sometimes meant hours, during which time the refugees could move neither backward nor forward.

Reserves Still Come

Germany still is passing untold reserves into northern France and

columns ten to fifteen miles long are no uncommon sight.

In the villages through which refugees made this pilgrimage, especially in northern France, little help could be given them.

The citizens there were themselves dependent on Germany's army food kitchens. Bread was given out at 10 o'clock each morning at local magistrates' offices. On more than one occasion I saw women standing in line beginning at 6 A. M. because they said that by 10 o'clock the queue was too long.

There are a few individual flights of refugees: One family fled as fast as possible by taking the family automobile along, packing it with household goods.

But nowhere in northern France is gasoline now available except to the army. So the father and two sons hitched themselves like horses ahead of the auto; the mother and two daughters in their teens pushed behind. Inside were a canary cage and a 3-year-old boy.

One sturdy French boy was pushing his aged mother on a wheelbarrow. She looked decidedly uncomfortable, for she sat perched on bedding, cooking utensils and a suitcase. Sweat streamed down her son's face.

Parrot Goes Along

A father and mother pulled an ancient springless cart. In it lay a baby sucking away at a teat. Trudging behind the cart were boys and girls about 8 and 10 years old. They bravely carried a parrot in a cage suspended on walking canes.

One woman, evidently of the leisure class, walked painfully in high-heeled shoes with costly furs around her neck. Her fashionable hat was bedraggled. She didn't seem to mind the heat so much as her hurting feet.

A tall, gaunt Catholic priest had a suitcase slung over his back and fastened there with a leather strap. His right hand clutched a prayer book.

Nuns Rescue Babies

Two nuns led one bicycle by hand. In a wire basket fastened to the handlebars were two baby orphans. On the saddles of the bicycles were tied bedding and bread bags.

Interspersed among the thousands of pedestrians were horse-drawn vehicles—especially hay wagons. In these, whole families sat on top of their household goods and purposeless but sentimentally cherished belongings such as framed wedding pictures and embroidered pillow slips.

Often all members of a family had gas masks slung over their backs, although there has been no evidence hitherto of the use of poison gas as far as any correspondent is aware.

Trudge Past Cemeteries

Pots and pans hanging from the father's belts by straps were no uncommon sight. One wondered how and where order would ever come to this confusion, where these fugitives would finally land and how much of their families would ever be reunited.

Countless military cemeteries past which these evacuated civilians walked reminded them of some father, brother or fiancé who was among those thousands who fell.

BRITISH HOPE FOR U.S. HELP IS INCREASING

Public Thinks Churchill
Meant This Nation
by 'New World.'

WRITER CRITICIZES WOODRING

Says Secretary of War Heads
Group Which Prevents
Aid to Allies.

LONDON, June 5 (A. P.).—The British public, leaving any recriminations over the "colossal military disaster" of Flanders to secret sessions of Parliament, found new inspiration today in Prime Minister Churchill's promise of a finish fight with Germany—"alone if necessary"—and in the rescue of the R. E. F. from France.

The man in the street accepted Mr. Churchill's declaration that the empire would fight on "until, in God's good time, the New World with all its power and might sets forth to the liberation and rescue of

the old," as meaning that the United States would give aid if the worst should befall Britain.

The press generally interpreted Mr. Churchill's reference to eventual aid from the New World as intended to assure the United States that Britain never would surrender her fleet so long as the Empire held together.

Both the press and the public showed increasing interest in the United States' attitude.

Could Rearm B. E. F.

Some persons suggested that the United States could give the Allies valuable aid by helping to rearm the B. E. F.

All commentators agreed that Britain's immediate task was to speed up arms production to make up the loss of some 1,000 guns besides transport and armored vehicles in the withdrawal of 335,000 British and French troops from Dunkirk.

The press voiced approval of the fighting spirit of Mr. Churchill's speech in the House of Commons yesterday and the frankness of his announcement of personal losses—30,000 killed, wounded and missing.

Lengthening newspaper lists of deaths in active service brought home the facts of the Flanders battle even more than communiques and the Prime Minister's words.

Churchill's statement pledging the nation to fight "alone if necessary" has "naturally aroused a lot of anxious speculation" about France, the News Chronicle's commentator, Vernon Bartlett, said today.

Mr. Bartlett asserted, however, that the Prime Minister's reference to the possibility of fighting alone implied no reflection on French courage and pointed to tributes to France elsewhere in his speech.

The statement of British determination might prove an additional tonic to the French if they needed one, he said.

The reason for this reference, Mr. Bartlett continued, "is presumably recognition that France has lost more heavily in men and perhaps in material than we have and may none the less have to bear almost the entire brunt of a new German offensive within the next few days."

The Italian Menace.

"It has become increasingly probable that she would also be attacked from the rear by Premier Mussolini's unhappy Italians, he went on. "Also, the resurrection in Spain of the one cry which might win very widespread support of all political colors—namely, the demand for Gibraltar—is disquieting."

Mr. Bartlett said that the presence of 60,000 Germans in Spain, many in key positions, might make

Spanish neutrality difficult to maintain, adding:

"In such circumstances, the French will have to face severe odds and it is in no way a reflection upon their courage, so admirably shown by the way in which they covered the British withdrawal to Dunkirk to state that this country would in any case fight on."

The Times said that Mr. Churchill's speech breathed the spirit of Shakespeare's England and added: "Whatever happens to the English and Frenchmen, Great Britain and France are unconquerable."

The Manchester Guardian, commenting on the possibility of help from across the Atlantic, said: "Already the more far-seeing minds of the New World realize that they cannot hold aloof from the struggle in which we are here engaged. Their freedom is also challenged if it is not also at stake."

Placing the Blame.

From Socialist and Liberal quarters came the suggestion that the House of Commons in a secret session, probably next Tuesday, would resort to plain talk about who was responsible for the inferiority of B. E. F. equipment against the Nazi military machine.

The Laborite Daily Herald asked whether "any members of the old Government who have joined the

new are to blame for the crisis which has arisen," and whether the public could "feel sure of their fitness to lead in the more violent crises now pending."

Former Prime Minister Chamberlain, who still is a member of the War Cabinet, was expected to be called upon to defend the measures taken while he directed the empire's war efforts.

The War Office announced that withdrawal of Allied forces from Dunkirk had been completed during the night of June 3-4 and that British troops were operating south of the Somme River in conjunction with the French and that others were in active contact with the Germans at positions along the Maginot Line.

In another communique the War Office described removal of British forces in the Bodo area of Norway the night of May 31-June 1 after they had "achieved their purpose, delaying the enemy advance until Allied operations for the capture of Narvik had been completed."

The Air Ministry last night reported additional activity of the Royal Air Force. British bombers attacked refineries, oil tanks, supply depots and railway yards in the Ruhr valley, Rhenish Prussia and the Frankfurt area, the Ministry said, and airdromes in northwest Germany and Holland were bombed.

Woodring Criticized.

A news broadcast from London by the National Broadcasting Company today contained the assertion that the British press has accused Secretary of War Woodring of the United States of placing obstacles in the way of assistance to the Allies.

"If, as Churchill indicated," Vernon Bartlett was quoted as writing, "the British headquarters were forced to move to Canada this would, whether the United States likes it or not, bring the war to the New World."

An article was read from the Daily Telegraph's Washington correspondent, in which the paper referred to "obstructionist policies of certain members within the United States Government."

"While editorial writers and influential citizens are urging the United States to end its policy of neutrality," he wrote, "obstacles are being thrown in the way by officials within the administration."

The leader of this group, this correspondent said, "is Secretary of War Woodring, who was placed at the head of the War Department by political mischief." The writer said that it was "mainly through the efforts of Secretary Woodring that the supply of certain essential war materials from the United States to the Allies were blocked."

BRITISH ARMY UNITS TURN TO HOME DEFENSE

Ironside Riot Squads On
Alert Incessantly For
Signs Of Enemy

Farmers Dig Ditches And
Scatter Haystacks To
Impede Invaders

By DREW MIDDLETON
Associated Press Correspondent
London, June 5—Ever mindful of Big Bertha shells, planes and parachuters that can hurdle the Channel in a matter of minutes, England today had her regular troops drilling on

village greens where no soldier has marched since Cromwell's time, and the usually tidy countryside is strewn with barricades.

This is Britain's long inviolate home battlefield, where Britons now are ready to spring into instant action when, and if, the Blitzkrieg turns from the battle lines of the continent.

Girded For Supreme Defense
On a 120-mile tour of defenses I found many indications for the supreme defense of the kingdom which even Napoleon failed to enter.

The evidence is not only in the men and guns of the "Ironside" defenders with their highly mobile and heavily armed units and planes droning watchfully and incessantly overhead, but in the spirit of the people themselves.

They have been grimly warned by their leaders to guard against every kind of "brutal and treacherous maneuver" and the warning has struck deeply.

The imminence of the bombers and the roar of cannon that can be heard now booming on the continent has awakened England from her age-old insularity.

Riot Squads Replace Volunteers
Riot squads of Gen. Sir Edmond Ironside's invention—hardened regulars with machine guns, anti-tank guns, demolition materials and light cannon—have replaced local defense volunteers as the kingdom's first line of defense.

Military observers, both foreign and domestic, stressing that parachuters are the Reichwehr's most daring and resourceful young troops, had questioned the wisdom of their Government's earlier scheme of sending stripplings and blisters armed with rifles to fight them.

As important as the troops to the general plan of defense is the Government's drive to rout fifth columnists.

Farmers Go Into Action
Leaders here are aware that fifth columnists in the Low Countries and France left food, gasoline and directions at strategic points for the invading Nazis and cached arms and ammunition for parachuters.

The British Union of Fascists have felt the British drive mostly. New arrests were made all over Britain.

Farmers have been requested to dig ditches in pastures to hinder the landing of German troop planes, and this they do with many a solid curse at Adolf Hitler.

They have been asked, also, to scatter haystacks over the fields instead of putting them in orderly rows, and to leave harrows, reapers and other

farm implements where they will cause the most inconvenience to any invaders from above.

Countryside Transformed
As the farmers comply, the neat English countryside is transformed into something that looks like the aftermath of the 1938 New England hurricane.

The Government is buying up surplus live stock in certain coastal farming areas to leave the land barren of food.

Behind barricades...of sandbags snouted with machine guns guarding the War Office, General Ironsides, the Home Defense chief, plots his campaign.

He has gathered every scrap of military equipment outside that necessary for the British Expeditionary Force and the "new army" for his task.

Talk Of New Nazi Weapon
While the defense forces have braced every kind of offensive so far used by the Nazis, they still ponder the possibilities of a new weapon striking Britain.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Correspondents with the Nazi army in northern France yesterday reported they were shown a 1940 model of the famous "Big Bertha" of World War times and were told the new big gun could lob destruction from Calais into London. These correspondents also saw "specialized" Nazi troops but they were pledged not to disclose their "specialty."]

One speculation here is that German scientists have evolved an amphibious tank similar to that tested by the United States Army and declared to be efficient. Such a machine would be capable of "taking off" at sea and crawling up on the coast with no warning.

Amphibian Tank "Does Not"
Maj. Gen. J. F. C. Fuller, former chief staff officer of the British Tank Corps, says "such a machine does exist—a self-propelled amphibious tank using tracks on land and propeller in water; it might easily be launched from a motor torpedo boat which could cross the Channel in a half hour."

Another possibility is the comparative quiet of the German undersea fleet. Some neutral naval men believe the Germans have been ripping out the insides of old submarines and building from them new vessels to carry troops who would be landed at quiet landfalls on the coast in rubber boats.

Nazis Drop Incendiary Bombs On Great Britain's East Coast

Six Injured, One House Set Afire In Raids Aimed At Royal Air Force Fields

[By the Associated Press]

London, Thursday, June 6—Incendiary bombs were dropped in rural districts of Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and Norfolk and on the Thames side during the night in Germany's first widespread bombing attack on England.

Apparently the German raiders attempted to locate and attack Royal Air Force airdromes.

The Thames side is a general term for the part of the river used by shipping—that is, from London to the North Sea. London is about sixty miles from the mouth of the river and for a considerable portion of the distance

there are docks, wharves and warehouses.

It was not immediately clear how close to London the German bombers had gone but indications were their activity on Thames side was at the lower part of the river near the east coast.

No damage was reported except to one house in Lincolnshire which was set on fire.

One Believed Downed

A German bomber was believed brought down in the series of raids.

High-explosive bombs also were used in two attacks without causing serious damage.

Six persons suffered minor injuries. A dull glow lighted the sky on the east coast after bombs had been dropped and anti-aircraft guns had opened full blast where the bomber was believed to have been brought down.

Fall On Village Green

Bombs were reported to have fallen on the village green, but apparently there were no casualties.

The Yorkshire Post said two bombs were dropped in the north riding district of Yorkshire shortly after midnight, starting two fires which soon died out. No air-raid warning was

sounded there. British aircraft were in the air at the time of the attack and a large number of searchlights were active.

Four bombs fell into the sea about 300 yards from the pier at an east coast port.

Terrific Explosions

At several places along the east and southeast coast there were sounds of terrific explosions.

Beds were shaken and windows rattled at one point, and heavy batteries of searchlights and the bursting of shells and anti-aircraft were visible at several points.

The sounds of roaring motors were heard as British fighters went to the attack.

The searchlight display in the direction of the Humber (Lincolnshire) was described as the biggest there since the outbreak of the war.

Lights Hunt Raider

On the east coast where the bomber was believed brought down searchlights lighted the sky and British pursuit craft hunted the raiders for more than an hour.

There was one dramatic moment when one searchlight caught the bomber in its beam. Other lights focused on him immediately, but he seemed to escape.

Then the lights caught him again and anti-aircraft batteries, both from land and sea, opened up with a terrific din.

Houses along the coast were shaken and people who had been watching ran for cover. Explosions apparently of bombs aimed at shipping, mingled with the firing.

R. A. F. Blasts Oil Plants

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 5.—British bombers set tremendous fires in oil-storage plants and wrecked rail communications in northwest Germany last night, striking at such cities as Frankfort, Dusseldorf, Cologne and Essen, the British Air Ministry announced tonight.

Amplifying an earlier communique relating attacks on refineries and fuel depots in the Ruhr, the Air Ministry said that while the Germans were raiding Le Havre, French Channel port, "strong forces of British bombers ranged over northwest Germany, setting oil-storage plants ablaze and wrecking rail communications at

numerous centers from Dortmund in the north to Mannheim in the south.

"Frankfort, Dusseldorf, Cologne and Essen were among the great German cities that heard the drone of British airplanes during the night, followed by reports of bursting bombs."

Four hundred high explosives and incendiary bombs were dropped on a large oil-storage depot at Frankfort-on-Main, the British reported, adding that "direct hits were registered on an extensive oil-storage plant at Mannheim."

The first bombs were dropped before midnight, and following aircraft completed destruction of the Mannheim plant, the communique asserted, "flames reddening the sky and being visible to aircraft crews flying more than one hundred miles away from the scene of the vast conflagration."

The Air Ministry said rail communications over a wide area of Germany were successfully attacked, and "the important marshaling yards near Essen, Dusseldorf and Wesel were heavily bombed."

One British raider, flying over Germany in the pre-dawn of Wednesday, found the Oldebroek airdrome alight and night flying in progress.

"The base was promptly attacked," the Air Ministry said.

The raids were conducted in the face of intense opposition, it said, in which "several of our craft suffered minor damage."

"All but one, however, returned safely to their bases."

Apartments Reported Damaged In Cologne Raid

Berlin, June 5 (AP) (By German Radio)—A number of incendiary bombs dropped on Cologne by an enemy plane last night damaged apartment houses. There were no injuries.

Incendiary and explosive bombs also were dropped in the Westend district of the city where a shed and stable were set on fire. Bombs which fell in gardens close to a factory did no damage.

The English crew of four of a bomber shot down by anti-aircraft at Aachen was burned to death.

Bombs also were dropped on Bonn and nearby villages.

COLOGNE BOMBED BY BRITISH FLYERS

Other Northwest German Cities Attacked.

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BRITISH STRIVE TO GET EXTRA PLANES BUILT

Contact Ford on Statement He Could Turn Out 1000 Daily

WRITER CRITICIZES WOODRING

Says Secretary of War Heads Group Which Prevents Aid to Allies.

LONDON, June 5 (A. P.).—Lord Beaverbrook, Minister for Aircraft Production, issued an urgent appeal today for "the fullest output this week and next."

"The work you do this week fortifies and strengthens the front of

battle next week," said Lord Beaverbrook.

He added: "And make no mistake: In meeting this crisis we have no one to rely upon but our own energy and driving force. Britain stands or falls on her own resources."

Calls for Volunteers.

The Air Ministry called today for trained volunteers 32 to 50 years old for administrative ground posts with the Royal Air Force, promising immediate commissions.

Simultaneously, the Admiralty asked "well educated young men" from 18 to 20 to volunteer for training for temporary commissions as pilot or observer in the Naval Air Force.

King George has approved the appointment of seven new privy counsellors, including Labor and Liberal party personages.

They are Sir Robert Van Sittart, chief diplomatic adviser to the Foreign Office; Brendan Bracken, parliamentary secretary to the Prime Minister; Sir Walter Citrine, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress (Labor's Parliament); Ronald Cross, Minister of Shipping; Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare; Sir Charles Edwards, parliamentary secretary to the Treasury and Sir Percy Harris, principal Liberal whip.

A private meeting of a number of Laborite members of Parliament was regarded in some political circles today as possibly paving the way for the total eclipse of Neville Chamberlain as a force in British politics.

The authoritative Press Association said that some speakers at the meeting "dealt with the question of who was responsible, in the days before the war, for Great Britain's apparent lack of foresight."

The meeting decided to ask that next week's secret session of the Commons for debate on home defense be extended to two days.

Discussion of pre-war responsibility would naturally center around the former Prime Minister—"the Man of Munich," who has rapidly neared obscurity since Mr. Churchill succeeded him. Mr. Chamberlain is now Lord President of the Council in the Churchill Cabinet.

Mr. Butler left unanswered a question from the House as to whether Sir Stafford would deal with the "many outstanding questions" involving the Soviet Government.

In informed quarters it was doubted that Russia's acceptance of the envoy signified any intention to drop her partnership with Germany, but Russians hinted that there is at least a good possibility of diplomatic co-operation between the Kremlin and the Allies in the Near East.

Mr. Butler told Commons that the whole British nation was glad that Russia had accepted the new Ambassador.

Reds Admit Their Interests Parallel Those of the Allies.

BUT CLING TO NEUTRAL STAND

London Hopes Gain in Anglo-Soviet Relations May Deter Italy From Entering War.

LONDON, June 5 (A. P.).—Russians here declared today that the Allies' interests in the Black Sea and the eastern Mediterranean parallel those of the U. S. S. R., but they emphasized the determination of the Soviet Union to remain neutral in the European war.

British source expressed hope that Russia's interest in the Near East and the improvement in British-Russian relations might have a deterrent effect on any Italian plan to enter the war. Nevertheless, the British still regarded Italy's entry as a matter of time.

A Soviet source said that Russia "has no intention of being thrust onto one side or the other" in the war. He indicated that Russia's policy would continue to emphasize internal affairs, but that the U. S. S. R. was keeping guard against any encroachment on any of its interests by one Power or another.

No Notice From Kremlin

R. A. Butler, British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons today that it appeared from an official Russian communique that the appointment of Sir Stafford Cripps as new British Ambassador to Moscow had been accepted by the Kremlin, although formal notice had not yet been received.

Mr. Butler left unanswered a question from the House as to whether Sir Stafford would deal with the "many outstanding questions" involving the Soviet Government.

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Mr. Butler told Commons that the whole British nation was glad that Russia had accepted the new Ambassador.

Action of France Cited.

Replying to a question as to whether the dispatching of Sir

Stafford was not first intended for trade talks, the Under-Secretary said that the appointment as Ambassador "always was intended to be clear and concise."

France's move to name Erik Labonne, former French Resident-General in Tunisia and Ambassador to Loyalist Spain, as Ambassador to Moscow in place of Paul Emile Naggiar, also was cited as a factor in improving Soviet-Allied relations.

A Russian said, however, that Britain "must show by deeds as well as words an honest desire for friendship with Russia."

While the appointment of Sir Stafford, Left-Wing Laborite member of Parliament, was considered a step in this direction, it was said that the Soviet Government feels that Great Britain acted somewhat reluctantly in taking this step.

Sir Stafford, who is expected to succeed Sir William Seeds as Ambassador, already is en route to Moscow. He left by way of Athens on a special trade mission before diplomatic arrangements with Moscow were concluded. Moscow refused to accept him in a special status, and Britain agreed to name him her regular Ambassador.

His mission is one of several moves taken by Britain since the war began in hopes of lessening the effect of Russia's partnership with Germany.

A Soviet spokesman said that Russia and Britain probably never would have parallel ideological interests, but added: "In the other possible spheres there is no reason why they should not live in friendship."

He added that Russian friendship could not be bought by territorial concessions, as Russia has plenty of territory.

Soviet circles here obviously were pleased by the winning of a diplomatic victory through forcing the naming of Sir Stafford as Ambassador to Moscow before continuation of trade talks.

The easy victory was taken as an indication of Russia's influence in world affairs and recognition of her growing power.

Moscow Approves Labonne.

MOSCOW, June 5 (A. P.).—The Soviet Russian Government today agreed to the appointment of Erik Labonne as French Ambassador to Moscow.

Meanwhile, the newspaper Trud, Soviet labor organ, said today: "There are reasons for believing that the United States will not remain impassive to the European war and this may to a certain extent decide its result."

"Much will depend on when and how the American economic organism will be thrown into the balance."

MOSCOW MEANS TO STAY OUT OF WAR, THEY SAY

British Hope Rapprochement May Serve To Restrain Italy

Twofold Purpose Behind Campaign For Closer Ties With Kremlin

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 5.—Allied diplomatic maneuvers for rapprochement with Soviet Russia bore some fruit today in the acknowledgement in Russian circles here that Russia and the British-French Allies have common interests in the Black Sea and the eastern Mediterranean.

This view was accompanied by studied emphasis in these same circles that Russia is determined to avoid involvement in the European war "on one side or the other."

May Make Italy Hesitant

An important offshoot of the improved relations between Russia, Germany's economic partner, and the Allies was the hope expressed by one British source that this new state of affairs may make Italy hesitant to enter the war.

But Italy's plunge into the conflict still is regarded by most British as definitely a matter of time.

Britain was said tonight to be urgently pursuing, with "seemingly good prospects," her campaign for better relations with Russia with this twofold purpose in mind:

1. To check one leak in the blockade of Germany.
2. To strengthen the Allied position in the Balkans and Near East.

Russo-Turkish Friendship

The friendship of Russia with Turkey, Britain's ally, is regarded as a means of strengthening at least diplomatic cooperation between the Allies and Russia in southeastern Europe.

Informed sources acknowledged they saw in Russian acceptance of Sir Stafford Cripps as the new British Ambassador to Moscow no great change in

Russian policy and no true indication of a severance of German-Russian relations. A Foreign Office announcement at midnight said King George had approved Sir Stafford's appointment.

The Russians, however, are realists, and British opinion is that Adolf Hitler's expanding influence is creating a certain amount of concern in the Kremlin.

Germany And The Ukraine
Russia is not likely to forget, one British source said, the covetous eye the Germans long have cast toward the Ukraine.

This source observed that the "personal" difficulties in making friends with Russia, which existed when Neville Chamberlain was Prime Minister, do not exist now.

He recalled that Prime Minister Winston Churchill wrote before the war that whatever Britain felt about the Russians as a military power, they could not discount the fact that friendship with the Soviet state would be a decided advantage.

Churchill And Stalin

This source felt, too, that the hard-handed directness of Churchill, as opposed to the roundabout, cautious methods of Chamberlain, would be better understood by Joseph Stalin.

Great Britain stands to gain through Russian friendship a trade agreement by which she hopes to check the flow of some supplies by outrading and outbidding Germany.

She also would be relieved of one of the worries in the Near Eastern situation—that Russia might jump into the war on Germany's side.

Another reason cited for improving Russian-Allied relations was the naming of Erik Labonne, former French resident general in Tunisia and Ambassador to Spain, as France's Ambassador to Moscow to succeed Paul Emile Naggiar.

Kremlin Accepts Labonne

Moscow, June 5 (P)—The Soviet Russian Government today agreed to the appointment of Erik Labonne, former resident general in Tunisia, as French Ambassador to Moscow.

Sir Stafford Cripps

To Proceed To Moscow

Athens, Greece, June 5 (P)—Sir Stafford Cripps, informed that Soviet Russia had approved his appointment as British Ambassador to Moscow, announced tonight he would leave tomorrow for the Russian capital.

Sir Stafford broke his journey to Moscow last week when the Russian Government refused to recognize his mission as a special trade envoy.

(ADVANCE FOR PUBLICATION AFTER 6 P.M., EST, WEDNESDAY JUNE 5)
(ADVANCE) .. LONDON, JUNE 6--(THURSDAY)--(AP)--A FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENT AT MIDNIGHT SAID KING GEORGE VI HAD APPROVED APPOINTMENT OF SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS AS BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW.
(END ADVANCE)

STAPED

POLICE IN ROME PREVENT RALLY AGAINST ALLIES

Off-again-on-again War Preparations Now Said to Be Fraying Nerves.

ROME, June 5 (A. P.).—Fascist students attempted to organize new anti-Allied demonstrations as Italy marked time on the edge of war, but were disbanded by the police today in the vicinity of the British consulate.

The youths, many of whom had just completed their examinations as a result of the early closing of the schools, formed a procession in the downtown streets.

After they had been dispersed armed troops were stationed for a few hours at doorways near the Consulate, and the guards at the French and British embassies were re-enforced.

The Government meanwhile issued instructions for blackouts in case of air raids.

The Fascist press continued to publish reports of alleged Allied persecution of Italians. The latest accusation was contained in a Stefani News Agency dispatch from Brussels, charging French troops had executed seven Italians.

Belgians after a court martial convicted them of espionage.

The victims were reported to have been part of a group, which included women and children, who were lined up against a wall for

summary execution. This, according to the dispatch, was postponed at the last minute pending the court martial, which then passed the death sentence.

In spite of the continuing efforts to demonstrate, the rank and file of Italians, admitting privately that the on-and-off state of Italy's war preparations was getting on their nerves, took the view today that "If we're going to fight, let's get it over with."

This comment was today's highlight of the popular clamor for an Italian blow on behalf of Italy's territorial aspirations—a clamor stirred up by Fascist writers' description of plans for attacks on British and French territories in the Mediterranean, with the conquest of the Suez Canal as a main goal. Perhaps to be followed by a move into the Balkans.

Speculation regarding the time of an Italian plunge into the war ranged from the end of this week to the end of the month, and one spokesman close to the Government declared that no immediate move was likely.

Rex Reported Sailing.

The Italian Line sold tickets for the sailing of the liner Rex for New York on June 11, after nearly every one had concluded that the United States liners President Harrison and Excambion, now en route to America, would be the last ships to leave for the United States before the extension of the war to the Mediterranean.

Foreign observers, recalling, however, that the element of surprise is essential to modern warfare, as waged by the totalitarian States, questioned whether this insistence that the Rex would sail on schedule might not be a ruse to throw prospective enemies off guard. The Italian people learned of the attacks on Ethiopia and Albania only after they had been accomplished, these observers pointed out, and the same technic has been employed by Germany.

However, some observers pro-

feased the belief that Il Duce would proclaim the nation's war aims at an extraordinary session of the Fascist Chamber and Senate before signaling an attack.

Il Duce Still Keeps Secret.

Fascist writers said that bombing planes and warships would make Italy's first lightning advance, to be followed by an army of occupation, but declared that when and where the bombs would fall first remained Mussolini's secret. There has been no hesitancy on the part of these writers to suggest possible points of first attack, some mentioning French Corsica, the French naval base of Biserta in Tunisia, Great Britain's Mediterranean islands of Malta and Cyprus and her fortress of Gibraltar.

Italy considers her position in the Mediterranean particularly strong while the Germans are engaging the British and French on the western front, with plenty of bases from which Italy's 121 submarines and 2,000 or more war planes and as many small swift torpedo vessels could deliver enemy seacraft.

Nicola Mazzotta, writing in the semi-monthly *Conquista d'Impero*, indicated that the Italian aim would be to break Great Britain's power

to blockade the Mediterranean at Suez and Gibraltar and Turkey's control of the Dardanelles. He said that Italy merely would defend her Alpine frontier with France, and the Libyan border with Tunisia.

Attacks on France would require great forces and a heavy cost in men and armaments, he explained, adding that the French would be unable to throw masses of troops against Italy because the bulk of French forces would be needed to fight the Germans on the western front.

About twenty Britons, mostly members of the embassy's commercial staff, left Rome with their families today for home. Fellow countrymen who bade them farewell at the station shouted "Hurrah for England!" as the train departed.

France On the Alert.

PARIS, June 5 (A. P.).—While giving close attention to the new Nazi offensive on the Somme-Aisne front, French military leaders kept a close watch on developments in Rome today.

The war measures taken by the Italian Cabinet yesterday convinced most observers here that Premier Mussolini's entry into the war is probable within the next few days.

Swiss Close Canton.

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, June 5 (A. P.).—The Swiss army today closed the southern Valais Canton—covering the St. Bernard and the Simplon passes in the Alps and bordering on what may become a battleground between France and Italy—to all civilians not living in the zone or not carrying special army passes.

Foreigners by an earlier order of the Valais Cantonal authorities must keep out of the entire Canton unless provided with special authorization.

The area affected, military observers pointed out, would be vital to the Swiss in the event of an invasion from Italy.

The new order covered all Swiss territory south of Lake Lemman and the Rhone and includes the famous St. Bernard's monastery, the Simplon Pass and Tunnel, Zermatt and other resort towns and the Matterhorn and Monserosa—the highest peak in the Alps.

Strict military road control was established at all entrances of roads leading up from the Rhone on the south.

One purpose of the new order, it was said, is to prevent any possible fifth-column activity on precipitous mountain roads, where a few well-armed men might halt many troops.

ITALY WARNS SHIPS FROM HER WATERS

Sets Up 12-Mile Danger Zone Around Kingdom And Its Possessions

Mines Believed Planted—2 American Steamers In Restricted Areas

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Thursday, June 6—Italy, poised for weeks on an apparently impending entry into war, declared a twelve-mile zone around her coast and colonial possessions dangerous to navigation today, as her Axis partner, Germany, drove in a great offensive on Paris.

The announcement of the danger zone did not say whether the coastal waters had been mined nor give the exact nature of the danger ships would face in the zone.

Sirens Ordered Silenced

Mining of the coastal waters of Italy and her possessions would make dangerous for navigation, not only the immediate waters of the Italian "boot," but also close the Adriatic and the approaches to a large part of the

African coast along Libya in the Mediterranean.

The Government also ordered all sirens in Italy to cease sounding, effective today, since they would be used only for air-raid alarms if Italy enters the war. The order referred to fire sirens and factory whistles.

Communique On Danger Zone

The communique announcing the danger zone said:

"A strip twelve miles wide around the coasts of the kingdom of Italy, Albania and the empire of colonies and possessions of Italy is dangerous to navigation.

"Ships to reach port aforesaid must be authorized and have had the necessary instructions from Italian consular or military authorities.

"Ships already in navigation directed to such ports must immediately give Italian port authorities notice of

the day and hour in which they will enter limits of the danger zone, indicating their approximate positions.

"Ships which do not adhere to these dispositions will do so at their own risk and danger."

Two U. S. Ships In Zone

Caught by the danger zone warning were two United States ships, *Excalibur* and *Exmouth*, which arrived at Genoa yesterday.

[Editor's Note—The *Excalibur* and *Exmouth* run on regular schedule out of Baltimore in the American Export Line's Mediterranean and Black Sea service.]

Behind the country's sea frontier, which observers thought mined, at least in front of the important ports, lurked Italy's grim black submarines, trim warships and airfleet.

In Italy itself and along the empire roads, 2,000,000 alert troops awaited Premier Benito Mussolini's signal to launch on a campaign of conquest in order to reach the nation's territorial aspirations.

Thousands more were leaving today to join their comrades at widely scattered posts.

Blackout Regulations Issued

Blackout regulations against possible air raids were issued by the Italian Government last night in further preparation for war.

A student demonstration against the Allies yesterday was broken up before the marchers reached the British Consulate, which for several hours was guarded by a small detachment of troops.

The sky over Rome was noisy with the roar of planes coming and going, some maneuvering in formations. There were unconfirmed rumors that planes from being flown away from the capital as part of a plan to remove military objectives and thus make Rome an open city not subject to enemy bombing.

Britons Off For Home

During the day twenty Britons and their families, most of them members of the Embassy's commercial staff, left for home, while a little band of their fellow countrymen, gathered at the station to say good-by, shouted:

"Hurrah for England!"

Dispatches to the newspaper *Il Messaggero* from Athens insisted that Turkey, despite her denials, had asked permission to land troops on the Greek islands in the Aegean Sea.

Turkey has a mutual-assistance alliance with Britain, and her troops were declared to be already concentrated and prepared to embark while Allied war vessels cruised among the islands.

Reported Rejected By Athens

Her aim was reported to be to prevent the islands from falling to Italy should Italy enter the war and also

to make it possible to protect Greek territory from attack.

The Greek Government, said the dispatch, had rejected the Turkish request, but it was urgently renewed.

While the Fascist press continued to trumpet against alleged Allied persecutions of Italians, the rank and file showed the jumpiness induced by weeks of war threats by taking the view:

"If we're going to fight, let's get it over with."

The Italian Lines offered tickets for a sailing of the liner Rex for New York June 11, suggesting to some observers that Italy would not enter the war at least until after that time. But, in consideration of the necessity of surprise for totalitarian war, others suggested that the date set for the scheduled sailing might be only a ruse.

EGYPT SEES DELAY IN ENTRY OF ITALY

Italian Minister Postpones
His Departure for Home on
Scheduled Vacation

TENSION IS UNDIMINISHED

Egyptians Realize Mussolini
Is Likely to Strike Suddenly
—Palestine on Alert

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 5 (AP).—The Italian Minister to Egypt, Serafino Mazzolini, tonight postponed his return to Italy, giving rise to belief in Allied circles that Premier Mussolini might refrain from any war move until the chances for German victory further crystallized. The Minister had planned to go to Italy for a vacation, starting June 15.

Signor Mazzolini talked for ninety minutes today with the Egyptian Premier, Aly Maher Pasha, who later told the press that Signor Mussolini at present did not intend to speak out on any war plans.

The British Ambassador, Sir Miles W. Lampson, followed Signor Mazzolini in a conference with the Egyptian Premier. Both diplomats have been almost constantly at the heels of the Premier since the possibilities of war in the Mediterranean brought the Allied fleet to Alexandria on May 3.

At Cairo hundreds of chauffeurs were conscripted for the Egyptian Army in the continuing war preparations.

Sinal Peninsula, across the Gulf of Suez from Egypt proper, was declared a prohibited area.

Boy Fascisti Sail for Italy

Four hundred and ten children of the Balilla organization of boy Fascisti, who usually go to Italy for Summer training, sailed today from Port Said. Italian authorities, urging as many parents as possible to send their children to Italy, declared the Summer camps were bigger than ever this year.

The wife of the Italian Viceroy of Ethiopia, the Duchessa d'Aosta, was a passenger on the steamer Francesco Crispi. Seven hundred Italians embarked on the Francesco Crispi and the Conte Rosso, sailing today from Port Said, and the Caltea from Alexandria. Steamship lines estimated that 2,500 Italians had departed since May 15.

The American Export Line vessel Exochorda sailed for home with 100 Americans aboard.

The Allied fleet manoeuvred off Alexandria.

British authorities announced they would establish, effective June 15, the navicert system for advance approval of cargoes from Egypt to all European countries except Russia to eliminate the necessity of vessels' calling at contraband control bases.

Tension Is Undiminished

Italy's failure to take any action so far failed to diminish tension in Egypt. Rather it was increased in a belief that Premier Mussolini might attempt a lightning blow.

Newspapers envisaged prolongation of the uncertainty in the Mediterranean and solidly backed the Allies' professed willingness to talk things over with Signor Mussolini. The press declared that Italian entry into the war against the Allies would mean an end of the Italian Empire.

Military observers pointed out that the Allies could swiftly close the Suez Canal, cutting Italy off from her East African colonies, while simultaneously British forces in the western desert and the French in Tunisia could move against Libya while the Allied fleet met the Italians on the sea.

The Egyptian Gazette said that Signor Mussolini "wants war for the sake of war. He is not interested in getting by other means than war the advantages which he hopes to gain by bloodshed."

This newspaper declared that Italy's entry would be "midsummer madness," but emphasized that Italy's land, sea and air forces were strong and would "be a very great nuisance to the Allies, hard-pressed as they now are on the Western Front."

ALLIED GENERAL TALKS WITH TURKS

Mittelhauser Is Weygand's
Successor in Near East.

ANKARA, Turkey, June 5 (A. P.).

Gen. Eugene Mittelhauser, successor to Gen. Maxime Weygand as Commander of the Allied Near East armies, conferred with the heads of the Turkish General Staff today.

He is to return to Beirut tomorrow.

Gen. Mittelhauser was received by President Ismet Inonu of Turkey shortly after his arrival here yesterday. He will have further discussions at Beirut with Gen. Asim Gunduz, vice-chief of the Turkish General Staff, who has been there for the past fortnight for talks with the Allied chiefs.

ROME, June 5 (A. P.).—An Athens dispatch to Ill Messaggero today reported that Turkey, despite her denials, had sought permission to land troops on the Greek islands in the Aegean Sea. The troops were said to be already concentrated, ready to embark, while Allied war vessels were cruising among the islands.

The paper said that the Greek Government had rejected the request, but that it had been urgently renewed.

Turkey's reasons were reported to be: 1. To prevent the islands from falling into Italian hands and being used as bases for an attack on Turkey in case Italy should enter the war; and, 2. To make it possible for Turkey to protect Greek territory from attack, since Greece lies within Turkey's safety zone.

Tension between Greece and Turkey was reported growing as a result of the supposed demands.

Auburn Grows Smaller.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 5 (A. P.).—Auburn, according to preliminary figures compiled from the 1940 census has lost 947 residents in the past decade. The census shows 35,705 present residents against 36,652 in 1930.

Churchill Received By King

London, June 5 (AP).—Prime Minister Churchill was received by King George at Buckingham Palace tonight.

TURKEY PUSHES PREPARATIONS FOR AIR RAIDS

Evacuation Of Thousands
From Istanbul Gets
Under Way

Home Owners Ordered
To Get Set To Resist
Bombings

[By the Associated Press]

Istanbul, June 5—Turkey tonight ordered partial removal of citizens from Istanbul and adopted other emergency air-raid precautions.

All persons from the provinces who have been living in Istanbul without regular employment will be removed to their former homes by the Government. Many thousands are expected to be affected.

Gen. Eugene Mittelhauser, French officer who succeeded Gen. Maxime Weygand as commander of the Allied Near East armies, was reported to have proposed at a conference with the Turkish general staff in Ankara today that Turkish troops be sent to Syria to assure defense of that area in case French forces now in Syria should have to campaign in North Africa.

Prepare For Bombings

Owners of wooden buildings in this strategic and historic city on the Bosphorus, entrance to the Black Sea were ordered to spray the roofs with a fireproof chalk mixture to lessen danger of incendiary bombs.

Immediate construction of more air-raid shelters is planned, with some submarine street-car lines to be torn up to obtain necessary steel.

FAMOUS SURGEON KILLED IN ACTION

Laurence O'Shaughnessy
Operated on Heart.

LONDON, June 5 (A. P.).—Dr. Laurence O'Shaughnessy, famous Harley street heart surgeon, has been killed in Flanders, where he served with the Royal Army Medical Corps, it was announced today. Dr. O'Shaughnessy, who specialized in heart operations for many years, was credited with important discoveries in surgical research. He used a treatment for grafting on to the heart a tissue said to give new strength to elderly people suffering from cardiac trouble.

Other deaths reported in active service:

Gustavus Lascelle, Hamilton Russell, lieutenant of the Grenadier Guards and nephew of the Earl of Harewood. His eight-year-old son, to whom King George V was godfather, now becomes heir to the title of Viscount Boyle. A cousin, A. G. L. Hamilton-Russell, a major in a rifle brigade, was reported last week to have died of wounds suffered in action.

Major John Ronald Campbell of the Coldstream Guards, only son of Brig.-Gen. J. V. Campbell.

Lieut. Hubert Charles Courtney Tanner of the H. M. S. Grafton, son-in-law of the Right Rev. Algeron Markham, Bishop of Grant-ham.

Capt. Christopher J. D. Jeffreys of the Grenadier Guards, only son of Major-Gen. Sir George Jeffreys and brother-in-law of Lord Normanton. He was appointed to Gen. Gort's staff at the War Office in 1938.

Capt. Ramsay Protests His Arrest to Commons Seized in 'Fifth Column' Roundup, M. P. Objects

LONDON, June 5 (AP).—Capt. Archibald H. Ramsay, Conservative M. P., who was arrested May 23 in a roundup of "fifth column" suspects, protested in a letter read to the House of Commons today against his detention.

The letter, addressed to the Speaker of the House, protested that his arrest constituted "a grave violation of the privileges and vital rights of members of the House of Commons."

Capt. Ramsay, anti-Semitic president of the so-called Right Club, was seized on orders of the Home Secretary. His letter said "no charge whatever" had been made against him during detention of nearly a fortnight. After reading the letter to the House, the Speaker paused, but no member rose to comment, and the House proceeded to the next business.

LEBRUN HAILS BRITISH

Salutes Their Heroism in
Message to George VI.

LONDON, June 5 (A. P.).—President Albert Lebrun of France in a message to King George VI declared today the heroism of the British army, fleet and air force was "the admiration of their French brothers in arms."

In reply to one from the British monarch, the French President said:

"... In the struggle now going on on the French front where British and French soldiers of the northern army will fight once more side by side, the solidarity of our two countries and the ideals which they hold in common will be made manifest once more."

British Workers Scrap Wage Plea

[By the Associated Press]

LONDON, June 5.—The National Federation of Building Trades Operatives defeated today a resolution asking an hourly wage increase of three pence (about five cents) and declaring that the war was being fought in the interests of capitalism. The vote was 279,357 to 4564.

Britain 'Interested' In Any Ford Offer

[By the Associated Press]

LONDON, June 5.—The Ministry of Aircraft Production has instructed representatives in the United States to "investigate fully any proposition" Henry Ford might be able to make to the British government in connection with his recent assertion that his company could produce 1000 aircraft daily within six months.

The disclosure of the inquiry was made today by the Ministry's Parliamentary Secretary, Col. J. J. Llewellyn.

ALLIES CONTROL TIN PRODUCTION

However, Belgian Steel
Is in Nazi Hands.

LONDON, June 5 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Economic Warfare announced today that Allied empires now virtually control the world production of rubber, tin, diamonds, nickel, jute, kapok, tea, sisal, shellac and palm oil.

The German invasion of the Low Countries and the resultant alliance with the Netherlands empire and a similar alliance with Belgian territories have given the Allies a near-monopoly of these materials, he said.

Most of Belgium's oil reserve was destroyed before the German conquest, the Ministry declared, but the Belgian steel industry and iron ore mines fell to the Nazi invaders little damaged.

The Ministry considered it probable large stocks of gold and securities privately owned in Belgium and the Netherlands have been seized by the Germans. Most of the Netherlands shipbuilding industry was believed destroyed.

Since contraband negotiations with Italy broke down last week, the Ministry said, the British Navy has not stopped any Italian ships. The Ministry added that it believed "since about the end of March" leakages have taken place from Italy to Germany, and German exports to the outer world have used the same gap.

Besides products the Allies virtually control, the ministry said, the Allies also have a large measure of control over mica, copra and wool.

The Bata (Czecho Slovak) shoe company was placed on the Board of Trade blacklist as a concern trading with the enemy. The order applies to all the 140 subsidiary companies of the firm throughout the world, except six in Great Britain and those in the United States and in Allied countries not overrun by the Germans.

BRITAIN TRAINING VAST AERIAL ARMY

Air Minister Says Schools Overseas Are Doing It.

LONDON, June 5 (A. P.).—Sir Archibald Sinclair, Minister for Air, told the House of Commons today that the flying and training organization of the Royal Air Force was being expanded "on a considerable scale" to meet "all further requirements."

Sir Archibald said a large number of training schools "have already been or are in the process of being established overseas in countries most suitable to the purpose."

"The great importance of protecting airdromes in this country and other possible mass landing grounds for troop-carrying planes is fully recognized and defensive preparations are being pressed forward," he said.

Sir Archibald said he had no knowledge of any "understanding" whereby Britain "should not bomb military objectives in Germany until they bombed us."

The Royal Air Force, he said, had made "a number of successful attacks against military objectives in Germany."

Charges that the Air Ministry organization "shows weaknesses in its structure" and that "those responsible for its expansion made mistakes" were made in a report by the committee on national expenditure.

British Urged to End Building Unemployment

LONDON, June 5 (A. P.).—Swift Government action to end unemployment in the building trades, which he said is costing the nation \$72,000,000 a year, was urged by George Hicks, Laborite M. P., in his presidential address today to the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives.

Hicks declared that this unemployment resulted from mismanagement and muddling by public authorities and asserted that building workers were needed to speed civil defense works and prepare to repair damage caused by any air attacks.

Cooper Refuses to Ban Nazi War Communiques

Wants British to See 'What Lies Germans Tell'

LONDON, June 5 (A. P.).—Alfred Duff Cooper, Minister of Information, declined today to prevent publication of German war communiques in Great Britain.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons why the Ministry "continually issues German official communiques containing false claims," Cooper said: "It has not been the Ministry's policy to prevent the publication of these communiques, the falsity of which have so often been proved that they now are universally discredited."

Cooper said any change of policy now "might be misinterpreted in this country and elsewhere," and added that he thought the government's policy "to allow the British people to see what lies the Germans told" was the right one.

Lauds British Boy Scouts

Lord Baden-Powell Urges Them to Still Further Help for Allies

LONDON, June 5 (A. P.).—Lord Baden-Powell, eighty-three-year-old head of the Boy Scouts here, sent a message to all Scouts today calling for "still further effort" to help the Allies win the war.

"You have done a grand work behind the scenes," he cabled from his home in Kenya Colony, British East Africa, to Imperial headquarters here, "but as the fighting has grown more desperate it calls for still further effort from you. So with tails up and sleeves up, go to it in every way you can to help win the war."

British Build a New Tank With Powered Gun Turret

Operated by 4 Men, It Does 30 Miles an Hour on Flat

LONDON, June 5 (A. P.).—A new fourteen-ton tank with an armored power-controlled gun turret is under production in England, it was disclosed today.

In demonstrations the tank, a four-man cruiser type, has been able to travel thirty miles an hour on the flat and fifteen to twenty miles an hour over rough country.

The tank was said to be highly maneuverable, with swift acceleration. The turret, with gun and wireless, weighs two and a quarter tons, and can be swung completely around in five seconds.

British Say Destroyers Exceed Pre-War Strength

Declare New Ones Are Built Faster Than Lost

LONDON, June 5 (A. P.).—The British said today their total strength in destroyers, despite the loss of six of these craft in the removal of Allied troops from Dunkerque, is greater than at the outbreak of the war. New destroyers have been launched faster than they have been lost, it was said.

Last September, Great Britain had 185 destroyers. Six of them were Canadian and five Australian. Six which had just been completed for Brazil were pressed into service in the royal fleet.

Britain has acknowledged the loss of twenty destroyers. The Admiralty claims eleven German destroyers definitely have been sunk and that two others are believed sunk. The Nazis had twenty-two heavy destroyers at the start of warfare, the Admiralty says.

Former Irish M. P. Seized

McCabe and Capt. Liam Walsh in Subversive Bombing Net

LONDON, June 5 (A. P.).—Allister McCabe, a former member of the Irish Free State Parliament, was arrested during a roundup of alleged subversives, it was reported from Ireland today.

Capt. Liam Walsh, who was associated with Gen. Owen O'Duffy in organization of the Irish Brigade which fought for Generalissimo Francisco Franco in Spain, also was reported detained. Walsh until recently was employed in the Italian Legation in Dublin.

Army of Animals Left On Dunkirk Beaches

LONDON, June 5 (A. P.).—Left behind on the Dunkirk beaches is an army of dogs, cats and horses, late comers in the Allied retreat said today.

The animals, terrified by explosions, hungry and abandoned, often plunged into the sea and tried to board transports, the men said.

Soldiers smuggled many small animals on board, but these were destroyed. England has a strict quarantine on animals.

French Army Seizes Cars

PARIS, June 5 (A. P.).—All new trucks available in France were commandeered tonight for the army, and purchase licenses for private enterprises were suspended.

Canadians Were Ready To Sail To Dunkerque

Last-Minute Withdrawal Of Orders Prevented Division From Going

LONDON, June 5 (A. P.).—Canada's first overseas division missed being in last week's battle of Dunkerque by only five minutes, army sources disclosed today.

A last-minute withdrawal of orders for the Canadians to "kick off" from England to the battlefield was revealed in a report of front-line reconnaissance by Maj. Gen. Andrew G. L. McNaughton, the Canadian commander.

The Canadians were at an embarkation point when the new orders arrived, assigning them to other duties "for tactical reasons," General McNaughton reported, and his staff were bombed crossing the Channel and shelled in the front. No one was injured.

Nine Hospital Ships Bombed Or Shelled

One Of Number Sunk By Germans, British Admiralty Financial Secretary Reports

LONDON, June 5 (A. P.).—Sir Victor Warrender, Admiralty financial secretary, told Commons today that nine British hospital ships have been bombed, shelled or machine-gunned by Germans, despite their unmistakable markings.

The hospital ship *Atlantis* was bombed five times in Norwegian waters, Sir Victor said.

The only sinking, he said, was that of the hospital carrier *Brighton* on June 2, which was the victim of three separate waves of bombers.

The hospital carrier *Brighton* was holed and run aground, and the hospital carrier *Maid of Kent* was set afire.

Westminster Hall Air Raid Precaution Taken

House Of Commons Assured 16-Year-Old Roof Is Well Protected

LONDON, June 5 (A. P.).—"All practical measures" have been taken to protect the 546-year-old timbered roof of Westminster Hall from air attack damage, the House of Commons was assured today.

The hall, which adjoins the House of Commons, was originally finished in 1099.

Its famed wooden roof, erected by King Richard II in 1394, has looked down on many celebrated trials, including those of its builder, King Richard II himself, Charles I, Sir Thomas More, and Warren Hastings. For hundreds of years the hall served as the seat of the chief law court of England.

Ex-French Air Corps Captain Doomed As Head Of Spy Ring

Convicted Of Selling Aviation Secrets To Nazis. Three Sentenced To Die With Him

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, June 5.—Charles Julien Masson, former captain in the French Air Corps, and three other men were sentenced to death today on charges of operating a spy ring that dealt with French aviation secrets.

The military court said it was due to Masson's activities before the war that the Germans were able to bomb French airports with comparative ease.

The others sentenced are Otto Hans Weill, German traveling man; Rene Splieth and Raymond Verdager, mechanics.

Masson's woman friend, Elaine Quevauxviller, and Marceau Roland Ramignon, an electrician, were sentenced to forced labor for life.

Robert Bassetti, a mechanic, and Andre Gallavielle, a businessman, were condemned to ten years hard labor and twenty years exile.

After the two-day trial, the court said Masson was one of the most important German agents in France from 1936 to 1939. Among other activities he was charged with recruiting spies for the Nazis.

PARIS-JUNE-Schools To Be Closed

It was officially announced tonight that Paris primary schools will be closed because children were killed in Monday's German bombing of the city.

Eleven children, crouching in a refuge near their school Monday, were killed and others were wounded.

Parents have been reluctant to send their children away despite government offers of removal to the provinces. Only 1,000 requests for such transfers have been received.

The schools will be closed beginning Saturday. The decision was announced after a meeting of several Cabinet Ministers. It was taken, it was stated, "because of the bombings of Paris, which hit many schools and killed many children."

2 French Admirals Cited

PARIS, June 5 (A. P.).—Army orders by General Maxime Weygand tonight cited Admiral Jean Marie Abrial, in charge of the Dunkerque defenses, for "coolness and heroism," and Admiral Platon, military governor of the city, for "courage and calm."

Paris Police Armed With New Guns

PARIS, June 5 (A. P.).—The Paris police are exchanging for modern repeaters or machine guns the old-fashioned rifles with which they were armed a few days ago.

This is part of an accelerated campaign against possible parachutists and fifth columnists.

Air Raid Alarms Sounded in Sweden.

STOCKHOLM, June 5 (A. P.).—Air raid alarms were sounded briefly in northern Sweden today when at least two foreign planes were sighted at great height over the iron ore port of Lulea, heavily fortified Boden and Pitea, another northern port. The planes disappeared before they could be identified.

Three French Generals Captured, Germans Say

Reported Taken With 40,000 Prisoners at Dunkerque

BERLIN, June 5 (A. P.).—The official German news agency, DNB, stated in a dispatch from Dunkerque today that three French generals were among the 40,000 prisoners the Germans said they captured with the fall of the Allied Channel evacuation port yesterday.

A number of cannon and tanks and much other war material were found at Dunkerque, but the total could not be estimated. Twenty large ships were found beached, the dispatch continued, and there were wrecks of many smaller vessels, all said to have been victims of the German air force.

Volunteer Guard to Help India Police Keep Order

Will Also Aid Air-Raid Work and Combat Sabotage

BOMBAY, June 5 (A. P.).—The Marquess of Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, announced today the formation of a volunteer civil guard to help the police maintain order, carry on air-raid protective work and work against sabotage. The immediate establishment of district war committees to organize the population's war efforts also was announced, along with new public safety measures.

New Zealand Secret Session

WELLINGTON, N. Z., June 5 (A. P.).—The New Zealand House of Representatives met today in its first secret session in history to discuss the war.

Sydney Rounds Up Aliens

SYDNEY, Australia, June 5 (A. P.).—A large number of aliens, mostly Germans, were rounded up in Sydney today. Adoption of a more stringent policy by the government regarding internment of aliens was indicated.

Police to Defend Palestine

JERUSALEM, June 5 (P).—A notice in "The Palestine Gazette" today said the police force may be employed in the defense of Palestine "in time of war or other emergency."

CONTROL IS TIGHTENED Hungary Seeks To Facilitate Censorship

Budapest, June 5 (P).—Hungary tightened control of communications today in an effort to facilitate censorship. A Government order banned all telephone calls outside the country without permission and directed that all telegrams abroad be filed at central offices.

Swedish-German Trade Agreement Is Reported Virtually Completed

Stockholm, June 5 (P).—An official Swedish spokesman said today a Swedish-German trade agreement, calling for increased trade between the two countries, virtually has been completed. Sweden's trade negotiations with Soviet Russia also were reported "progressing rapidly."

A Swedish delegation which has been in Berlin is expected to return home Friday, leaving experts technicalities such as the various items and transportation.

While trade between the two countries is increased under the agreement, important iron ore shipments from the northern Swedish port of Lulea are expected to remain "about the same," the official spokesman said.

NAZIS LOSING IN NARVIK ZONE

Allies Reported Storming Defenses at Sildvik.

FIGHT IN RAILROAD TUNNELS

Germans Resist Despite Shrapnel Fired Into Mouths of Tubes.

STOCKHOLM, June 5 (A. P.).—British, French and Norwegian troops, smashing eastward along

the Narvik Railway, were reported in Swedish press dispatches today to have stormed the German defenses at Sildvik, about half way between the arctic ore port of Narvik and the Swedish frontier.

Narvik is now in Allied hands and Allied forces are trying to free the railway into Sweden from the Germans.

The dispatches said that the Germans were yielding under the heavy rain of shells from British destroyers and land batteries.

A final onslaught against the main German forces at Bjornfjell, about two miles from the Swedish frontier, is expected within a day or two if the present advance continues.

Shelled in Tunnels.

The Allies and Norwegians are now moving in accordance with well laid plans. The battleground is a mountain railway which burrows through fourteen long tunnels.

Inside these tunnels the Germans are fighting furiously, in many instances heroically holding on to the last man. Into the mouths of the tunnels fly showers of bursting shrapnel from the guns of British destroyers lying in Rombakfjord, alongside the railway, and from the Allied mountain artillery.

Taking advantage of this barrage, but still exposed to German air attacks, the Allied troops are advancing along the railway from Narvik to force their way through and around the captured tunnels.

The casualties are reported heavy on both sides.

Nazis Balked in North of Norway.

A broadcast on the wave length of the official British wireless, picked up here today by the Columbia Broadcasting System, said that British pursuit planes have forced the Germans to abandon the landing of re-enforcements in the north of Norway from transport planes. The British also reported that the Germans were frustrated in their efforts to land troops, provisions and ammunition by means of parachutes.

'Of Interest to America' Is Berlin's Comment

BERLIN, June 5 (A. P.).—Authorized Germans expressed keen interest today in the discussion of Prime Minister Churchill's speech in Parliament yesterday which they interpreted as showing a determination "to carry the war to the New World when the fighting in Europe is decided."

"That question is of even greater interest to America than to us," one authoritative commentator said.

Says 45,000 Belgians Joined Allied Troops

General Legros Reports To Defense Minister Denis On Action After Leopold's Surrender

Paris, June 5 (P).—Belgian General Legros reported to Gen. Henri Denis, Belgian Defense Minister, today that about 45,000 Belgian soldiers joined the Allied forces in Flanders after King Leopold's capitulation.

Leaflets dropped by Allied planes told them they had a chance to "escape from the hell of German occupation by uniting with the Allied cause."

Paris Cable To U. S. Interrupted

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, June 5 (P).—Paris was out of touch with the United States by cable this morning, but communication was maintained by wireless. There was no immediate explanation of the cable disruption.

COLOMBIA ORDERS GERMAN INQUIRY

Fears Fifth Column Move Near Canal Zone.

BOGOTA, Colombia, June 5 (A. P.).—The Colombian Government has begun an investigation of Nazi "fifth column" activities in Choco Department, near the Panama Canal Zone.

Reports reaching authorities reputedly disclosed a small but well-knit Nazi organization among German settlers in that section of Colombia.

The Bogota newspaper El Tiempo, owned by President Eduardo Santos, said editorially today that Nazis and communists were "attempting to destroy the union of the American peoples under the pretext of favoring neutrality, but in reality they are working in behalf of the totalitarian conquerors."

The editorial urged Colombia to continue its policy of "cordial friendship" with the United States, and added that any move to turn Colombia away from the United States "would be a mistake; more than that, it would be unpatriotic."

Parisian Who Mocked Leopold Files Appeal

PARIS, June 5 (A. P.).—A Paris shopkeeper, who was sentenced to eight months in jail for making slighting remarks about King Leopold III before the Belgian monarch capitulated to the Germans on May 28, has appealed his case on the ground that he showed remarkable foresight.

STRENGTHENS PATROL

Mexican Navy Redoubles Watch on Coast

MEXICO CITY, June 5 (A. P.).—The Navy Department announced today that it had redoubled its watch along the Mexican coasts to enforce Mexico's neutrality. The department said that anti-submarine boats and coastguard cutters now are on patrol duty in the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean.

There was no immediate explanation whether the redoubling of the watch was motivated by any special circumstance or was due to the general international situation. The navy announcement said that four coastguard cutters and two gunboats, the Queretaro and Durango, were on patrol duty.

POLISH REFUGEES MAY GO TO SYRIA

Last 13,000 in Rumania Covered by Plan.

BUCHAREST, June 5 (A. P.).—The last 13,000 Polish refugees remaining in Rumania may soon be transferred to Syria, Polish diplomatic spokesmen reported today, adding that every Polish man, woman and child would be required

to leave if the plan became effective with the possible exceptions of Josef Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, and Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, commander of the Polish Army, who fled to Rumania during the German invasion last fall.

Dr. Miroslav Arciszewski, former Polish Minister to Rumania and now Polish Refugee Commissioner, returned last week from Paris, where the plan is believed to have been worked out.

Polish spokesmen disclosed that

nearly 50,000 refugees, mostly men of military age, had left Rumania since last September, going mainly to France. Recently 600 women and children were sent to Algiers. It was recalled that many Polish

refugees have been arrested recently in an anti-fifth column drive. All Poles were required to register with the police last month.

American relief funds for the Polish refugees stopped on May 15.

SOVIET BOOSTS 100 IN ARMY AND NAVY

New Titles Are Conferred on High Officers

MOSCOW, June 5 (A. P.).—The award of Soviet Russia's new military titles to more than 100 high ranking officers of the army and navy was announced today in Pravda, the organ of the Communist party.

Three Generals of the Army—highest rank under that of Marshal—were announced: Georgy Zhukov, Kirill A. Merezkov and Ivan V. Tulinev, all three of which already hold the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

Pictures of the new officers, many of them young, occupied two full pages of Pravda. Hitherto the higher Soviet officers have been called commanders.

In the navy three new admirals were named. Along with these were four new colonel-generals, eighty-one lieutenant-generals, eight vice-admirals and seven counter-admirals. It was indicated that there would be additional appointments later.

Pravda identified General of the Army Merezkov as the army commander who first "broke into" Finland's Mannerheim Line. General of the Army Zhukov commanded Soviet troops in the Far East and General of the Army Tulinev was one of the leaders of last year's Soviet march into the western Ukraine district of Poland.

In an editorial accompanying the announcement, Pravda commented on "the steadily growing power of the Red Army and Navy," which, it said, had been "strengthened in order to make impossible any plots of our enemies to catch us unprepared."

The Day's War Communiques

The official communiques issued today by the warring Powers are presented below:

PARIS.

The night French communique read as follows:

The battle engaged this morning was intensified in the regions of Amiens, Peronne and Ailette. The adversary uses important forces, especially of tanks and aviation.

In general their attacks were checked. Our troops even when passed by tanks are resisting energetically at the support points.

Great activity of our aviation in the last twenty-four hours.

Our bombers attacked by night important factories at Munich and Ludwighafen as well as the station of Mannheim. Important fires were seen during these expeditions. Several stations and air fields also were hit.

Exploiting information furnished by our reconnaissances, our bombers and pursuit planes furnished today, from the front of the attack, support for the land troops.

An earlier communique had said: "All information received from the front this morning announces that a new battle has begun."

"The enemy's violent effort has carried so far between the sea and the road from Laon to Soissons."

BERLIN.

The announcement of the German High Command follows:

"As already reported in special announcements, the fortress of Dunkirk was taken on June 4 after a hard fight. Three generals and about 40,000 men of various units surrendered to our victorious troops.

"Near Abbeville an enemy attack using artillery and tanks was repelled. Similarly an attack on our fighting vanguards south of Longwy founded with heavy losses for the enemy.

"Our air force successfully attacked enemy concentrations south of Abbeville as well as port facilities at Le Havre with fighting and diving units.

"In the early morning hours today new attack operations began from the present defense front in France."

LONDON.

The text of Air Ministry communique read:

"During last (Tuesday) night

heavy bombers of the R. A. F. again attacked military objectives in Germany. Oil refineries and oil fuel depots in the Ruhr and elsewhere were subjected to intensive bombing attacks. One of our aircraft is missing.

"An aircraft of the coastal command, returning from offensive reconnaissance over Scandinavia, intercepted and shot down a Dornier flying boat."

Quit Hongkong, Germans Told

Hongkong, Thursday, June 6 (P).—The Government of this British Crown colony today notified all Germans, Jews and "Aryans" alike that they must leave Hongkong by Tuesday. They may go anywhere except to Canton or Macao.

Synthetic Rubber Tire To Be Built In U. S.

Product Made Entirely Of Domestic Materials Claimed Equal To Imported Base

New York, June 5 (P).—Manufacture of the first passenger car tire made entirely of domestic materials has been started by the B. F. Goodrich Company, John L. Collier, president, announced today to a group of industrialists, military experts and scientists.

Using a new synthetic rubber, "ameripol," Collier declared a product has been developed after four years' research which is equal or superior to natural rubber and can be processed and vulcanized like the natural product.

A plant with a daily capacity of several tons of "ameripol" will be ready in the fall.

Dr. Waldo L. Semon, who, with his assistants, was credited with the development of the synthetic product, said the basic raw material from which "ameripol" is made is petroleum.

"Mercy Ship" Loaded For Trip To Bordeaux

\$1,000,000 Worth Of Relief Supplies Put Aboard Vessel Scheduled To Sail Next Week

Washington, June 5 (AP)—The Red Cross announced tonight that its first "mercy ship" would be loaded in New York early next week with \$1,000,000 worth of relief supplies for refugees and wounded in France.

The McKeesport is expected to sail by the end of the week to Bordeaux.

The cargo will include surplus farm products sold to the Red Cross by the Agriculture Department at half price, motor trucks, ambulances, clothing, bedding, drugs and surgical supplies.

Foreign Air Mail to Go To West if Italy Fights

Atlantic Coast Landings of Clippers Would Cease

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5 (AP)—Ambrose O'Connell, Second Assistant Postmaster General, said today that San Francisco will become the major clearing point for foreign air mail if Italy enters the war.

"If Italy goes into the war," he told interviewers, "all transportation of mail to Europe by boat will be cut off. Boat mail is filtering into the continent now through the port of Genoa, Italy.

"Close Genoa and you will have only Lisbon, Portugal, through which mail can reach the interior. Lisbon is strictly an air-mail port. If Italy declares herself, too much of Europe will be embroiled to risk landing anywhere along the Atlantic coast.

"All foreign-bound mail will have to be re-routed through Pacific Coast ports to the Orient. Air mail traffic, which is gaining every day, will depart from San Francisco exclusively.

"The air around here will be literally crawling with Clippers."

"Missing" Volunteers Now Reported Safe

One U. S. Ambulance Driver In Switzerland—Another In German Prison Camp

New York, June 5 (AP)—Two American ambulance drivers with the Allied armies, previously reported missing and believed killed or captured, were reported alive and safe today.

A cable from Col. James V. Sparks, Paris head of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps, said that Jan Glowacki, 32, of Jersey City, was "in

Switzerland en route to France."

Glowacki was reported missing May 21 and a few days later the German radio said he had been captured.

Earlier, the New York office of the A. V. A. C. received word that Lawrence A. Jump, of Nantucket, Mass., reported missing and believed dead, was safe in a German prison camp at Stuttgart.

Arms Cache Discovered In Costa Rican Town

Officials Say Munitions May Have Been Intended For Panamanian Revolutionaries

San Jose, Costa Rica, June 5 (AP)—The Government today announced the discovery of an arms cache—which officials said may have been intended for Panamanian rebels—at Golfito, on the Pacific Coast.

The cache contained rifles, machine guns, munitions and bombs.

The Government sent Lieut. Col. Manuel Rodriguez to Golfito to bring the arms to San Jose by plane. It was said that the arms were scheduled to be taken to a rendezvous where Panamanian revolutionaries were to pick them up.

Puerto Rican Coast Town Blacked Out In Rehearsal

By The Associated Press.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, June 5—The coast town of Aguadilla, near the new Army air base at Point Borinquen, was blacked out for forty-five minutes last night in rehearsal for "possible contingencies."

The town overlooks Mona Passage, between Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic, in the vicinity of which earlier in the war, German submarines were reported sighted.

300 Americans Are Left Stranded By Lack Of Cash

Dublin, June 5 (AP)—Three hundred Americans, left behind when the United States liner President Roosevelt sailed for home Sunday with 700 of their luckier companions, counted their rapidly depleting funds today and wondered what the future held in store.

All have a little money, but nowhere near the \$300 passage the S. S. President Roosevelt's refugee passengers paid to get away from Europe's war. Some felt their only hope lay in the

dispatch of a Government-chartered boat to take them back across the Atlantic at fares commensurate with their pocketbooks.

Find Little Encouragement

There was little encouragement on this score from the American Legation, which took the position that when Washington warned all nationals last autumn to leave and offered to take them home at whatever they could pay its responsibility ended.

United States Minister David Gray

did promise, however, to canvass the situation and report to Washington. But he added he could hold out no promise of relief.

They're a representative group—whole families, a mother who brought her children to see their Irish grandparents, elderly pensioners, a husband who brought his ill wife here thinking it might benefit her to see her native land, but she died and now he's about penniless.

CANADA OUTLAWS COMMUNIST PARTY

League for Peace Is Also Barred From Dominion.

OTTAWA, June 5 (AP)—The outlawing of more than a dozen organizations, including the communist party and the National Unity party, under defense of Canada regulations was announced today by Justice Minister Ernest Lapointe in the House of Commons.

The list includes the Canada Labor Defense League, the League for Peace and Democracy, the Young Communist League and several foreign language organizations.

GENOA, ITALY, JUNE 5-(AP)—THE AMERICAN PASSENGER AND FREIGHT

BOAT EXCALIBUR ARRIVED FROM NEW YORK TODAY AND UNLOADED HER PASSENGERS QUICKLY TO PROCEED TO THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN.

SHE WILL RETURN IN TEN DAYS EN ROUTE TO NEW YORK. THE SHIP HAS BEEN BOOKED TO CAPACITY BY AMERICANS SEEKING TO GET OUT OF EUROPE.

AMONG PASSENGERS LANDING WERE ROBERT CROSJEAN, BELGIAN AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, WHO IS GOING TO ROME; RICHARD JOHNSON, AMERICAN CONSUL-GENERAL AT BARCELONA, ON THE WAY TO SPAIN; ANDERS HEDBERG, SWEDISH INDUSTRIALIST RETURNING FROM A SPECIAL MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES; AND MAJOR CHARLES LOUCHS, AMERICAN MILITARY ATTACHE EN ROUTE TO PARIS AND LONDON.

THE AMERICAN FREIGHTER EXMOUTH ALSO ARRIVED TODAY.
SN705PED

OTTAWA, JUNE 5-(AP)—JUSTICE MINISTER ERNEST LAPOINTE TODAY DECLARED ILLEGAL 16 ORGANIZATIONS INCLUDING COMMUNIST, NAZI AND FASCIST BODIES, UNDER AN AMENDMENT TO THE DEFENCE OF CANADA REGULATIONS JUST APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

THE JUSTICE MINISTER PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THE AMENDMENT TO THE REGULATIONS, CONTAINED IN AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL.

THE LIST OF OUTLAWED ORGANIZATIONS INCLUDES THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CANADA, ALREADY DECLARED ILLEGAL BY JUSTICE E.R.E. CHEVRIER OF THE ONTARIO SUPREME COURT; THE CANADIAN LABOR DEFENCE LEAGUE, THE LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY, THE YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE, THE CANADIAN UNION OF FASCISTS, THE NATIONAL UNITY PARTY, THREE GERMAN,

TWO UKRAINIAN, A FINNISH, A POLISH, A RUSSIAN, A CROATIAN AND A HUNGARIAN ORGANIZATION.

THE GERMAN ORGANIZATIONS HAVE BEEN CLOSELY WATCHED BY AUTHORITIES SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR, SAID LAPOINTE, AND SOME OF THEIR MEMBERS ARE ALREADY IN INTERNMENT CAMPS.

RECENTLY ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE TOOK ACTION AGAINST CANADIAN FASCIST ORGANIZATIONS, ARRESTING ADRIEN ARCAND, LEADER OF THE NATIONAL UNITY PARTY, AND A NUMBER OF HIS ASSOCIATES IN MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT TO THE REGULATIONS ALSO ANNOUNCED BY LAPOINTE WILL MAKE ALL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE PURPOSE OF ISSUING SEARCH WARRANTS.

SEK45PFD

NAZI COUPS FEARED IN LATIN AMERICA

Uprisings May Hinge On
Quick Allied Defeat In
European War

Any U. S. Assistance To Be
Given Only On Specific
Request

[By the Associated Press]
Washington, June 5.—Growing apprehension was reported in official circles here today that a quick Allied defeat might lead to Nazi uprisings against governments in Latin America. Any assistance the United States might give in the event of such coups, it was said authoritatively, would be at the request of the government affected and in collaboration with other American nations.

In this connection Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said that the cruiser Quincy, now en route to Rio de Janeiro on a good-will cruise, would also call at Montevideo, Uruguay.

Permission Granted

The State Department asked and obtained permission from the Uruguayan Government for the ship to call there. Dispatches have reached here that the President of Uruguay has invited the cruiser to remain four days. It is not yet known whether the cruiser will go on to Buenos Aires.

Official fears that there might be "dangerous developments" in this hemisphere within the next few months were expressed by Gen. George C. Marshall, the army chief of staff, even before the present German drive against Paris got under way.

Mentions Canal

Supporting President Roosevelt's request for authority to order out the National Guard, he mentioned the possibility of a threat to the security of the Panama Canal, the navy's "lifeline" which enables the American fleet to provide protection in both oceans.

Marshall said at his press conference today that practically all of South and Central America was in accord on the idea of acting as a unit. He did not elaborate.

Meanwhile, reliable sources reported that Germany, despite her preoccupation with the war in Europe, is mak-

ries of field guns, machine guns, and other military equipment which Brazil has bought from the Reich.

Placed Before War

These orders were placed by Brazil before the war began, it was said, and were given to Germany because United States Government arsenals turning out similar equipment were forbidden by law to make foreign sales. The fact that Brazil was able to trade raw materials for the weapons was described as another factor influencing the placing of the orders.

The United States Government itself recently sold Brazil one hundred old 6-inch guns classed as surplus. Officials said at the time that these guns were disposed of because a new weapon of similar type had been developed.

Friendly To U. S.

The present Brazilian Government is regarded generally as quite friendly to the United States.

Estimates of the number of Germans in Latin America range from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000. There are also substantial Italian elements, but these have been assimilated better than the Germans because of their Latin origin.

U. S. Imposes New Curbs on Entry of Aliens

Legitimate Need Must Be
Shown: Shore Leave of
Seamen To Be Limited

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP).—The State Department clamped rigid restrictions upon the admission of aliens to the United States tonight in an extension of the government's drive against the formation of a "fifth column" within the country.

Under two executive orders, entry will be permitted only to those who can establish a "legitimate purpose or reasonable need" for coming into the nation, and the shore leave of alien seamen will be sharply and cautiously limited.

The announcement followed a request by President Roosevelt that Congress provide funds for 500 additional agents for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, bringing the total to about 1,800.

The Budget Bureau said that the bureau needed the additional sum "to meet the obligations that will be imposed upon it by the proposed expansion of the national security and defense program."

Mr. Roosevelt asked a total of \$6,558,800 for the Justice Department, of which \$4,358,800 would be for the F. B. I. and \$2,200,000 for the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

A State Department official described the new system of controlling the entry of aliens as giving the department a wide latitude in dealing with the situation.

Under the order affecting seamen, those not exempt from passport and visa requirements for certain reasons will not receive permission for shore leave for any purpose without presenting an identifying travel document, such as a passport, showing their nationality, identity and bearing their fingerprints. These papers must be surrendered to immigration authorities when the seamen land and will be returned when they depart.

Home Defense Force Urged

The Senate Military Committee, studying legislation to prevent "fifth column" activity, heard testimony today favoring establishment of a "home defense force" and a "national industrial defense corps."

The home defense force would be created under a measure proposed by Senator Styles Bridges, Republican, of New Hampshire. It would consist of volunteers between seventeen and twenty-one and over thirty-five years old. War veterans

would be accepted without regard to age.

E. G. B. Riley, of Laconia, N. H., vice-president of the New Hampshire Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, told the committee the plan would make it possible to enlist 1,000,000 men almost at once.

The national industrial defense corps, as provided for in legislation drawn by the committee, would be a voluntary organization of workers formed to prevent sabotage in key industries.

The Federal Communications Commission forbade American amateur radio operators to communicate with foreign stations.

The House, with scarcely a word of debate, passed and sent to the Senate a bill providing deportation for aliens who engage in espionage or sabotage activities, or are convicted of felonies.

Meanwhile, Solicitor General Francis Biddle said that he would endeavor to co-ordinate the work of the six justice department units responsible for dealing with aliens and combatting subversive activities.

PARIS, JUNE 5 (AP).—GENERAL MARIE BERTRAND ALFRED FAGALDE, 55, ONE OF THE HEROES OF DUNKERQUE IN THE GREAT ALLIED RETREAT FROM FLANDERS, WAS RAISED TODAY TO GRAND OFFICER OF THE LEGION OF HONOR ON RECOMMENDATION BY GENERAL ISSIHO MAXIME VIEYRAND. THIS IS THE LEGION'S HIGHEST HONOR.

WD940AED

30.24-2767

30.24-2767

BERLIN, JUNE 5 (AP BY RADIO)--A SWISS-GERMAN AIR BATTLE WAS REPORTED TODAY BY A GERMAN SPOKESMAN TO HAVE RESULTED IN THE SHOOTING DOWN OF ONE GERMAN AND FOUR SWISS PLANES.

THE SPOKESMAN ASSERTED THAT THE SWISS ATTACKED FIRST.

THE BATTLE, WHICH OCCURRED EITHER MONDAY NIGHT OR EARLY TUESDAY, WAS SAID TO HAVE TAKEN PLACE OVER FRENCH TERRITORY WHERE THE GERMANS WERE "CARRYING OUT OPERATIONS."

(THE SWISS HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THAT "TWO OR THREE" GERMAN PLANES WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN BY SWISS FIGHTERS OVER THE SWISS JURA MOUNTAINS. THE LOSS OF ONE SWISS PLANE WAS ACKNOWLEDGED.

(THE GERMAN PLANES WERE BELIEVED BY THE SWISS TO HAVE STRAYED FROM SQUADRONS ATTACKING THE RHONE VALLEY IN FRANCE. THEY WERE SAID TO HAVE CROSSED THE SWISS FRONTIER IN THE FACE OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.)

THE GERMAN SPOKESMAN SAID THE BATTLE STARTED WHEN THE SWISS FORCE SHOT DOWN ONE OF THE GERMAN PLANES.

VD1102AED

LONDON, JUNE 5-(AP)-REAR ADMIRAL JEAN ABRIAL, COMMANDER OF THE FRENCH NAVAL FORCES WHICH HELPED COVER THE ALLIED WITHDRAWAL FROM DUNKERQUE, WAS RECEIVED IN AUDIENCE TODAY BY KING GEORGE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

ADMIRAL ABRIAL, HAILED AS A HERO OF THE OPERATIONS, LEFT DUNKERQUE AT 7 A.M. YESTERDAY ON THE LAST ALLIED SHIP TO QUIT THE PORT.

JH721AED

PERPIGNAN, FRANCE, JUNE 5-(AP)--A BRITISH SUBJECT NAMED BEVAN FREDERIK WAS ARRESTED TODAY AND CHARGED WITH DEALING WITH GERMANY. A GERMAN VISA WAS FOUND ON HIS PASSPORT, POLICE SAID, AND HE WAS CARRYING 44,000 FRANCS, ABOUT \$820.

NR511PED

JUN 6 1940

LONDON, JUNE 5-(AP)-A SPECIAL MEDAL FOR ALL THOSE WHO MANNED THE DUNKERQUE RESCUE FLEET WAS SUGGESTED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY BY LABORITE ELLIS SMITH.

JH718AED

JUN 6 1940

LONDON, JUNE 5-(AP)-KING GEORGE TODAY RECEIVED THREE BRITISH GENERALS WHO TOOK PART IN THE REARGUARD ACTION AND WITHDRAWAL FROM FLANDERS AND HEARD THEIR ACCOUNTS OF THAT CAMPAIGN.

THEY WERE LIEUTENANT-GENERALS V.G. LINSSELL, A.F. BROOKE AND SIR RONALD ADAM.

VD1020AED

JUN 6 1940

LONDON, JUNE 5-(AP)-THE STORY OF A STRANGE FLEET OF YACHTS, TUGS, RIVER BARGES, MOTOR LAUNCHES AND EVEN TWO CANOES WAS HURRIEDLY MANNED BY VOLUNTEERS EAGER TO AID IN THE WITHDRAWAL OF ALLIED TROOPS FROM DUNKERQUE WAS TOLD TODAY BY THE ADMIRALTY OFFICER WHO ORGANIZED THE "ARMADA."

HE SAID THE VOLUNTEERS INCLUDED SIX GIRL MEMBERS OF A YACHT CLUB, ONE OF WHOM ASSUMED A BRUSQUE MASCULINE VOICE ON THE TELEPHONE AND BECAME ANGRY WHEN HER VOCAL DISGUISE WAS PENETRATED.

THE SAME GIRL TELEPHONED LATER WHEN THE OFFICER WAS OUT AND TOLD

HIS ASSISTANT ALL ARRANGEMENTS HAD BEEN MADE FOR HER TO GO. THE OFFICER SAID HE BELIEVED SHE "PROBABLY SNEAKED THROUGH" TO THE FRENCH COAST.

"ANYTHING THAT COULD PROPEL ITSELF OR BE TOWED" WAS ALLOWED TO CROSS THE CHANNEL, THE OFFICER SAID, AND TWO CANOEISTS WITH OUTBOARD MOTORS INSISTED THEY AT LEAST MIGHT BE ABLE TO BRING OFF A MAN EACH.

THE VOLUNTEERS INCLUDED TWO TREASURY OFFICIALS WHO SPENT THE WEEKEND CROSSING AND RE-CROSSING THE CHANNEL, AND THEN WROTE THE ADMIRALTY THANKING IT FOR "AN INTERESTING WEEKEND," ADDING THAT IF ANY SIMILAR JOB WAS AVAILABLE NEXT WEEKEND "TO PLEASE COUNT US IN."

THE ONLY COMPLAINTS CAME FROM THE OWNERS OF CRAFT WHICH WERE TAKEN BY THE ADMIRALTY DURING THEIR ABSENCE, AND THESE MEN, ACCORDING TO THE OFFICER, WERE "FURIOUS" BECAUSE THEY WERE NOT ON THE SPOT AND ABLE TO GO ALONG.

THE VOLUNTEER CREWS INCLUDED ACTIVE AND RETIRED NAVAL OFFICERS, ARMY OFFICERS ON SICK LEAVE AND MERCHANT SEAMEN WHO SLIPPED AWAY FROM THEIR SHIPS TO MAKE THE TRIP.

THERE WERE VOLUNTEERS WITH NAVIGATIONAL OR ENGINEERING KNOWLEDGE, AND SOME WITH NEITHER KIND. VOLUNTEER SKIPPERS OF MANY CRAFT REACHED DUNKERQUE BY USING THE FOLLOW-THE-LEADER SYSTEM.

FORTY LIFEBOATS WERE TOWED TO DUNKERQUE BY TUGS.

FOR EVERY MAN WHO WENT THERE ACTUALLY COULD HAVE BEEN SENT A DOZEN, THE OFFICER SAID. HE DECLARED THAT PRESENTLY THERE WAS NO WAY OF KNOWING THE EXTENT OF THE CASUALTIES TO THE BOATS AND THEIR CREWS. LOSSES WILL BE ASCERTAINED ONLY WHEN THE BOATS SHALL HAVE BEEN REASSEMBLED AND THE LIST OF VOLUNTEERS CHECKED.

THE CRAFT FROM THE UPPER REACHES OF THE THAMES ASSEMBLED AT WESTMINSTER BRIDGE IN THE SHADOW OF THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND WERE HURRIEDLY SENT DOWNSTREAM AND OUT TO SEA.

ED919AED

LONDON, JUNE 5-(AP)-LORD ADDISON WAS APPOINTED LABOR LEADER IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS TODAY, REPLACING LORD SNELL, WHO HAS BEEN APPOINTED CAPTAIN OF THE GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS.

SV1203PED JUN 6 1940

DUBLIN, JUNE 5-(AP)-TWO BILLS INTENDED TO "FURTHER SECURE" IRELAND WERE INTRODUCED IN THE DAIL EIREANN TODAY PROVIDING THE DEATH PENALTY FOR OFFENSES AGAINST MILITARY LAW.

VD105PED

DUBLIN FIRST ADD IRISH X X X MILITARY LAW.

TREACHERY ABOARD ANY SHIP RESULTING IN ITS CAPTURE OR DESTRUCTION BY AN ENEMY AND THE GIVING OF FALSE MARITIME SIGNALS WOULD BE SUBJECT TO THE DEATH PENALTY.

IMPRISONMENT WAS PROVIDED FOR LESSER OFFENSES, SUCH AS "ACTS CALCULATED TO IMPERIL THE NEUTRAL STATUS OF THE STATE."

ONE BILL PROVIDES ALSO FOR PUNISHMENT OF ANY EMPLOYER WHO FAILS TO REINSTATE AN EMPLOYEE ENTERING MILITARY SERVICE "UNDER CONDITIONS EQUALLY FAVORABLE" TO THOSE BEFORE HE WAS CALLED UP.

UNDER THE SECOND BILL MILITARY TRANSPORT TAKES PRECEDENCE OVER ALL OTHER TRAFFIC. THE BILLETING OF TROOPS ALSO IS PROVIDED FOR AND OWNERS OF PROPERTY THUS OCCUPIED ARE LIABLE TO SUPPLY FOOD AND FORAGE AND GARAGE FACILITIES FOR MECHANIZED FORCES. SCALES OF PAYMENT FOR THESE USES OF PROPERTY ARE TO BE DRAWN UP.

30.24-2769

NEW UNIFORM PLANS FOR IRELAND'S TROOPS INCLUDE SCRAPPING THE PRESENT GERMAN-STYLE HELMET AND INTRODUCTION OF A "TIN HAT" OF THE AMERICAN DESIGN.

ME204PED

LONDON, JUNE 5-(AP)-G.H. SHAKESPEARE, UNDERSECRETARY FOR DOMINIONS, SAID TODAY HE HOPED SHORTLY TO MAKE A STATEMENT AS TO WHETHER CHILDREN AND OTHER CIVILIANS WITHDRAWN FROM WAR-THREATENED AREAS WOULD BE SENT TO CANADA AND OTHER BRITISH LANDS ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS.

ME1110AED

VATICAN CITY, JUNE 5-(AP)-CONSTRUCTION OF AIRRAID SHELTERS IN THE VATICAN WAS SUSPENDED TODAY WHILE WORKERS PREPARED APARTMENTS FOR DIPLOMATS ACCREDITED TO THE PAPAL COURT WHO MIGHT TAKE REFUGE IF THEIR COUNTRIES BECOME INVOLVED IN WAR WITH ITALY.

THREE APARTMENTS ALREADY HAVE BEEN PREPARED FOR THE FRENCH AND POLISH AMBASSADORS AND THE BRITISH MINISTER IN THE HOSPICE SAINT MARTHA AT THE LEFT OF ST. PETER'S. IT WAS FORMERLY USED BY FOREIGN NUNS MAKING PILGRIMAGES TO THE VATICAN.

THE VATICAN LIBRARY HAS BEEN CLOSED TO OUTSIDERS, AND ITS BELGIAN, FRENCH AND GERMAN EMPLOYEES TEMPORARILY DISCHARGED, AN INFORMED VATICAN SOURCE SAID.

WY510PED

DUBLIN, JUNE 5-(AP)-JAMES DILLON, DEPUTY LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION COSGRAVE PARTY, DECLARED TONIGHT DURING A DEBATE ON DEFENSE MEASURES IN THE DAIL THAT HE BELIEVED IRELAND WAS "IN IMMEDIATE DANGER

OF INVASION," AND ACCUSED THE GOVERNMENT OF FAILING TO INFORM THE PUBLIC OF THE "TRUE SENSE OF PERIL HANGING OVER THE COUNTRY."

DILLON DECLARED THAT THE ONLY EFFECTIVE WAY TO PREVENT IRELAND BECOMING "A BLOODY BATTLEFIELD" WAS "TO MAKE IT MANIFEST THAT ANY CONTEMPLATED INVASION WOULD BE RESISTED TO THE LIMIT OF OUR ABILITY."

WE919PED

LONDON, JUNE 5-(AP)-KINGS NO LONGER GO OFF TO THE WARS WITH FLYING BANNERS AND BRAYING TRUMPETS, BUT BRITAIN'S MONARCH, GEORGE VI, HAS A JOB JUST AS ARDUOUS TO DO AT HOME.

FOR THE 45-YEAR-OLD RULER, WHOSE NATION PLUNGED INTO CONFLICT LESS THAN THREE YEARS AFTER HIS ACCESSION TO THE THRONE, IS THE COUNTRY'S SPEARHEAD AND SYMBOL OF THE "TOTAL WAR" AGAINST GERMANY-- THE SAME ENEMY AGAINST WHOM HIS FATHER LED HIS SUBJECTS TO VICTORY NEARLY A GENERATION AGO. JUN 6 1940

NOMINALLY HE IS HEAD OF ALL THREE FIGHTING SERVICES. ACTUALLY HE IS SOMETHING MORE, SINCE HE TRAINED AS A NAVAL OFFICER AND WAS ON A SHIP DURING THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND, AND LATER SERVED IN THE AIR FORCE WHEN ~~HE WAS IN THE AIR FORCE~~ IT SEEMED UNLIKELY THAT HE EVER WOULD BE CALLED TO REIGN.

HE IS KNOWN TO ENGLAND'S FIGHTING MEN IN A MORE PERSONAL WAY THAN HIS FATHER EVER WAS KNOWN, FOR GEORGE V ALWAYS PRESERVED THE FORMALITY AND SENSE OF DIGNITY WHICH HE CARRIED OVER FROM HIS YOUTHFUL TRAINING IN THE VICTORIAN ERA.

SINCE THE START OF THE WAR NINE MONTHS AGO, THE KING HAS WORN A UNIFORM DAILY. HE SET AN EXAMPLE FOR A NATION THREATENED BY ATTACK FROM THE AIR BY ALWAYS CARRYING A GAS MASK.

AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, STRIPPED OF ITS PEACETIME ~~PROSPERITY~~ POMP, THE KING WORKS DAILY AND LONG INTO THE NIGHT AS MOST OF HIS MINISTERS DO. HIS A DETAILED STUDY OF THE STRATEGIC SITUATION ON THE WAR MAPS IN HIS OFFICE IS PART OF HIS DAILY ROUTINE. FREQUENTLY HE GOES TO THE WAR OFFICE TO GET A CLOSER VIEW OF THE SITUATION ON THE LARGE SCALE MILITARY MAPS.

BY THE KING'S ORDER, PALACE MEALS ARE STRICTLY LIMITED TO FOOD ALLOWED UNDER NATIONAL RATIONING. FORMAL ENTERTAINING AT THE PALACE HAS BEEN OUT SINCE THE WAR BEGAN.

LIKE THE MECHANICS IN THE WAR FACTORIES, GEORGE HAS GIVEN UP WEEKENDS FOR WORK EVERY SUNDAY. LAST SUNDAY HE SPENT THE DAY

VISITING AN ARMS FACTORY, AND TESTED A BREX MACHINE GUN. BUT HE ALWAYS GOES TO CHURCH FIRST -- USUALLY TO MILITARY BARRACKS CHAPEL. PEACEFUL WEEKENDS IN THE COUNTRY HOME AT WINDSOR ARE GONE -- PROBABLY FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

GEORGE SET THE NATION AN EXAMPLE IN HOSPITALITY FOR REFUGEES, SOME OF HIS FOLLOWERS BELIEVE, WHEN HE GAVE ~~THE~~ QUEEN WILHELMINA OF HOLLAND REFUGE IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE WHERE SHE IS STILL STAYING.

LIKE HIS FATHER BEFORE HIM, GEORGE HAS VISITED THE ARMY IN FRANCE. HE WENT THERE BEFORE THE GREAT GERMAN VICTORY IN FLANDERS.

ONE MAJOR ADVANTAGE HE HAS OVER HIS FATHER IS THAT HE IS ABLE TO TALK TO HIS PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD ON THE RADIO, AND THAT POSSIBLY IS AN IMPORTANT REASON WHY THE AVERAGE BRITON REGARDS HIS KING AS HIS PERSONAL FRIEND.

THOUSANDS OF PERSONS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY -- PRIVATES IN THE ARMY, LABORERS IN FACTORIES, HOSPITAL NURSES -- ^{HAVE} CHATTED WITH THE KING

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AS THEY WORKED. GEORGE V ALWAYS WAS EXTREMELY FORMAL WITH THE
~~MEMBERSHIP~~ COMPANIONS AND NEVER TRIED TO ~~POSSIBLY~~ GET BEHIND THEIR
EXTERIOR.

245P LONDON 1210 THIRTY-THREE

LONDON, JUNE 5 (AP)—SIXTY-EIGHT
FRENCH SOLDIERS WHO GOT AWAY FROM DUNKERQUE BEFORE THE
GERMANS TOOK THAT CHANNEL PORT BUT WHOSE MOTOR LAUNCH BROKE DOWN
IN THE CHANNEL WERE RESCUED THIS MORNING.

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THEY HAD DRIFTED 24 HOURS BEFORE

THEY WERE PICKED UP BY A SOUTHEAST COAST LIFEBOAT.

NEW YORK, JUNE 5-(AP)-EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR., HAS RESIGNED HIS
\$100,000 A YEAR POST AS CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF THE \$2,000,000,000
UNITED STATES STEEL CORP., TO SERVE ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S
NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMISSION.

AS A MEMBER OF THE DEFENSE COUNCIL, STETTINIUS WILL RECEIVE NO
FIXED COMPENSATION.

ACCEPTING HIS RESIGNATION AS CHAIRMAN YESTERDAY, U.S. STEEL
DIRECTORS ELECTED AS HIS SUCCESSOR IRVING S. OLDS, 53, A DIRECTOR OF
THE CORPORATION SINCE OCT. 27, 1936, AND MEMBER OF THE LAW FIRM OF
WHITE & CASE.

JH711AED

NEW YORK, JUNE 5-(AP)-LAWRENCE A. JUMP, DRIVER FOR THE AMERICAN
VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE CORPS IN EUROPE WHO WAS REPORTED MISSING RECENTLY,
IS SAFE IN A GERMAN PRISON CAMP AT STUTTGART, THE AVAC SAID TODAY.

JAMES WOOD JOHNSON, PRESIDENT OF THE AVAC, SAID MRS. MURD C.
WILLET, LINCOLN, MASS., A RELATIVE OF JUMP, TELEGRAPHED THIS MESSAGE.

"STATE DEPARTMENT REPORTS LAWRENCE JUMP IN PRISON NEAR STUTTGART.
THEY ARE ARRANGING HIS RELEASE."

JOHNSON SAID INTERNATIONAL LAW CALLS FOR THE RETURN OF AMERICAN
AMBULANCE DRIVERS TO THE UNITED STATES WHEN THEY ARE CAPTURED BY
GERMANY.

JUMP IS A DARTMOUTH COLLEGE GRADUATE AND A NATIVE OF OAKLAND, CAL.
VBI045AED

BY JOHN A. MOROSO, 3RD

NEW YORK, JUNE 5-(AP)-IF THE THREAT OF TOTAL WARFARE AGAINST THE
BRITISH ISLES FORCES THE EVACUATION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO EMPIRE
OUTPOSTS, SUCH AS CANADA, THE ALLIES WOULD BE PREPARED TO HANDLE THE
GREATEST MASS EXODUS SINCE MOSES LED 2,000,000 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
INTO THE PROMISED LAND. *out of Egypt*

SUCH A TREMENDOUS UNDERTAKING WOULD IN COMPARISON MAKE THE
REMOVAL OF 335,000 ALLIED TROOPS FROM FLANDERS, AS PERILOUS AND AS
STAGGERING AS IT WAS, APPEAR TO BE A SINGLE TASK.

THE MEANS OF ESCAPE FOR ENGLAND'S NON-COMBATANTS WOULD BE
HUNDREDS OF RUSTY TRAMP FREIGHTERS AND ONE-TIME PASSENGER LINERS
NOW ENGAGED IN THE SECRETIVE TASK OF FERRYING TROOPS AND SUPPLIES
TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE FROM COLONIAL POSSESSIONS, PARTICULARLY

CANADA.

THESE GHOST-LIKE CRAFT HAVE FORMED AN ALMOST ENDLESS CHAIN BETWEEN HALIFAX AND ENGLAND. THEIR DINGY CARGO HOLDS HAVE CARRIED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF AMERICAN PLANES, FOODS AND OTHER SUPPLIES OVER 3,000 MILES OF OCEAN, DARING GALE, FOG, SLEET, SNOW AND THE EVER-PRESENT THREAT OF NAZI U-BOAT AND RAIDER.

IF CALLED UPON TO EVACUATE WOMEN AND CHILDREN, THEIR PRESENT DUTIES WOULD CONTINUE AS MOST OF THEM NOW COME BACK PARTIALLY EMPTY.

A HINT THAT ENGLAND WAS CONSIDERING SUCH AN EVACUATION CAME TODAY WHEN G.H. SHAKESPEARE, UNDER-SECRETARY FOR DOMINIONS, SAID HE MIGHT SHORTLY MAKE A STATEMENT ON THE SUBJECT.

BESIDES THEIR OWN MILLIONS NOW ENDANGERED, ENGLAND AND FRANCE HAVE THE PROBLEM OF FINDING HAVENS FOR THOUSANDS MORE WHO HAVE FLED FROM THE PATH OF THE GERMAN ARMY IN ITS MARCHES IN CENTRAL AND NORTHERN EUROPE.

THERE WAS NO FIGURE POSSIBLE FOR THE NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO MIGHT BE EVACUATED, BUT AT THE START OF THE WAR APPROXIMATELY 3,000,000 CHILDREN, NURSING MOTHERS AND OLD MEN WERE REMOVED FROM ENGLAND'S CITIES TO RURAL AREAS. LONDON ALONE SENT ALMOST 1,500,000 CHILDREN AWAY BUT MORE THAN HALF OF THEM RETURNED LATER.

THE FLIGHT OF THE JEWS FROM EGYPT WAS THE GREATEST EXODUS EVER RECORDED. THE BIBLE'S BOOK OF EXODUS SAYS MOSES LED 600,000 MEN; THE JEWISH ENCYCLOPEDIA SAYS THAT WITH THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN THE HOST NUMBERED 2,000,000.

(EDS: AT END 2ND PGH ABOVE READ XXX TO BE A SIMPLE TASK. ETC)
WE914PED

THE WAR TODAY BY DENITT MACKENZIE

THE OUTCOME OF THE WAR LIKELY HINGES ON THIS SECOND PHASE OF HITLER'S BLITZKRIEG WHICH WAS LAUNCHED AT DAWN AGAINST THE ALLIED LEFT WING IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

WE COULDN'T SAY THAT OF THE BATTLE OF FLANDERS, WORLD ROCKING THOUGH IT WAS. BUT THIS MAY EASILY PROVE TO BE THE DECISIVE ENGAGEMENT.

IF THE ALLIES CAN STAND UP AGAINST THIS NEW ONSLAUGHT--NOT TO TALK OF THROWING IT BACK--UNTIL ITS FURY IS SPENT, THEY WILL HAVE ADVANCED THEIR CAUSE IMMEASURABLY, EVEN THOUGH THEY HAVE TO GIVE MUCH GROUND.

BUT IF HITLER IS ABLE TO ACHIEVE HIS ANNOUNCED PURPOSE OF CRUSHING THE FRENCH ARMIES, WHICH ARE THE ALLIED LAND BULWARK JUST AS THE BRITISH NAVY IS THE BULWARK OF THE SEAS, THEN TO ALL INTENTS HE WILL HAVE ESTABLISHED HIS POSITION IN CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

IT IS DIFFICULT TO SEE HOW BRITAIN SINGLE-HANDED COULD OUST HIM ONCE HE CONQUERED FRANCE.

THE ALLIES HAVE MADE IT CLEAR THAT THEY ARE EXPECTING TO SEE MORE DARK DAYS BEFORE THEY SEE BETTER, AND THEY UNDOUBTEDLY WILL. THAT DOESN'T MEAN THEY ARE WHIPPED, FOR THEY ARE NOT, BUT THEY ARE IN FOR SOME TOUGH SESSIONS.

CERTAINLY THE WORLD WILL BE FORCED TO WITNESS ANOTHER BLOOD-BATH. IF MY LANGUAGE SEEMS BLUNT, IT IS MEANT TO BE. WE HAD BEST FACE

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THE FACTS. WHEN THE NAZI CHIEFTAIN SET HIS GREAT WAR MACHINE ROLLING AGAIN THIS MORNING HE HEADED FOR QUICK VICTORY OR DEFEAT, FOR HE HASN'T RESOURCES FOR A PROTRACTED STRUGGLE. IT WON'T BE LONG NOW BEFORE WE CAN SEE THE END OF THE ROAD.

THE FULL SCOPE OF THE NAZI DRIVE WASN'T APPARENT AT THE OUTSET. THE INITIAL ASSAULT WAS AGAINST THE ALLIED POSITIONS ON THE SOMME AND AISNE RIVERS ALONG A FRONT OF 125 MILES BETWEEN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL AND THE VICINITY OF LAON. ALL THIS AREA WEST OF AMIENS ON THE SOMME SAW SOME OF THE FIERCEST FIGHTING IN THE WORLD WAR.

IT LOOKED VERY MUCH AS THOUGH THE GERMANS WERE HEADED FOR PARIS BY WAY OF THE WELL-TRODDEN VALLEY OF THE OISE.

THE ALLIED FRONT IN THIS SECTOR HAS BEEN NEWLY CONSOLIDATED AND STRENGTHENED UNDER COMMAND OF GENERALISSIMO WEYGAND. OVER A CONSIDERABLE STRETCH OF THE LINE UNDER ATTACK THIS MORNING THE ALLIES HAD THE SOMME RIVER BETWEEN THEM AND THE ENEMY, AND AT NUMEROUS STRATEGIC POINTS THE ALLIES ALSO HELD ON THE NORTHERN BANK OF THE RIVER BRIDGEHEADS WHICH HAD BEEN TAKEN DURING THE PAST FEW DAYS.

(MORE)...VDP: SAKD
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REINFORCEMENTS TO THEIR COLLEAGUES.

THERE HAS BEEN NO INDICATION THAT HITLER INTENDS TO TRY HIS INVASION OF ENGLAND NOW. INDEED, IT WOULD BE THE WILDEST SORT OF GAMBLE TO UNDERTAKE SUCH AN OPERATION BEFORE THE GERMANS HAVE CONSOLIDATED THEIR POSITIONS IN FLANDERS AND HAVE RECONDITIONED THE CHANNEL PORTS.

THERE CAN BE LITTLE DOUBT, HOWEVER, THAT HITLER WILL ORDER INTENSIVE BOMBING OF CHANNEL SHIPPING AND BRITISH PORTS AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS. THE ENGLISH WILL HAVE TO FIGHT THEIR WAY ACROSS THE CHANNEL AGAINST THE NAZI AIRFORCE IN ORDER TO CARRY AID TO THEIR ALLIES. AS TO HAZARDING BRITISH INDUSTRIAL ZONES, THE GERMANS THUS FAR HAVEN'T HAD MUCH SUCCESS IN GETTING BY THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES AND BRITISH FIGHTING PLANES.

HOWEVER, DESTRUCTION OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES, PORTS AND SHIPPING IS ESSENTIAL IF HITLER ULTIMATELY IS TO ACHIEVE HIS AMBITION OF CRUSHING ENGLAND AND PUTTING HIS TROOPS ASHORE. SO ONE WOULD EXPECT SOME HEAVY ASSAULTS AGAINST BRITAIN BY AIR IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE FRENCH.

NEB: SAKD

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(UNDATED)--FIRST ADD MACKENZIE'S THE WAR TODAY XXX PAST FEW DAYS. THESE ADVANTAGES THE ALLIES WILL NEED, FOR THE NAZI ASSAULT WAS DESCRIBED AS VIOLENT.

THE BRUNT OF THE LAND FIGHTING MUST, OF COURSE, FALL ON THE FRENCH, SINCE THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE AS A WHOLE WAS TEMPORARILY PUT OUT OF ACTION IN THE BATTLE OF FLANDERS. IF THE FRENCH CAN HOLD THE ONRUSH FOR A BIT, THE ENGLISH WILL BE ABLE TO REORGANIZE AND GET

BY DENITT MACKENZIE

THE STATEMENT IN LONDON TODAY BY SOVIET CIRCLES THAT RUSSIA VIEWS HER INTERESTS IN THE NEAR EAST AS PARALLEL TO THOSE OF THE ALLIES STRIKES ME AS A BREAK OF HIGHEST IMPORTANCE FOR THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES, PROVIDED IT REPRESENTS THE OFFICIAL POSITION OF MOSCOW.

THIS STATEMENT WAS EMPHASIZED BY THE HINT THAT THERE IS POSSIBILITY OF AT LEAST DIPLOMATIC COOPERATION BETWEEN THE ALLIES AND RUSSIA IN

THE VITAL STRATEGIC AREA OF THE BLACK SEA AND THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN.

IF RUSSIA TAKES THIS STAND IT MEANS THAT SHE IS SIGNALLING MUSSOLINI NOT TO TRESPASS.

THAT IN EFFECT WOULD BE A WARNING TO HIM TO KEEP OUT OF THE WAR, SINCE HIS ENTRANCE MOST CERTAINLY WOULD INVOLVE ACTION IN THE NEAR EASTERN ZONE.

ONE CAN EVEN ENVISION POSSIBLE SOVIET-ALLIED MILITARY COOPERATION SHOULD RUSSIA'S NEAR EASTERN INTERESTS BE JEOPARDIZED.

THE ALLIES RECENTLY HAVE BEEN HOLDING THE DOOR WIDE OPEN TO RAPPROCHMENT WITH RUSSIA. AN INDICATION OF THIS LIES IN THE BRITISH APPOINTMENT OF SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, LEFT-WING LABORITE, AS AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW, AND THE FRENCH MOVE TO NAME ERIK LABONNE, FORMER FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO REPUBLICAN SPAIN, AS AMBASSADOR TO THE KREMLIN.

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UNDATED BATTLE STRATEGY BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

IN BROAD STROKES, HERE IS THE PICTURE OF THE GERMAN DRIVE ON PARIS, LAUNCHED TODAY:

THE OBJECTIVES: FOR GERMANY, CAPTURE OF PARIS AND THE LOWER SEINE RIVER IN THE HOPE OF FORCING FRENCH CAPITULATION AND CUTTING FRANCE OFF FROM HER ALLY, GREAT BRITAIN; FOR THE ALLIES, TO HOLD GERMANY UNTIL EMPIRE AND INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES CAN BE MOBILIZED FOR A SUCCESSFUL COUNTEROFFENSIVE. THE GERMANS ARE WITHIN 70 MILES OF PARIS.

THE FRONT: A STRETCH OF ABOUT 200 MILES ACROSS NORTHERN FRANCE, REACHING EASTWARD FROM THE SEA, NEAR ABBEVILLE, ALONG THE SOMME AND

AISNE RIVERS, AND ACROSS THE MEUSE TO THE REGION OF LONGVY, AT THE JUNCTION OF THE FRENCH-BELGIAN-LUXEMBOURG BORDERS, POINT OF THE FIRST GERMAN BREAK-THROUGH INTO FRANCE. FRENCH ADVICES INDICATED THAT 125 MILES OF THIS FRONT, EASTWARD FROM ABBEVILLE, WAS THE MOST ACTIVE.

THE METHOD OF ATTACK: FIRST, HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE AND DIVE BOMBING AND STRAFING TO SOFTEN DEFENSES, THEN TANK ASSAULT TO RIP THROUGH FRONT LINES AND SPREAD CONFUSION IN THE REAR WHILE ARMORED CARS, MOTORIZED INFANTRY AND SOLDIERS AFOOT, IN THAT ORDER, FOLLOW THROUGH THE BREACHES MADE BY TANKS AND DIVE BOMBERS--THE FUNDAMENTALS OF THE BLITZKRIEG.

(MORE) NT1291PED

FIRST ADD UNDATED BATTLE STRATEGY X X X BLITZKRIEG.

THE METHOD OF DEFENSE: TO HUG THE BOGGY SHORES OF THE SOMME AND AISNE AND BLAST GERMAN TANKS ON THE HARD GROUND WITH THE FAMOUS FRENCH 75'S--THE ONLY WEAPON CAPABLE OF HALTING GERMAN'S ROLLING FORTRESSES; TO DIG IN DEEPER ON THE LINE OF DEFENSE WHICH HAS BEEN IN CONSTRUCTION FOR 10 DAYS WHILE DISASTER MARCHED IN FLANDERS; TO SHEL AND BOMB THE MORE VULNERABLE PARTS OF THE GERMAN REARGUARD, SUPPLY LINES AND DEPOTS, MARCHING COLUMNS AND TROOP CONCENTRATIONS; TO TURN EVERY HILL, CANAL, VALLEY AND FOREST INTO ANOTHER WEAPON.

NT1291PED

UNDATED BATTLE OF FLANDERS SUMMARY BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

CONCLUSION OF THE GREAT BATTLE OF FLANDERS, SIGNALIZED BY THE FALL OF DUNKERQUE YESTERDAY, LEFT THE GERMANS IN COMPLETE POSSESSION OF ALL HOLLAND, BELGIUM AND APPROXIMATELY 10,000 SQUARE MILES OF

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NORTHERN FRANCE AFTER 26 DAYS OF THE BITTEREST FIGHTING THE WORLD HAS KNOWN.

THE PRICE PAID BY THE GERMANS FOR THEIR LIGHTNING CONQUEST AND THE LOSSES SUFFERED BY THE ALLIES ARE OBSCURED BY CONFLICTING CLAIMS BUT NEUTRAL MILITARY EXPERTS AGREE THAT THE COST TO BOTH SIDES IN MEN AND MATERIALS HAS BEEN ENORMOUS.

THIS IS HOW THE RIVAL CLAIMS STACK UP:

CASUALTIES--THE GERMANS ESTIMATE ALLIED DEAD AND WOUNDED AT BETWEEN 600,000 AND 700,000 MEN AND PLACE THEIR OWN CASUALTIES AT ONLY 10,252 KILLED, 8,643 MISSING AND 42,523 WOUNDED. ALLIED ESTIMATES OF GERMAN LOSSES RANGE FROM 500,000 TO 1,000,000 DEAD AND WOUNDED, AGAINST WHICH THE BRITISH ADMIT LOSSES OF 30,000. THE FRENCH HAVE NOT ESTIMATED THEIR CASUALTIES. BELGIAN LOSSES ALSO ARE UNREPORTED. THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE NETHERLANDS ON MAY 15 SAID 100,000 MEN OF THE DUTCH ARMY HAD BEEN KILLED. NINE DAYS LATER, DNB, GERMAN OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, SAID DUTCH ARMY LOSSES ACTUALLY WERE FEWER THAN 2,000 DEAD AND WOUNDED.

NAVAL LOSSES--THE BRITISH HAVE ACKNOWLEDGED THE LOSS OF SIX DESTROYERS AND 23 MINOR NAVAL VESSELS IN THE WITHDRAWAL FROM DUNKERQUE AND THE FRENCH HAVE ADMITTED LOSS OF SEVEN DESTROYERS. THE GERMANS, DENYING ANY NAVAL LOSSES THEMSELVES, CLAIM TO HAVE SUNK FIVE ENEMY CRUISERS, 13 DESTROYERS, FIVE SUBMARINES, ONE AUXILIARY CRUISER, 67 COMMERCIAL VESSELS OR TRANSPORTS AND 10 LESSER NAVAL SHIPS. IN ADDITION THE GERMANS SAY THEY DAMAGED 10 CRUISERS, 24 DESTROYERS, THREE TORPEDO BOATS, 22 OTHER WAR VESSELS AND 117 MERCHANT SHIPS.

PLANES: GERMAN LOSSES IN PLANES HAVE BEEN PUT BY ALLIED SOURCES AT MORE THAN 2,500, AGAINST WHICH THE BRITISH HAVE OFFICIALLY ADMITTED THE LOSS OF 302 CRAFT; THE FRENCH HAVE NOT ANNOUNCED THEIR OWN LOSSES. THE GERMANS PUT THEIR OWN LOSSES AT 432 PLANES AND SAY THEY SHOT DOWN 1,841 ALLIED CRAFT AND DESTROYED BETWEEN 1,600 AND 1,700 MORE ON THE GROUND.

LOSSES IN WAR MATERIALS--PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL YESTERDAY ADMITTED THAT BRITISH LOSSES IN MATERIAL IN THE RETREAT FROM DUNKERQUE WERE "ENORMOUS"--INCLUDING ALMOST 1,000 CANNON AND ALL THE ARMORED UNITS AND MOTOR VEHICLES BELONGING TO THE ARMY IN FLANDERS. THE GERMANS SAY THE BRITISH LOST WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT FOR 70 TO 80 COMPLETE DIVISIONS, INCLUDING GUNS OF ALL CALIBRES, ARMORED CARS AND OTHER MOTOR VEHICLES.

PRISONERS--THE GERMANS REPORT THE CAPTURE OF 1,200,000 PRISONERS, INCLUDING ABOUT 300,000 FRENCH AND BRITISH AND THE ENTIRE DUTCH AND BELGIAN ARMIES, NUMBERING RESPECTIVELY 400,000 AND 500,000 MEN. THE ALLIES HAVE NOT ANNOUNCED FIGURES ON THE NUMBER OF GERMANS CAPTURED.

JH637AFD

UNDATED AISNE BATTLEFIELDS BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

GERMANY'S TRY FOR A KNOCKOUT BLOW AGAINST THE ALLIES, STARTED TODAY ON THE SOMME-AISNE LINE, IS TURNING THE SOD ON A FIELD OF BATTLE PLOUGHED BY SOME OF THE FIERCEST FIGHTING OF THE WORLD WAR.

CHEMIN DES DAMES--A ROAD OVERLOOKING THE VALLEY OF THE AILETTE

RIVER EAST OF SOISSONS--WINDS BACK INTO THE NEWS AND A NEW WORLD-SHAKING BATTLE.

WORLD WAR HISTORIANS LUMP THE OPERATIONS IN AND ABOUT SOISSONS, AISNE DEPARTMENT, INTO "THE BATTLES OF AISNE" WHICH PRECEDED AND FOLLOWED THE SECOND BATTLE OF THE MARNE.

THE MAIN SCENE OF CONFLICT WAS THE CRAONNE PLATEAU BETWEEN THE AISNE AND AILETTE RIVERS, ALONG THE TOP OF WHICH RUNS THE CHEMIN DES DAMES--HIGHWAY OF THE LADIES.

THE GERMANS WERE THROWN BACK UPON THAT POSITION IN THE FIRST BATTLE OF THE MARNE, SEPT. 6-10, 1914, AND TRENCH WARFARE OF THE BITTEREST KIND FOLLOWED. THIS LASTED UNTIL THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE ON THE SOMME IN THE SPRING OF 1917, WHEN THE FRENCH TOOK THE PLATEAU AND HIGHWAY.

THE FRENCH HELD CHEMIN DES DAMES UNTIL MAY 27, 1918, WHEN THE GERMANS IN THEIR SECOND GREAT DRIVE FOR PARIS USED A HALF-MILLION MEN TO CRUSH ONE-FIFTH THEIR OWN NUMBER IN FRENCH AND BRITISH AND JERRED CHEMIN DES DAMES.

BUT THE SECOND BATTLE OF THE MARNE BROUGHT A GERMAN RETREAT. THE GERMANS WERE PURSUED BY AMERICANS AND FRENCH.

THE 32D AMERICAN DIVISION, NATIONAL GUARDSMEN OF MICHIGAN AND WISCONSIN, WHICH HAD TAKEN PART IN THE PURSUIT AND HAD BEEN RELIEVED, WAS DETAILED TO THE AISNE. IN FIVE DAYS THE DIVISION SUSTAINED 2,743 CASUALTIES.

AN ITALIAN DIVISION, WHICH RELIEVED THE 32D, AND FRENCH FORCES PUSHED ON. CHEMIN DES DAMES BECAME UNTENABLE. BY A GREAT ALLIED OFFENSIVE THE REGION WAS FREED OF GERMAN TROOPS ON OCT. 12, 1918.

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ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

JUNE 3---WINGA, (BR) FREIGHTER, 1,478 GROSS TONS, SUNK AFTER COLLIDING WITH NORWEGIAN FREIGHTER JERNLAND OFF NORTHEAST COAST OF ENGLAND, 8 OF CREW RESCUED, 16 MISSING.

JUNE 4----YONNA (GREEK) FREIGHTER, 1,040 TONS, TORPEDOED BY GERMAN SUBMARINE 120 MILES OFF CAPE FINISTERRE, SPAIN, UNDISCLOSED NUMBER OF CREW RESCUED BY SPANISH STEAMER RAZO.

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ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

JUNE 4--DROWNING MAID (NORWEGIAN) HOSPITAL SHIP, 1,455 GROSS TONS, SUNK BY GERMAN PLANES NEAR GRANTANGEN, NORWAY, 20 KILLED, 33 WOUNDED.

VD1125AED

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

JUNE 4--SIROCO (FRENCH) DESTROYER, 1,319 TONS, SUNK BY NAZI PLANES WHILE AIDING ALLIED EVACUATION OF DUNKERQUE, MOST OF CREW RESCUED.

JUNE 4--JAGUAR (FRENCH) DESTROYER, 2,130 TONS, SUNK BY NAZI PLANES WHILE AIDING ALLIED EVACUATION OF DUNKERQUE, MOST OF CREW RESCUED.

JUNE 4--OURAGE (FRENCH) DESTROYER, 1,300 TONS, SUNK BY NAZI PLANES WHILE AIDING ALLIED EVACUATION OF DUNKERQUE, MOST OF CREW RESCUED.

JUNE 4--FOUDROYANT (FRENCH) DESTROYER, 1,378 TONS, SUNK BY NAZI PLANES WHILE AIDING ALLIED EVACUATION OF DUNKERQUE, MOST OF CREW RESCUED.

JUNE 4--BOURRASQUE (FRENCH) DESTROYER, 1,300 TONS, SUNK BY NAZI

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PLANES WHILE AIDING ALLIED EVACUATION OF DUNKERQUE, MOST OF CREW
RESCUED.

JUNE 4--CHACAL (FRENCH) DESTROYER, 2,130 TONS, SUNK BY NAZI
PLANES WHILE AIDING ALLIED EVACUATION OF DUNKERQUE, MOST OF CREW
RESCUED.

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JUN 6 1940

Box of Information
HIS MAJESTY'S MINISTERS

AND HEADS OF PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS--

(Formed 10th May, 1940)

Rec 6/6/40
Indicates we before me
understanding
gc

PRIME MINISTER and Minister of Defence ... Rt.Hon. Winston Churchill

WAR CABINET:

Prime Minister	Rt.Hon. Winston Churchill
Secretary of Foreign Affairs ...	Rt.Hon Viscount Halifax
Lord President of the Council ...	Rt.Hon. Neville Chamberlain
Lord Privy Seal	Rt.Hon Clement Attlee
Deputy Prime Minister in House of Commons	
Minister without Portfolio ...	Rt.Hon Arthur Greenwood

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE:

Home Affairs and Ministry of Home Security--

Secretary of State	Rt.Hon Sir John Anderson
Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department	Osbert Peake
Parliamentary Sec. to the Ministry of Home Security ...	William Mabane, Esq.

Foreign Affairs--

Secretary of State	Rt.Hon Viscount Halifax
Under-Secretary of State	Rt.Hon Richard Austen Butler
Overseas Trade Department - Sec...	Harcourt Johnstone
(Representing Foreign Office and Board of Trade)	

Dominion Affairs--

Secretary of State	Viscount Caldecote
Under-Secretary of State	Geoffrey Hithersay Shakespeare

Colonial Office

Secretary of State	Lord Lloyd
Under-Secretary of State	George Henry Hall

War Office

Secretary of State	Rt.Hon Anthony Eden
Under-Secretary of State	Viscount Cobham, C.B.
Financial Secretary	Richard K. Law

Air Ministry--

Secretary of State	Sir Archibald Sinclair
Under-Secretary of State	Captain Harold Harington Balfour

Lord Chancellor--

Lord Simon (Sir John Simon)

Lord President of the Council--

Rt. Hon.Neville Chamberlain

Lord Privy Seal--

Rt. Hon. Clement Attlee

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India Office--

Secretary of State	Rt.Hon. L.S. Amery
Under-Secretary of State	

Burma Office--

Secretary of State	Rt. Hon. L.S. Amery
Under-Secretary of State	

Admiralty--

First Lord	Rt. Hon. Albert V. Alexander
Parliamentary and Financial Sec....	Sir Victor Warrender
Civil Lord	Captain Austin Morgan Hudson

Board of Trade-

President Sir Andrew Duncan
Parliamentary Secretary Major Gwilym Lloyd George
Mines Dept. - Parliamentary Sec. David Rhys Grenfell
Dept. of Overseas Trade - Sec. ... Harcourt Johnstone
(Representing Foreign Office and Board of Trade)
Petroleum Secretary Geoffrey William Lloyd
Minister Without Portfolio-
Rt. Hon. Arthur Greenwood

Ministry of Shipping-

Minister Ronald Cross
Parliamentary Secretary Sir James Arthur Salter K.C.B.

Minister of Economic Warfare- Hugh Dalton

Ministry of Health-

Minister Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald
Parliamentary Secretary Miss Florence Horsbrugh C.B.E.

Ministry of Transport-

Minister Sir John Reith
Parliamentary Secretary Frederick Montague

Board of Education-

President Rt. Hon. Herwald Ramsbotham
Parliamentary Secretary James Chater Ede

Ministry of Labour and National Service-

Minister Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin
Parliamentary Secretary Ralph Ascheton

Ministry of Supply-

Minister Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison
Parliamentary Secretary Harold Macmillan

Ministry of Pensions-

Minister Sir Walter James Womersley
Parliamentary Secretary Ellen Wilkinson

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries-

Minister Rt. Hon. Robert Hudson
Parliamentary Secretary Tom Williams

Ministry of Food-

Minister Lord Woolton (Rt. Hon.)
Parliamentary Secretary Robert John Graham Boothby

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster-

Minister Lord Hankey
Parliamentary Secretary

Ministry of Information-

Minister Rt. Hon. Alfred Duff Cooper
Parliamentary Secretary Rt. Hon. Harold Nicolson

Ministry of Aircraft Production-

Minister Lord Beaverbrook
Parliamentary Secretary Colonel John Jestyn Llewellyn

First Commissioner of Works- Lord Tryon

Attorney General-

Rt. Hon. Sir Donald Somervell

Solicitor General-

Sir W. A. Jowitt

General Post Office-

Postmaster-General Rt. Hon. William S. Morrison
Assistant Postmaster-General

Paymaster General-

The Viscount Cranborne

Treasury-

Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Kingsley Wood
Parliamentary Secretary
Financial Secretary Captain the Rt. Hon. Harry
Comfort Crookshank.

Chief Whip Captain Rt. Hon. David
Margesson

Chief Whip - (Opposition) Sir Charles Edwards

Scotland-

Secretary of State Rt. Hon. Ernest Brown
Under-Secretary of State Joseph Westwood
Lord Advocate Rt. Hon. Thomas Mackay Cooper
Solicitor-General James Scott Cumberland Reid

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Soissons Battle Rages; Nazi Tank Losses Huge

By HENRY C. CASSIDY.

LAUNCH COUNTER-ATTACK AT NIGHT AS NAZIS SKIRT BOTH ENDS OF THEIR LINE

Fierce Battle Raging In Soissons Sector—Main
Reich Army Advances In Two Places—Le
Havre Spear Travels 17 Miles

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Friday, June 7—Germans admitted unofficially early today that the new Weygand Line was presenting "a real problem" to the attacking German army and that the Nazis were encountering stiff resistance by the defenders.

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Friday, June 7—An air raid alarm was sounded in Paris this morning.

The end of the alarm was sounded at 5.45 A. M. It had been in effect for 33 minutes.

No incident was reported and no gunfire could be heard in the heart of the city.

Earlier the reverberations of heavy bomb explosions to the south had been felt in Paris after anti-aircraft fire had awakened the city.

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, June 6—Stubbornly fighting French, thrown back on their right and their left by a savage German offensive along the Somme and Aisne, launched counter-attacks at dusk tonight and the struggle was reported continuing through the night.

The French counter-attack was launched on their right or east flank where the German infantry, preceded by masses of tanks and supported by artillery, had pushed south from the Ailette river in the Soissons sector and taken a foothold in the World War contested ridge of Chemin des Dames just north of the Aisne.

French troops, in the gathering darkness, stormed the new German positions. The struggle was reported in military dispatches still to be under way at midnight.

Attack As Nazis Relax

The French counter-thrusts took advantage of the German practice of relaxing their pressure at night.

In the German thrusts, before which the French recoiled earlier today at both ends of the Weygand Line, 2,000 tanks were used.

The roar of the battle could be heard thirty miles behind the firing line—or, in places, nearly half way to Paris.

The French defense was declared "magnificent" by the high command, even as it acknowledged withdrawals made necessary by the Nazi attacks.

One Drive Nets 17 Miles

On the west flank German advance elements made a march totaling nearly seventeen miles from the region of Abbeville. This was a push to the Bresle river along the Channel coast as part of a southwestward encircling movement which, however, did not put that invading wing any nearer to Paris. It did take the Nazis

within seventy-five miles of Le Havre.

On the east, Nazi troops advanced six miles to the Aisne heights, within sixty to seventy miles of this ancient capital—a capital which tonight reflected a more and more warlike atmosphere.

Militiamen, with red, white and blue arm bands and armed with rifles, stood at the alert in the streets for parachutists and fifth columnists.

Trucks idled in squares and on bridges to serve as miniature forts if need be.

On both west and east the advance of the main German masses was limited to the measure of six miles. For even on the west the main lines still were between the Somme and the Bresle, and the defenders were falling back gradually.

Situation "Satisfactory"

And at the end of the second day of fighting the French command proclaimed the situation generally "satisfactory."

The Nazis' material losses were declared to be making up for the French loss of ground.

Hundreds of German tanks were reported destroyed—smashed in the giant

mousetrap prepared for them by Generalissimo Jaxime Weygand.

Nevertheless, the French high command's night communique acknowledged that "against this unprecedented onrush of enemy masses some of our units were submerged and outflanked, especially in the region of the lower Somme, where enemy elements managed to get through as far as the River Bresle.

"The same thing happened in the

region of the River Ailette. Enemy detachments succeeded in pushing their way as far as the heights of the north bank of the Aisne."

Center Of Weygand Line Holds
The center of General Weygand's Somme line was reported holding firm.

All day long the entire battlefield—from the sea to the Chemin Des Dames, the heights between the Ailette and the Aisne—was convulsed in a thunderous struggle.

The masses of the attacking Germans were so vast as to dwarf the legions they threw into the battle of the Meuse.

Cars' Attack In Hundreds

The German armored cars attacked in waves of 200 and 300 at a time, driving sometimes as far as seven and one-half miles into the deep French defenses. French aircraft dropped tons upon tons of bombs upon the plunging tanks.

The sky was lurid with air battles. The French said they had shot down thirty-six German planes, wrecked perhaps seven more and punished without mercy the troop concentrations behind the German advance spears.

The German smashes were concentrated in the sectors south of Abbeville, Amiens and Peronne on the west, and east of the Oise Valley and in the Ailette sector on the east.

Smoke Shells Rain Down

On the French right, smoke shells rained down in the Rethel area, prelude to infantry assaults against the line of the Aisne.

Southwest of Peronne, the Frenchmen smashed twenty-five Panzer (armored) units in one batch.

Then, on the east of this section, the front-line ranks before Amiens fell back to let new waves of the monsters through and into the strange labyrinth of fire which Generalissimo Weygand has prepared for them.

"Hitler Weather" Continues

"Hitler luck" in weather—the sort that helped him so much in the Polish conquest—held for him: It was dry and clear. Thus was facilitated the charges of the tanks, some of which smashed through behind the battle area.

But here the Weygand trap went to work, catching the steel cars in a sort

of angular and lethal corral back of the main battle area—a steel encirclement made up of "support points" mounting the famous old French 75s, hidden machine guns and anti-tank guns.

Other machine-gun nests and pursuit planes were reported to be holding back the main German forces, and thus preventing motorcyclists and truck-transported infantry from coming to the rescue of the tanks.

Front Spreads 150 Miles

The front spread 150 miles along the Somme and Aisne from the English Channel to the Champagne Plains. There were new German attacks extending from Abbeville, on the west, to Rethel, on the east.

The whole vast battle area was enveloped in the heat of summer—a heat made more intense by the fires set off by bombs.

The fighting raged in a depth sometimes of several miles—some German tanks pushing through and advancing that far before they were halted—thus illustrating the thickness of a front on which nearly 2,000,000 men were bitterly engaged.

Still 70 Miles To Go

The main invading armies still had seventy miles to go to Paris.

The German attacks, taking full form appeared to be aimed in two main directions: A principal thrust on the east side of the front headed south toward Paris and a supporting attack on the west aimed toward Rouen.

The number of mechanized divisions thrown by Germany into the struggle was large, one source reporting that they were using one at each of four main points of attack and one each in two less vital sectors.

Nazi artillery was especially active east of the Oise and along the Ailette river.

Unmoved By Nazi Boast

Frenchmen heard without comment that the Nazis had figured on reaching Paris within fifteen days through the valleys of the Oise and Aisne—valleys which have known the tread of many invaders in the centuries past.

On the home front, Premier Paul Reynaud completed a reshuffling of his Cabinet which made him a one-man war director.

As precautionary measures in the areas adjoining Italy—whose entrance into the war on Germany's side has been long indicated—French authorities prohibited the movement of motor

cars within the maritime Alps department between 10 P. M. and 4 A. M.

Five former members of the editorial staff of *Je Suis Partout* (I Am Everywhere), a now-suppressed weekly known for its Hitler sympathies, were arrested on charges of having "menaced the security of the state."

The French authorities announced yesterday that the German bombing squadrons which raided France on Wednesday lost seven planes and probable lost three others. The reports said the seven Nazi planes were shot down in the region of Normandy. Three others were believed to have been brought down in central France. (Here twenty-four words were censored).

2000 Nazi Tanks Press French

PARIS, June 6 (A. P.).—The Germans threw at least 2,000 tanks tonight into the battle along the Somme and bent at its ends the deep and resilient line which forms the first Allied defense of Paris. The French, holding back the infantry mass, which comes in waves behind the tanks, said that the German advances were slight.

They retired, however, both on their left, or western, front, from the Somme along the English Channel toward the Bresle River, seventeen miles south of Abbeville, and on the right, or eastern flank, from the Ailette River, south toward the Aisne.

The German tanks drove as far as seven and one-half miles into the deep tangle of new French defenses, coming in massed swarms of 200 and 300 at a time. There were gigantic battles.

The French tanks and pursuit planes met the Nazis head-on and the German machines snagged in many

places on Gen. Weygand's staggered support points of men and guns. Several hundred German tanks were smashed, a War Ministry spokesman said.

The German drive was concentrated in the sectors south of Abbeville, Amiens and Peronne, east of the Oise Valley and in the Ailette sector.

Violent Air Battles.

Violent air battles went on, the French reporting that they had shot down thirty-six German planes and wrecked perhaps seven more. German troop concentrations were bombed and machine-gunned both on the Somme-Aisne front and on the Rhine.

Nests of French machine-gunners and pursuit planes were reported successfully to have held back the main German forces, preventing motorcyclists and truck-carried infantry from following the tank spearheads. The main German armies, striking both directly at Paris and in the west toward Rouen, still had seventy miles to go to the French capital.

Fine, hot, dry weather, favorable to mechanized attack, held out, as it did in Poland.

The new French tactics for meeting a blitzkrieg were said to have entangled German tanks in forward zones, permitting their destruction at will.

Germany's mobile fortresses, pushing far ahead of the main battlefront and miles from their fueling bases, were said in military advices to have found the roads back barred by specially trained and equipped detachments which ringed them under full fire—especially from French 75s—till they were crumpled masses of iron and steel.

Allow Tanks to Penetrate Deeply.

The quagmire defense—some of the French called it a flypaper defense—called for no suicidal efforts by outposts to oppose the heavy tread of the blasting tanks, but rather a yielding which permits penetration of the defense zone and finally annihilation.

Frenchmen declared that the first results of the second day of the battle for Paris, in which 2,000,000 men are engaged, proved the efficacy of the quagmire defense.

Paris commentators declared that the Nazi armored divisions—warriors on wheels or caterpillar treads—had suffered heavy losses.

Twenty-five Tanks Destroyed.

Twenty-five tanks were destroyed at Chaulnes, nine miles southwest of Peronne, Telefrance, the semi-official news agency, reported. The Abbeville region, at the mouth of the Somme, was the scene of some of the fiercest German attacks.

The Germans used one mechanized division at each of four principal points of attack as well as in at least two less important sectors, Telefrance said, adding: "Each must be far from the theoretical strength of 500 tanks because of heavy losses suffered in the battle of Flanders."

Spokesmen close to the Government said that information from Berlin was that the German leaders had expressed the hope of reaching Paris within fifteen days through the valleys of the Oise and Aisne.

Drive on Paris.

The Germans' strongest smashes on the front north of Paris apparently were aimed at opening up these highways to the capital.

Attack on Lower Somme.

The Germans began their new attack at dawn against strong French positions along the lower Somme, the military spokesman said.

The French High Command had earlier reported a slight withdrawal in this region of advance units which were considered, it was later explained, "too far out in front."

A heavy German raid in the Saar region was repulsed, the spokesman said, when the French counter-attacked. The Germans had surrounded a French outpost, but were forced to retire, he explained.

The new battle along the lower Somme followed the strategic withdrawal of certain French units which the High Command had considered "too far out in front," it was stated.

German tanks which filtered between the French positions exposed the outposts to flanking fire, the spokesman said. French guns were proving destructive against the steel monsters, he reported, with an unspecified number

wrecked some distance behind the actual front.

He reported that the main fighting area remained unchanged, with the heaviest fighting centering around Amiens, Peronne and along the Ailette River and Canal.

French supporting positions which held throughout yesterday engaged in the new fighting when the fresh Nazi assault was launched at 4 A. M. (11 o'clock last night, New York time).

Say 'Blitz' Aspect Is Reduced.

The new type of deep defenses in the consolidated Weygand line, the spokesman said, has reduced the "blitz" element of the German blitzkrieg with the result that the Nazis have been slowed up.

The Somme-Aisne line was traced by French military experts as following approximately through these towns and regions: Saint Valery-sur-Somme, Abbeville, Picquigny, Amiens, Corbie, south of Peronne, Nesle, south of Ham, Chauny, Pinon, Neufchatel, Asfeld, Rethel, Attigny, the region of Vouziers, the region of Grandpre and Montmedy.

The revised French tactics of shifting from fortified positions to a war of movement, allowing the enemy to filter through and then attacking its advanced elements, has eliminated fear of the swift German drives, French commentators said.

Despite the continued use of dive-bombers, the German were said to be finding the new extensive French defenses adapted to modern conditions, and, as a result, were said to be scoring only small gains.

Say Advances Were Absorbed.

As the titanic battle for Paris thundered into its second day the War Ministry said that the Allied lines—some of them defended by British forces—were holding with the exception of two spear points at which the Nazi armored columns broke into the main French front. These advances, apparently in the Peronne sector, seventy-five miles northeast of Paris, were reported strategically absorbed by the web of defenses.

The lines of the push toward Paris appeared to be intended to converge at Compiègne, in whose forest the world war armistice was signed.

With artillery, tanks and dive bombers, the Nazis pounded at the Amiens sector, where they have

succeeded in holding a bridgehead across the Somme; at Peronne, and down the road from Laon to Soissons—sectors steeped in the bloodshed of world war battles.

Lines Open Gatewise.

The French line, stretching along the Somme River and above the Aisne and running irregularly from the English Channel region of Abbeville to Longwy, embraces the new system of defense devised for the stand to save Paris. Lacking fixed fortifications such as those in the Maginot Line fronting on Germany, the Allied troops opened flexible lines like a gate to admit Nazi tanks and then closed them to check the following infantry and supply columns.

The tank advances, the French said, proved costly to the Germans as they ran into traps of concealed 75s.

One by one, the defenders asserted, the tanks were knocked out

of commission, and the last of them were finished off as they reached impassable woods and became fixed targets for the waiting artillerymen.

French military dispatches declared that no tanks succeeded in passing the rear defenses, and that French infantry closed in behind the entrapped mechanized units to counter-attack from the rear.

Reports Great Fires in Reich.

An announcement said that French bombers, attacking in the Peronne, St. Quentin and Cambrai sectors, destroyed a railroad station and several German convoys and dropped more than six tons of explosives on German troops in the St. Quentin area alone.

Light French bombers, including some bought recently from the United States, were reported to have dropped fifteen tons of bombs in the Peronne sector. Many German planes were reported shot down in an aerial battle, but no figures were given.

Aerial observers declared that immense fires were blazing both behind the German front and in Germany, where military objectives at Mannheim, Ulm, Ludwigshafen and Munich were attacked. An airplane motor factory near Munich was bombed for the second time, it was reported.

Reynaud Voices Greater Hope

PARIS, June 6 (A. P.).—Premier Paul Reynaud told France tonight that "hundreds" of German tanks had been destroyed in the great Nazi offensive on the Somme and that the French High Command was well satisfied with the defense along that roaring front.

This "battle of June, 1940," he declared gravely, as French fighting planes circled low over this capital while he spoke, "may decide the fate of the world for hundreds of years." He acknowledged that of late he had been forced to bring bad news to the French people, but said that now there was good "reason for hope."

Speaking as France's supreme director of the war, he listed three reasons for optimism as to the outcome:

The escape of French and British troops from Flanders.
The failure of the Nazis' bombing raid on Paris to break civilian morale.

The satisfactory development of the battle of the Somme.

[M. Reynaud's speech was heard in the United States through the National Broadcasting Company.]

The Premier declared that "the regime of oppression will disappear forever" and that "German dreams of control over Europe are going to disappear under French resistance."

Says France Is United.

"Germany accused us recently of being divided; but today France is calm and united. Every country in Europe today has one common interest, to avoid the control of Germany."

"France is looking forward to the reconstruction of

Europe in which the order and safety of all peoples will be guaranteed. The other peoples of the world must understand soon—because our task is immense."

M. Reynaud said that in the last two weeks he twice had spoken to his countrymen and that both times his news had been bad. Then he told of the better news.

Nazi Claims Ridiculous.

M. Reynaud ridiculed claims that Allied morale had been smashed by the German successes to date, adding that 335,000 Allied troops had been able to evacuate Dunkirk in the teeth of the German assaults.

"The French soldiers and British

answer. British and French planes have attacked . . . great centers of Germany.

Hitler's Bombers Answered.

"Every French village or town attacked will find an answer in a German village or town attacked likewise. Hitler has just started his latest offensive and has brought into play every plane that he has." Hundreds of German tanks "have been destroyed," he said.

"So we in France have but one thought: to fight for France and victory."

"Every country in Europe today has one common interest: to avoid the control of Germany."

Premier Reynaud became one-man director of the war with lightning changes in his Cabinet before dawn of the second day of the "battle of Paris." Shortly after midnight M. Reynaud announced that he had assumed the important post of Foreign Minister, in addition to the premiership and the post of War Minister.

Thus, while the German forces pounded against the Somme-Aisne defense lines, the five-foot-five-inch sixty-two-year-old Premier reached a new peak of political strength, little more than two months after he had won a vote of confidence by a bare majority of one vote in the Chamber of Deputies.

Former Premier Edouard Daladier, who had been Foreign Minister and had long been a figure in previous Cabinets, was dropped from the Government, together with other holdovers from earlier regimes.

New Cabinet Officials.

New Cabinet appointments included:

Paul Baudouin, secretary of the administrative staff of the Economic Warfare Committee and president of the Bank of Indo-China, to be assistant to M. Reynaud at the Foreign Ministry.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, promoted from colonel in the May 25 army housecleaning in which fifteen of the nation's highest commanders were ousted, to be chief assistant to M. Reynaud at the War Ministry.

Jean Prouvost, newspaper publisher, to be Minister of Information, succeeding Louis O. Frossard, who took over the Ministry of Public Works from Anatole de Monzie.

Yvon Delbos, Foreign Minister in the Popular Front Cabinet of Leon Blum, to be Minister of Education—a post he held in the Daladier government—replacing Albert Sarraut.

Georges Pernot to be Minister of the French Family, with special

control of the former Ministry of Public Health previously under Marcel Herault. The new post was created to handle refugee problems.

Marcel Bouthillier, M. Reynaud's right-hand man when he was Finance Minister under Premier Daladier, to be Finance Minister, supplanting Lucien Lamoureux.

Albert Chichery, president of the powerful radical Socialist party and deputy from the Indre Department, was appointed Minister of Commerce, succeeding Leon Barety. Mr. Barety, a deputy belonging to the Left Republican Alliance, was dropped.

Louis Rollin remains as Colonial Minister.

The new Cabinet was announced

two hours after a fifty-minute session with President Albert Lebrun at the Elysee Palace.

Second Shake-up so Far.

The shake-up was the second since M. Reynaud assumed the Premiership after the Allied reverses in Norway. On May 18 M. Reynaud took over the post of War Minister from M. Daladier, shifting him to the Foreign Office, following the German break-through on the Meuse and the resultant isolation of the Allied armies in Flanders. The changes at that time also brought two world war heroes back into top positions. Gen. Maxime Weygand succeeded Gen. Maurice Gamelin as the Allied generalissimo and the elderly Marshal Henri Philippe Petain became Vice-Premier.

M. Bouthillier, who is 39 years old, is known as a technician rather than a Parliamentarian. He was Director of Finance of the city of Paris from 1936 until he became secretary-general of the national Finance Ministry under M. Reynaud in November, 1938. He was Georges Bonnet's right-hand man when the latter was Finance Minister from 1933 to 1934. In 1935 he became Budget Director.

M. Chichery, 51 years old, was born at Leblanc in the Indre Department. He began life as a manual laborer, founded his own machine industry and then went into politics. He served as colonial minister in 1938.

Nazis See Sign of Confusion.

BERLIN, June 6 (A. P.).—Cabinet changes in France were interpreted by authorized spokesmen here today as a "sign of great internal political confusion," with the removal of Foreign Minister Daladier as the most important development.

A spokesman said that M. Daladier's disappearance from the Cabinet, along with the recent re-

placement of Neville Chamberlain as Great Britain's Prime Minister showed a tendency to rid those governments of men connected with pre-war policies. Nevertheless, this spokesman said, it is "certain that the future history of France will be decided less by internal Cabinet changes than by battles."

GIVES REASONS FOR HOPE OF FINAL VICTORY

Premier Tells Nation Of Nazi Tank Destruction On Somme

Morale Of People After Paris Raid Cited In Optimistic Talk

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, June 6—Premier Paul Reynaud, speaking to the people of France tonight subsequent to a Cabinet revision which put him in supreme command of the war effort, declared that "hundreds" of German tanks had been destroyed in the Nazi offensive on the Somme, and added solemnly:

"The dream of German hegemony in Europe is going to break against French resistance!"

Apparently referring to the United States, Reynaud said, "Let all spectators of the drama of the Battle of France understand and let them understand quickly, for the stake is immense and their time is measured."

Seeking War Materials

France has been seeking war materials in the United States.

Of Italy's demands for French Mediterranean possessions, Reynaud said:

"There are no peoples with whom France cannot settle by peaceful means divergencies of interests which appear to oppose them. I have said this publicly. I repeat it."

Gives Reasons For Hope

Raising his voice but once—to praise the "heroic resistance" of the Allied troops in Flanders—he spoke of the times when he had been forced to bring bad news to the republic, and said that this time he could give reasons for hope in a final victory. These, he said, were the "three facts":

The escape of the French and British troops in Flanders.
The failure of the German bombing raid on Paris to break civilian morale.

The development of the battle on the Somme—a battle which he declared, on the authority of Gen. Maxime Weygand, was going "satisfactorily" for the French.

Weygand's System

He mentioned especially General Weygand's new defense system against the German motorized units, saying that it was this defense that had destroyed "hundreds" of them along the roaring Somme.

Speaking of the air attack on Paris, he said quietly that the French would "reply in kind" to every such raid.

"The soldiers of 1940," he declared, "have proved themselves equal to the soldiers of 1914."

Fate Of The World

Then he added, as Adolf Hitler himself had said, "this battle of June, 1940, would decide the fate of the world for hundreds of years to come"—but that French troops would smash the hopes of Germans for control of Europe.

"The hour remains grave," he acknowledged—as he spoke French planes circled low over Paris—and then he ended with a voice full of confidence:

"As for us, more than ever we have confidence in our arms."

France Confused, Nazis Say

BERLIN, June 6 (A. P.).—Cabinet changes in France were interpreted in authorized circles here today as a "sign of great internal political confusion," with the removal of Foreign Minister Edouard Daladier as the most important development. A spokesman said M. Daladier's disappearance from the Cabinet, with the recent replacement of Neville Chamberlain as Britain's Prime Minister, showed a tendency to rid those governments of men connected with pre-war policies. Never-

theless, this spokesman said, it is "certain that the future history of France will be decided less by internal Cabinet changes than by battles."

30.24-2781

NEW WEYGAND LINE DEVISED FOR TANKS

Swiftly-built Paris Defense Is Deeply Staggered.

PARIS, June 6 (A. P.).—The new Weygand Line, guarding Paris, is a series of deeply staggered strong-points designed to give but never break under the strain of Nazi tanks and waves of following infantry.

The line has been built under the direction of the Allied Generalissimo, Maxime Weygand, taking advantage of every natural feature of the terrain along the Somme and the Aisne.

The Allies worked rapidly in the little time they had to develop the line after their defeat at the Meuse and the German break-through to the channel.

The new "fluid" line is said to be especially effective against the big new German tanks, allowing them to penetrate for some distance, then to be halted and destroyed by hidden guns from both beside and behind.

Gen. Duval wrote of the Weygand Line in today Le Journal:

"We are not fighting on a thin line. The dispositions are organized in a manner so as to confront the enemy at any point and to reply with a counter-attack."

Text Of Reynaud's Speech

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, June 6—Following is the text of Premier Reynaud's address to the nation today:

In the past two weeks I have spoken twice. Each time it was bad news that I announced.

On May 21, before the Senate, I said the Germans are at Amiens. On May 25 I said the King of the Belgians had betrayed us—the road to Dunkerque was open.

Today, at an hour which remains grave, I bring you reasons of hope, not from words but from facts.

Germany has launched blow upon blow in three enterprises in which she has engaged as usual all her brutality and all her astuteness.

The first enterprise—the German propaganda announced the Allied armies which went to fight in Belgium were encircled and would be annihilated. They were supposed to be cut off from the sea, deprived of munitions, deprived of food. The world was going to witness a capitulation without precedent in history. Before the impossibility of repairing this massive loss of combatants the morale of the Allies would be crushed.

Sea Lesson Taught

But the steel circle could not be closed. Three hundred and thirty-five thousand Allied soldiers embarked at Dunkerque, teaching Germany what mastery of the sea means.

Far from breaking down the morale of our troops, the morale of our country has outdone itself and has been faithful to our forebears.

The heroism of the battle of Flanders and the rear-guard combats before Dunkerque have passed into history.

During these days the valor of our military leaders has been magnificently affirmed.

I received this morning Admiral Abrial, defender of Dunkerque. Before such men, who have won the admiration of the entire world, France feels a revival of herself.

Glory Brought Back

She feels the revival, eternally young, of the glory of the generals of the revolution and the admirals of the kings of France.

All this glory has been brought back to life by a thousand obscure sacrifices—which no living witness will, perhaps, ever reveal—of our soldiers of the northern army and our navy.

These heroes have atoned for everything.

After the surprise of the first com-

bats, the soldier of 1940 has established himself as the equal of the soldier of 1914, who never doubted victory even when the Germans were at Senlis.

That was the first German attempt.

Morale Of Paris

The second sought to break the morale of Paris.

Last Monday Hitler organized a

spectacular raid on the capital. He dedicated to it hundreds of bombers and chasers. What were the objectives? That is not important, for all the world knows that with the inaccuracies of aiming, women, children, and old people were struck like the others. Did that move Paris? Not for one second. A few minutes after the bombardment I saw the proud faces of our workers, our working women of the people of Paris who do not tremble. We know now that it was a colossal raid. For the soul of Paris it was nothing. This raid you know we did not let pass without an answer.

Tuesday night successive waves of English bombers attacked the Ruhr factories. Bombs fell on Dortmund, Frankfurt, Dusseldorf, Cologne, Essen. The fire of the burning gasoline reservoirs was visible one hundred miles

Raids To Be Answered

French bombers flew over Mannheim, Ulm, Ludwigshafen and Munich and the colossal factory of Badische Aniline was burned. The fire could be seen from the French frontier.

In the future for each raid against a French city there will be a similar answer.

That covers the aerial raids.

The third German attempt, the most decisive, is that which is going on today: The battle of France. It is an attack on the grand style preceded by a proclamation by Hitler to his troops. Every means which we now know are used: Planes and armored divisions seeking once more infiltration and rupture of our front.

The battle has hardly begun. I can tell you nothing more than what General Weygand told me: "I am satisfied," he told me, "in the manner in which the battle has been engaged and how my orders to resist at any price have been executed." On land we are forced to practice resistance. Our army shows that it has adapted itself to the new form of the war.

Many Tanks Destroyed

Since the beginning of the battle hundreds of enemy tanks have been destroyed. The Allied aviation seconds the action of our troops. The entire world follows breathlessly the fortunes of this battle for the fighting of June, 1940, is going to decide its fate, as Hitler said, perhaps for hundreds of years.

What is the risk: It is to see installed in Europe and beyond Europe as everyone understands today, a regime of oppression where men of non-German blood will have only the role of slave.

Tricks first, perhaps then soon

orders, persecution, blows on the face of workers, physical and moral destruction of the elite—that is the new world Hitler announces in his proclamation, a middle age which would not be illuminated by the mildness of Christ. This dream of German hegemony is going to break against French resistance. For the France which is risen today before Hitler is not the France she was between the two wars. It is another France, just as the England which fights Hitler is no longer the England of these last twenty years.

Have Only One Thought

We the French of June, 1940, have only one thought; to save France.

All members of the Government are animated by a common will; to conquer. We will not lose time when the fatherland is in danger in debate on responsibilities. We will not weaken France by dividing her. We shall all bear the responsibilities such as we are each of us, each of you, each representative, each elector.

Our first duty is to recognize our own wrongs. In their successive governments and in their public spirit the democracies long have lacked far-sightedness and daring. The idea of fatherland, the idea of military valor, have been too much neglected. Let us say it once and for all to close this chapter of our history and to work with the fierce energy of men whose eyes are open.

Who, then, has any interest in creating the ferment of disorders. The propaganda of Goebbels? The French masses listen with disdain to him calling us a plutocratic country. France is calm and proud like her ally.

Rumors Circulating

For some time rumors have been circulating of new conflicts. The Allies have with all other countries of Europe one vital interest in common: to avoid the hegemony of Germany.

Thus it is for the independence of all other countries that our soldiers are fighting today on the Somme and on the Aisne. There are no peoples with whom France cannot settle by peaceful means divergences of interests which appear to oppose them. I have said this publicly. I repeat it.

France wants a settlement of these problems permitting reconstruction of a Europe in which the independence and prosperity of each people may be assured.

Let all spectators of the drama of the battle of France understand, then, and let them understand quickly, for the stake is immense and their time is measured.

As for us, more than ever we have confidence in our arms.

French Line of Defense Along Valley of Somme

Marked by Swampy Terrain and Dense Forests

PARIS, June 5 (AP).—The French line of defense against the German attack launched Wednesday morning runs from Abbeville, twelve miles in from the English Channel on the Somme estuary, along the Somme River, which constitutes an obstacle to military operations.

The river valley is not only narrow but also swampy. The Somme is paralleled clear to Abbeville by a deep canal along the widening mouth of the river. Along the lower

part of the valley, the southern slope forms a rampart by its steep incline, with small woods adaptable to anti-tank defenses scattered throughout the region.

South of the Somme, from the town of Eu to Aumale, about as far inland as Amiens, the Bresle River valley parallels the French line. There the forests are more dense, leading French military experts to pronounce them "impenetrable" to tanks and aerial reconnaissances.

The eastern end of the new battleground is apparently the area of inter-twining highways and roads from Laon to Soissons. Soissons is fifty-eight miles northeast of Paris, and Laon seventy-five miles. Laon had been the southernmost point of the German thrust in this region last month, when the German pressure was extending westward toward the Channel instead of southward toward Paris.

British Planes Bomb Nazis In Paris Drive

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 6—British military circles acknowledged today that the Germans had made progress at certain points in the Aisne-Somme battle.

However, it was said, no advances could be described as penetrations of the French defenses.

The main attack, the British said, apparently has developed on both sides of Peronne and in the Chauny-Soissons area.

One military source declared the Germans "are tapping everywhere to find a soft spot, and when they find it they will try and push through."

Airmen Aid French in Battle

Great Britain's airmen, raiding from the battle zone in France to the industrially important Ruhr Valley in western Germany, were reported officially today to have attacked German supply bases, troop concentrations and lines of communications leading to the Somme river battlefield in renewed efforts to help their French Allies halt the German drive on Paris.

While Britons with rifles and guns at hand stood constant watch at home against any attempted invasion, the Air Ministry reported that medium and heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force "attacked troop concentrations and harassed enemy movements behind the fighting front."

Attacking German Rear

Other heavy bombers, the Ministry added, "struck at junctions and marshalling yards west of the Ruhr, while others attacked military objectives in Germany."

The raiding forays took a toll of six German planes, the Ministry said, while one British plane was shot down and two are missing.

In an early morning raid, the British scored direct hits on oil tanks captured by the Germans at Ghent, the Ministry announced. The airmen were reported to have flown low and machine-gunned targets in Ghent, which was illuminated by the flames from the burning oil tanks.

Meanwhile, Britain's "parashots," with rifles loaded, stood on guard today against any attempted landings by German parachute troops in the wake of the Nazi air force's heaviest bombing attack on England since the start of the war.

Balloon Cable Crash Kills 5

An accident costing five lives befell the Royal Air Force when a bomber struck a balloon barrage cable on the northeast coast last night and crashed into a row of miners' houses. Three civilians and two members of the bomber's crew were killed. The pilot and navigator parachuted to safety.

The balloon barrage, a system of captive balloons trailing cables, is intended to wreck invading planes.

The pilot and navigator parachuted to safety, and one of the pair landed near the main street of the town.

"I must hand it to this town," he said. "My feet hardly had touched ground when I was surrounded by parashots." (Parashots are persons armed to combat parachute troops.)

Apparently in an effort to destroy the airdromes from which Royal Air Force bombers have gone out to pound military objectives in the Ruhr and other Nazi industrial centers, the German raiders dropped high explosive and incendiary bombs all along a 270-mile stretch of coast from Yorkshire, in northeastern England, to Kent, south of the Thames.

Woman, Children Escape Bomb

In Kent, a woman, her 13-year-old son and a 3-year-old baby escaped by leaping over a flaming incendiary bomb which tore through the roof of their house, missed their bed by a few inches and burned a big hole in the floor.

Other incendiary bombs which fell in Kent started two fires on the roofs of buildings, which were quickly extinguished, while another burned out on the front lawn of a house.

In the Essex district, immediately north of the Thames, bombs dropped near a boys' school, injuring one. In Lincolnshire, one bomb struck a rectory garden and two women were injured slightly by flying glass. Elsewhere in that district six persons suf-

fered minor injuries and one house was set afire.

Incendiary bombs fell in the rural districts of Yorkshire and Norfolk and on the east coast. They also fell among the docks, wharves and warehouses that line both sides of the Thames from London to the river's mouth.

Explosions Shake Houses

At the east coast port a searchlight beam caught one of the raiders. The anti-aircraft batteries roared as other searchlights were focussed on the Nazi plane. The raider appeared to escape the beams for a time, but then was picked up again and attacked by guns from land and sea. Planes could be seen flashing across the night sky in pursuit of the German.

Explosions shook houses on the sea front and spectators who had stood outside ran for cover.

A town on another section of the coast was shaken by terrific explosions, but the bombs were said to have fallen into sea.

At a third coast point the searchlights turned night into day and flashes of gunfire were seen after an air-raid warning sounded. Bombs fell on one village green.

While announcement of French Cabinet changes came too late for editorial comment by London morning papers, some observers thought Britain might follow France's example of dropping former Premier Edouard Daladier by shelving his Munich partner, former Prime Minister Chamberlain, who was retained in Winston Churchill's new war Cabinet as Lord President of the Council.

The Prime Minister also announced that Commons would hold a secret session next Tuesday for debate on home defense. The House of Lords arranged for a secret session Wednesday to debate the same subject.

Critics Demand "Housecleaning"

The clamor for a "purge" of the Munich remnants of the Government, voiced in Socialist and Liberal quarters with some Conservative backing, was led by the Laborite daily Herald, which said the resignation of Chamberlain and a number of other Ministers was "widely demanded."

Other British Ministers under fire are Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Simon, Lord Chancellor, and Viscount Caldecote, Secretary for Dominions. Government critics also demanded a housecleaning in the civil service, which was accused of "muddling" during the preparatory stage of the war.

Sees Negligence Or Ignorance
The News-Chronicle said that resignations of Chamberlain and Wood,

who "was Air Minister at the most vital period of Britain's war preparations," are being demanded by an increasing number of members of Parliament.

The newspaper said these members held that the Chamberlain administration "must have been guilty either of culpable negligence of complete misunderstanding of Germany's strength and intentions both before and since the war began."

The Conservative Times contended, however, that "recriminations and searches for scapegoats are not merely unprofitable but definitely damaging at this vital moment."

Opposes Idea Of Bombing Berlin

On the heels of the latest German aerial forays and Tuesday night's series of R. A. F. attacks on oil refineries, fuel depots and railway lines in Germany, the Express asked, "should we bomb Berlin?" and then answered:

"No. Our rules are right to attack nothing but aircraft works, petrol dumps, munitions factories and military objectives. Here is the reason:

"The only object of bombing centers of population is to spread panic. But experience in Spain and now in Paris shows that it does nothing of the sort. It stiffens morale and fierce determination to resist. It would have the same effect on the Germans, whom Mr. Churchill describes as a very brave race."

WHOLE NATION FITTED INTO VAST PROGRAM

R. A. F. Keeps On Blasting Away At Nazis As Foe Bombs Coast Area

U. S. Aid A Year From Now Would Not Be Too Late, Says Cooper

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 6—Britain's army in overalls was pledged today to gear up war industries for the full equipment of the next British fighting force that takes the field—in France, England.

As the whole nation was fitted into the program of rushing the heavy war industries to arm reformed divisions, the flyers of the R. A. F. carried on doggedly Britain's reduced share in the defense of France.

While their home countryside along 270 miles of English coast thundered with the bombs of German air raiders, the British air force struck blows for France behind the battle line.

Nazi Areas Blasted

The Air Ministry reported explosives poured into Germany's industrially valuable Ruhr valley, bombings that lit huge fires in the oil supply tanks the Germans seized at Ghent, Belgium, and raids on German troop and supply lines backing up the Somme river battle front.

Six German planes were claimed downed. One British plane was acknowledged lost.

Aid In Year Not Too Late

American newspapermen were told by Alfred Duff Cooper, Minister of Information, that aid from the United States even a year from now would not come too late.

He said Germany had been forced to change its plans for immediate attack on England and added:

"I do not believe in the invasion. I think we are able to handle parachute troops in great numbers and, if an attack were made on land, over the coast, Germany likely would be disappointed."

"Almost On A Parity"

Cooper said "we now are almost on a parity with the enemy in aircraft production." He mentioned anti-tank guns, sub-machine guns and "planes and more planes" as the Allies' greatest present need from America.

The need for speed in perfecting the home defense system and refitting divisions salvaged from the trap in Flanders was emphasized with reports of the new German thrust against north France.

British military sources said the Nazi drive netted some gains, but nowhere broke the blue-clad ranks of poilus.

Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, pledged marshaled workmen to a war-speed job in the heavy industries under new orders banning strikes and lockouts and placing labor under rigid Government control.

He told a labor meeting that he bore in mind the need to reorganize industry for use after the war "when a new country must be planned."

Attacks Old System

To that Bevin added an attack on the old system "based on monopoly and big business" which he said "failed to deliver the goods" in the nation's hour of need.

To swell the ranks of workers in war industries, production of luxury goods was ordered curtailed drastically and Britons were admonished to impose upon themselves a "voluntary rationing" of nonessentials.

Bevin declared the war could be shortened by "nothing but metal," and ordered nonwar steel work sharply reduced.

Even food was affected by trade restrictions. Bread will be delivered only on alternate days.

Backs Pierlot Regime

In the House of Commons, Prime Minister Churchill said Britain recognized the refugee Belgian Government under Premier Pierlot in Paris as the only government of Belgium.

Churchill pledged Britain to continue efforts "to secure the effective restoration of Belgium's freedom and independence."

The Home Security Minister, Sir John Anderson, announced that 515 persons had been detained under England's tightening home defense regulations.

Signing of a new British-Rumanian trade pact was announced.

At the same time Sir Stafford Cripps, who started out as Britain's trade envoy to Russia, then was named Ambassador, was reported flying from Greece on the last leg of his trip to Moscow.

THREE INJURED IN BOMB RAIDS ON ENGLAND

Nazi Missiles Dropped In Lincolnshire—Whole Coast Attacked

[By the Associated Press]

London, Friday, June 7 — Bombs were dropped near a Lincolnshire town in northeastern England today as German warplanes conducted sweeping raids for the second time in twenty-four hours.

No serious damage was reported from the raids which caused alarms from Durham county in the northeast to the southeastern tip of the island along a seaboard of 250 miles.

"All Clear" Sounded

All-clear signals were sounded after periods of an hour to an hour and a half in a number of the areas.

No one was killed when the bombs fell near the Lincolnshire town, but three workmen were injured. The bombs fell about forty minutes before an air-raid warning was given.

In a Hampshire town searchlights picked out an airplane flying high over the district. The plane dropped flares and made off when caught by the beam and anti-aircraft fire opened up.

Flares Seen In Sky

Off the southeast coast blobs of light suddenly burst in the sky, then dived to the sea as if planes had been hit.

A number of windows were broken in the Lincolnshire town where the three were injured.

Besides Lincolnshire in the northeast and Hampshire southwest of London, air-raid alarms were sounded in the coastal counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Yorkshire, East Anglia and in Durham, west of Lincolnshire.

Most of the alarms were over after an hour or an hour and a half, but in Suffolk and Norfolk, north of the Thames, the all-clear signal was not given until after three hours. Then numerous colored flares were seen in the sky.

BELITTLES NAZI CONQUEST PLANS

Duff Cooper Says America Can Aid Allies in Year.

LONDON, June 6 (A. P.).—Alfred Duff Cooper, British Minister of Information, told American newspaper men today that if America should come to the aid of the Allies even a year from now it would not be too late.

Germany, he said, apparently found it imperative to withhold attacks on England until after the offensive against France.

The Minister expressed the opinion that any assaults on England would fail.

"I do not believe in the invasion,"

he said. "I think we are able to handle parachute troops in great numbers, and if an attack were made on land, over the coast, Germany likely would be disappointed."

"This country has assembled the largest army in its history and we now are almost on a parity with the enemy in aircraft production."

Duff Cooper said that the "immediate needs" from America are anti-tank guns, sub-machine guns and "planes and more planes."

WINDSOR GIVES UP HIS LIAISON POST

Ex-King Goes to Villa With the Duchess.

LONDON, June 6 (A. P.).—Informed sources said today that the Duke of Windsor had relinquished his post as liaison officer with the British and French armies.

No explanation of the change in the former King Edward's assignment was available immediately. Previously it had been reported that Brigadier Edward Spears had taken over most of the duties performed by the Duke before the Duke's recent return to his residence on the Riviera.

Spears attended a recent meeting of the Supreme War Council.

The Duke and Duchess have gone to their residence at Cap d'Antibes "indefinitely," the informant said.

The Duke of Windsor, who gave up the throne of Britain in 1936 for freedom to marry the American-born Wallis Warfield, sped back to England at the outbreak of war to offer his services after nearly three years of voluntary exile.

His first act was to resign from the position of Field Marshal, to which his rank entitled him, and ask for a lower commission and a real war job he could handle.

He was made Major-General, attached to the British Expeditionary Force and sent to France. His special assignment was liaison officer—charged with maintaining contact between the British and French high commands.

BRITAIN TRIMS LUXURY SALES

Restricts Them So More Men May Make Arms.

HOSIERY IN CURTAILED LIST

Food Ministry Bars Meatless Days and Ban on Liquor.

LONDON, June 6 (A. P.).—The British Government today ordered restrictions on retailers' supplies of a wide range of goods classified as luxuries, including hosiery, pottery, glassware and cutlery. The retail sales of goods to be controlled amounted in 1939 to about \$250,000,000 (about \$800,000,000).

Major Gwilym Lloyd George, Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade and son of the world war Premier, announced the order in the House of Commons.

It will restrict supplies during the next six months to one-third of the value supplied in the corresponding period last year, the main purpose being to free labor and materials for war and export.

After six months the restriction will be three-fourths of the quantity supplied in a like period the previous year.

Aid to Arms Making

Another order prohibited the supply of certain types of machinery except under license unless for Government departments.

Major Lloyd George said the restrictions would release additional labor for munitions manufacture and would conserve the supplies of steel and other metals.

He said the system of import restrictions would be made "comprehensive" with all goods except certain live animals being brought in under the import licensing system.

Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that "all causes of delay in the production of munitions must be eliminated" and if firms were "handicapped by a lack of money for wages and materials, measures would be completed to meet their need."

The Minister of Economic Warfare, Hugh Dalton, told the Commons that he had very full informa-

tion regarding Italy's petroleum stocks at the beginning of the war and at the end of last April, but that it was not in the public interest to make a further statement.

Meatless Days Warned.

A suggestion that Great Britain have meatless and liquorless days was rejected in the House of Commons today by Robert Boothby, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Food.

The delivery of bread will soon be restricted to alternate days, an authoritative spokesman said, however.

The Minister of Agriculture, Robert S. Hudson, told British farmers today that "we are faced with a peril much greater than we faced in any period in the last war," and asked them to produce the maximum yield from the land in the coming year.

Speaking at the annual conference of the Council of Agriculture, he warned them: "We shall have to do things no one contemplated in the last war."

The Minister of Labor, Ernest Bevin, announced sweeping measures for the mobilization of labor to speed up Britain's armaments

drive. A new order, effective next Monday, forbids strikes and lockouts and provides for the rigid control of all war jobs to make the best use of skilled labor.

Mr. Bevin told a trade unionist audience later today that "in whatever I am doing I am keeping an eye on its possible value when the war is over," and added: "I know that a new country has got to be planned."

"One thing we are producing—order out of chaos, and chaos it was when we went in," Mr. Bevin went on to say, apparently referring to labor leaders' entry into the Government under Winston Churchill last month.

"The system based on monopoly and big business failed to deliver the goods in our hour of trial," the Labor Minister said.

He added that there would be no boom at the end of this war.

"The only way of absorbing these millions (of fighting men) back into industry and the national life is the way of public works and enterprise," he declared. "Social effort is bound to take the place of the kind of thing that occurred at the end of the last war. There is no alternative."

"We cannot afford at the end of this struggle—when we have won—to leave men standing in queues at the labor exchanges without direction as to where to go or what to do."

Berlin Communique Hints Harder Going

(By the Associated Press)

Berlin, June 6—The German high command announced today its troops, on the offensive and pushing toward the heart of France, had gained ground "everywhere" in a sweep toward the southwest.

This, however, was the only indication of the course of the Somme offensive to be given in the high command's daily communique. It is conceivable, from the terseness of the communique, that the French defense is proving harder to solve.

Hours late and flavored with generalities instead of the usual chronicle of specific successes, the communique said merely:

"Our troops have won ground everywhere toward the southwest."

The communique related "successful" German raids last night and early today on Cherbourg, big French Channel port; on airdromes in central France and on the east and southeast coast of England.

It reported total enemy airplane losses during the last twenty-four hours as 143.

Le Havre May Be Objective

The high command's terse statement of the southwesterly direction of the drive supported previous German indications that the important French Channel ports of Le Havre and Cherbourg may be the first objectives of the offensive.

By such an operation the German armies might turn the Somme flank, block off Paris from the west and cut off France and England from effective communication or contact.

Le Havre is west and slightly north of Paris; Cherbourg is on the jutting peninsula reaching toward the south of England, almost due west of Le Havre.

Reports Increase in Prisoners

The High Command reported the number of Allied prisoners taken at the port of Dunkirk, France, had increased to 58,000 from 40,000, and that abandoned war material "beyond estimation" had been taken.

Its communique minimized Allied raids on northern and western Germany, said no "essential damage" was done, and asserted three enemy planes were downed in these raids, one of them while over Hamburg.

Nineteen German planes are missing as a result of yesterday's operations, during which troop concentrations and col-

umns back of the French Somme front were attacked, the high command said.

In earlier authorized reports the reinforced German armies were described as striking "into the heart of France" on the second day of major offensive.

French Reported Retreating

The French armies were reported retreating today at all points where the Germans penetrated the Weygand Line yesterday, and the Nazi legions were said to be making good progress.

Two of the "several" points which the high command announced breaking in the Weygand line were said authoritatively to have been at Amiens and along the Ailette river.

(The Ailette river roughly parallels the Ailette Canal, linking the Oise and Aisne rivers about sixty-five miles northeast of Paris.)

Line "Cannot Hold Out"

The Weygand line, authorized German sources said, "proved on the first day that it cannot hold out."

This line was described here as having a more or less "improvised character."

Repeated Allied air raids during the night hours, especially over the western and southwestern fringes of Germany, caused increasing irritation here. They were interpreted by Germans as "attempts to sow unrest" on the German domestic front.

Supported by the air force and ramming into the opposition with a great concentration of tanks, the German army was hammering at the northern defenses of Paris along the Somme river.

Hitler Directs Two-Forked Attack

The assault was being carried out with furious energy by many fresh German divisions receiving their baptism of fire on the West front, and the high command reported that France's new Weygand line had been broken "at several places."

It was a forked attack, designed for a Blitzkrieg victory, and employing all the speed and power Germany could muster.

Adolf Hitler, directing operations from headquarters on the front, sent his right wing southwest in a sweeping thrust toward Le Havre and the mouth of the Seine river, approximately one hundred miles northwest of Paris.

The second attack appeared to be concentrated in the direction of Paris itself, centering in the region of the Ailette Canal between the Oise and Aisne rivers, about sixty-five miles northeast of the capital.

Wider Than 1914 Plan

The southwesterly direction of the

German offensive on the Somme indicates that Hitler is aiming at Paris by a wider plan of encirclement than that of 1914.

In the World War, the Frenchmen of Joffre, after a brief defense along the line now held by the Frenchmen of Weygand, fell back to defense positions on the Marne, where the decisive battles of the war were fought.

In that war the Germans never swung their circle far enough west to take in Le Havre. This time, however, they already have engulfed Abbeville, and have indicated their right wing may drive on as far as Cherbourg.

Engaging Million Frenchmen

In addition to these two main drives, there was action reported along the entire 200-mile front extending eastward from the English Channel to the region of Montmedy and Longwy, at the western extremity of the main Maginot Line.

It was estimated the Germans were engaging about 1,000,000 Frenchmen in the entire assault.

The high command reported success in both of the two main thrusts, and said that the Weygand Line, built by the French along the Somme and Aisne rivers when they fell back after the German break-through to the Channel, "was caused to fall at several places."

Says Raids Kill 4 Civilians

Four persons were killed and others were wounded in Allied air raids over Gelsenkirchen and Recklinghausen,

southwest of Munster, and Buderich and Herten, in Rhenish Prussia, the German news agency DNB, reported today. The bombings the night of June 4 were said by German sources to have been on residential sections, where there are no military objectives.

Three persons were killed, 10 seriously injured and 11 slightly wounded and 13 houses were destroyed or damaged during last night in a raid on Hamburg, DNB reported.

Air Force Opens Gaps For Army

The army reported that it crossed the Somme between the river's mouth and Ham, ancient fortress town about seventy miles up the river, and that it

had crossed the Ailette Canal, scoring all of these gains yesterday, the first day of the new big attack on France.

Field Marshal Goering's prized air force and the artillery were blasting opening wedges, the Nazi dive bombers sweeping swiftly to the earth with bomb attacks and machine-gun fire. Then were following the tanks and other land forces which had such quick success in the Lowlands and Flanders.

If the advance along the coast is successful, the German army might be in a position to carry out another effective pincer movement as it did in Flanders. With a segment down to the west of Paris, another such wedge might be driven east for encirclement of the French capital, the Germans say.

Line Believed Vulnerable

But the German population at large was little concerned with such speculation.

The average man knew only that the second phase of the western offensive had started with a powerful push, so soon after the battle of Flanders that it generally was believed here that the French have had little time to prepare to make a stand.

The impression in Berlin was that the Weygand line is comparatively vulnerable.

"This action is being carried on as a war of movement, in which Germans always have been the unsurpassed master," said the Commentary Dienst Aus Deutschland, adding:

"On the contrary, the operations in Belgium and Holland, certainly in their first phase, were a battle against fortifications. The only similarity between the Flanders action and the fight in France is that Germany retains the offensive."

Full Power Reported in Use

Der Fuehrer was assumed to be putting his new army's full power into the drive, hitting with all the swift force of his motorized and mechanized legions, and pouring great masses of infantry in behind. The Air Force and artillery were reported blasting opening wedges, the Nazi dive-bombers sweeping swiftly to the earth with bomb attacks and machine-gun fire. Then were following, it was assumed, the tanks and other land forces which had such quick success in the Lowlands and Flanders.

Dienst also declared that the French were now fighting alone, with little prospect of effective help from Britain.

Say Bombers Slew Civilians

Increasing irritation was expressed meanwhile over persistent night raids on western and south-

ern German communities by Allied bombing planes.

DNB, the official German news agency, charged that these raids were planless and were killing defenseless civilians without achieving any military purpose.

"When the hour of reprisals comes," said DNB, "the rule will be a tooth for a tooth."

DNB reported that in the bombing of farm buildings near Ulm a farmer, his wife and two daughters were killed.

"In this region," said the news agency, "there are no military objectives and one may merely conclude that the enemy bomber had to get rid of his bombs somehow so that he could return to his home base to report a great military success."

DNB said that a careful record of these bombings was being kept and that at the right time "the German Air Force will give its reply in a manner that the guilty will never forget."

Foreign correspondents were given photographs of corpses of German children said to have been killed by Allied air bombs which it was said fell on playgrounds in Freiburg.

GERMANS CROSS SOMME IN FACE OF FIERCE FIRE

Veteran Blitz Divisions Drive Over River South- east Of Abbeville

Defenders Battle Foes From Door To Door And Tree To Tree

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 6—Veteran German Blitz divisions hurtled the Somme under a storm of fire today in a power drive aimed at encirclement of Paris from the west, and German dispatches from the front said tonight they were fighting from door to door and tree to tree against the French defenders.

German engineers struggled in a hail of fire from French machine guns and 75's for three hours before suc-

ceeding in laying a pontoon bridge at Pont Remy, a few miles southeast of Abbeville.

Tank Crews Charge French

Then veteran tank crews, reinforced by some new troops of Germany's Panzer divisions, sent their mounts charging into the French positions while German artillery laid down a curtain of fire.

The Germans gained heights dominating the south side of the river but were encountering bitter opposition.

The front dispatches said they were forced to watch every cellar window, every rock, bush and hedge for machine-gun nests and French colonial troops who swarmed out on Indian files of Germans and attacked with rifles, bayonets and knives.

"Shot Down Singly"

"They had to be shot down singly," said a DNB dispatch from the fighting scene.

"The streets were strewn with concealed mines. Interspersed with the roar of heavy artillery was the constant rattle of machine guns."

The Germans described the French as hotly defending "heavily fortified field positions" against "fierce pursuit" which went "considerably south."

Nazis Seek To Ring Paris

The main force of the German offensive was on the German right wing, aimed at surrounding Paris from the west and severance of the life line between Great Britain and France.

Immediate objectives apparently were Dieppe and Le Havre on the French northwest coast, and possibly beyond to Cherbourg, which the Germans bombed last night.

If they succeed in driving such a coastal wedge, they will force British assistance to detour to southern French ports and crack the effectiveness of the British-French alliance.

A second drive is aimed northeast of Paris in the Soissons area, apparently the intended left wing of a pincers movement against Paris.

Betting Paris Will Yield

Tonight some Germans were betting Paris would surrender within two weeks.

Except for authorized but unofficial reports that German armies were striking "into the heart of France,"

there was scant word of operations along the 200-mile Weygand Line, other than in the coastal regions.

At the outset, however, the Germans had emphasized that details of the offensive might be slow in coming.

The high command communique was delayed more than three hours and then it devoted only a few lines to the new drive which Germans

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hoped would be the decisive stroke of the war.

Indicates Advances

The communique "in nowise indicated the extent of the claimed advances, but said, in part:

"The operations begun yesterday in France have moved forward according to plan. Our troops have won ground everywhere to the southwest."

Other high points in the high command's report were:

That troop concentrations and columns behind the French front had been bombed and "several airdromes" in central France, the strategic French port of Cherbourg and "numerous airdromes" on the eastern and southeastern English coast had been "successfully attacked" during the night;

That 143 Allied planes were destroyed yesterday, that 19 German planes were missing;

That the Allies had repeated attacks on "non-military objectives" during the night in northern and western Germany but caused "no essential damage," while two Allied planes were shot down over Hamburg and a third in the Netherlands;

That the tabulation of prisoners captured at Dunkerque, the Allies' point of withdrawal from the debacle in Flanders, had risen from 40,000 to 58,000 while the booty in arms and material was "incalculable."

Land-Air Hookup Seen

The southwestern direction of the light-wing drive, seemingly aimed to curve around Paris like a scythe after conquest of the lower Seine valley, indicated that land assault on the ports of Dieppe and Le Havre might be synchronized with renewed bombing of England's airports, just across the Channel, as well as Cherbourg.

Cherbourg lies at the tip of an English Channel peninsula about eighty-five airline miles west of Le Havre, and a land offensive there would represent either a detour from the Paris drive or a separate operation.

The reported German raid on Cherbourg indicated a determination to blast the supply and communication links between England and the embattled French—already drastically impaired by the German victory in Flanders. Apparently the Germans hoped that France would bow to superior force, if cut off, and permit a German offensive on England alone.

Italy Buzzes Nazi Too

When and if Premier Mussolini is going to throw his forces into the contest which Adolf Hitler says is to decide the fate of Europe for the next 1,000 years was a question which found

no satisfactory answer in authorized German circles.

The German press is printing accounts of every Italian manifestation, however, with it comment.

The Italian Ambassador, Dino Alfieri, announced to the German-Italian press today that he had ordered flags displayed on the embassy in accordance with Hitler's orders to Germans yesterday for celebration of the Flanders victory.

Like Flanders Drive

German columns, according to unofficial outlines of the fighting, were advancing past Abbeville, Amiens, Peronne and across the Oise-Aisne (Ailette) Canal.

All reports agreed that the method of attack was in the style of the sweep through the Netherlands and Belgium and in the older pattern of the Polish campaign—with dive-bombing Stukas blasting a path and mechanized and motorized units following in the wake. These unofficial advices told how the French laid a drumfire of artillery across the Somme for two nights before the big push started at dawn Wednesday. German correspondents said the German batteries did not answer and that the French ceased firing just as the offensive got under way.

Storming French Positions

Troops from south Germany who had served in the army two years and participated in the Polish campaign were said to be storming French positions between Amiens and Abbeville.

German sources described the Weygand Line as a series of strong points, tank traps and river defenses, designed to take utmost advantage of the terrain. Between France's northern border and Paris there lies a series of natural defense positions.

Along one of the strongest of these the present battle is raging.

The authoritative commentary, *Dienst aus Deutschland*, noting "initial successes" of the offensive, pointed out that in the present operations "certain favorable conditions are missing which were available at the beginning of the war in the west on May 10."

REPORTER FINDS LOUVAIN BUSY

City Has Made Great Strides in Two Weeks.

BRUSSELS UNDER RATIONING

War's Grip on Belgian Capital Tightened Markedly.

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY IN THE WEST June 6 (A. P.).—Conditions like those of peace time seem to be returning rapidly to some Belgian cities now under German occupation.

The same cities which during my previous visit (Lochner made a tour through Belgium two weeks ago) seemed lifeless now teem with human activity.

Outstanding is the case of Louvain, where British and Germans fought a bitter battle.

Two weeks ago it was the most forlorn city one could imagine. Today the streets were crowded, shops were open, street cars again were running in at least some sections and the market place was as busy as a beehive. Vegetables in profusion were being sold at scores of market stands, as were dairy products, meat, fish, fruit and even flowers. One jewelry shop seemed to be doing a good business.

Certain detours which we had had to make a fortnight before on driving through the city no longer were necessary. The debris had, in many cases, been removed and the streets cleared for traffic. Nor did we see any abandoned tanks, guns or other implements of war. All had meanwhile been removed.

Shelled Buildings Remain.

Only the ruins of bombed and shelled buildings remained as reminders of the tragedy which befell the city only a few weeks ago.

A short distance from Louvain we even saw a railway engine which apparently was making a test run.

At Brussels, on the other hand, the war seemed to have taken a firmer grip now than when we visited it right after its capitulation.

Then nothing had been rationed. Now coffee was limited to a half pound per family per week; bread could be obtained only with bread cards, and, asking for chocolate bars in various shops, I was told that what I saw in the window were empty boxes. The old stocks had been sold in a jiffy and nothing new had come.

Tirlemont seemed almost strange to us and we could orient ourselves only by ruins. Otherwise the city had returned to normal—so much so that even many Belgian soldiers,

who already had been dismissed from captivity by the German army, were mingling among the civilians.

Situation in Tirlemont.

On previous visits, much time had been lost at Tirlemont because all traffic had to pass over one emergency bridge. But in the meanwhile an army of civilian constructors had erected parallel bridges, so that traffic this time was practically normal. These bridges weren't things of beauty, as had been those which were destroyed, but they served their purpose.

Our route to France took us from Aachen via the Dutch city of Maastricht—also practically normal again—and the Albert Canal through Liege, Namur and Charleroi to the completely shattered town of Maubeuge.

At the Albert Canal there was other evidence of changes following the blitzkrieg: I looked in vain for the graves of Belgian soldiers and German parachute troopers which had been dug there hastily just before we arrived the last time, on May 20.

The bodies had been removed, in the interim, to special military cemeteries which now have begun to stud the Belgian landscape just as the military cemeteries of the world war mark the plains of northern France.

I also looked in vain for the abandoned and shattered tanks which had lined the road near St. Trond. Field Marshal Goering's scrap iron collection agency must have seized them.

How careful the German Army is not to destroy what later may prove useful to the Reich may be seen from the fact that the huge steel mills, power plants and other industrial undertakings at Liege were unharmed.

Similarly, at Namur, damage was only in spots, while the main part of the city seemed to have gone back to normal again.

Non-Military Targets

Hit, Germans Report

Berlin, June 6 (A. P.).—The German radio tonight reported that enemy air raiders on the night of June 4 attacked Dürwiss, in the Jülich district, and the Düren district between Reitz and Geich, damaging a church and causing a fire near a mine.

Bombs on the electric lines in villages of Kaldaunen, but did no further damage, the radio reported, while in Frankeshoven several houses were hit by incendiary bombs.

Bombs dropped on the village of Pützchen, near Bonn, caused no dam-

age, it said.

DNB denied that night raids on Germany by British and French flyers had been "a military success of any kind."

The agency published a long list of centers in or near which bombs fell the nights of June 3 and 4.

FASCISTS TOLD TO BE READY AT MOMENT'S CALL

Mussolini's Declaration of War Indicated, but No Time Set.

GAYDA WARNS AMERICA

Threatens Europe Will Intervene Here if U. S. Gives Help to the Allies.

ROME June 6 (A. P.).—All branches of the Fascist party were quietly ordered tonight to be ready to don uniforms at any time for a Piazza Venezia mass meeting to hear Premier Mussolini announce that Italy was at war. They were told the meeting probably would be held on a few minutes' notice but no time was indicated.

The principal mass meeting will be held in Piazza Venezia, but overflow meetings will be held on other piazzas throughout Rome and Italy. Fascist leaders are standing at party headquarters from morning until night, ready to handle mass meetings whenever called.

[This is the usual formula for preparing Fascism for an announcement of great importance by Il Duce. The quiet warning may be given hours, days, or even weeks ahead of time. At the start of the Ethiopian war it was weeks. An Alexandria dispatch to the Associated Press said newspapers there were tensely speculating on the chance Mussolini would speak tonight and make "inacceptable" demands on the Allies. However, at the time the Rome dispatch was sent, 8:40 P. M., Rome time, there was no con-

crete sign there of a meeting tonight.]

The authoritative editor, Virginio Gayda, today threatened the United States with eventual European intervention in American affairs if the United States aided beleaguered France and Britain.

The warning, published in Gayda's newspaper, *Il Giornale d'Italia*, was understood to reflect the view of the Italian Government, which is paying close attention to the development of the American attitude toward the European war.

American intervention in the conflict, Gayda wrote in his editorial, would be an "ostentatious, rash taking of sides in favor of a small part against a greater part of Europe."

Gayda said that American intervention "could not fail to provoke the necessary reaction today and tomorrow." It would, he added, "automatically give European Powers the right of reprisals on American territory applicable today or at any other moment of American entry."

Holds Intervention Now Exists.

Gayda commented that it was difficult to see why the European Powers should not intervene on behalf of any American nation in conflict with the United States if the United States should set a precedent by intervention in a European war.

"Actually," he declared, "American intervention on behalf of England and France began the very first day of the war. It rapidly expanded from week to week. It can increase still further without changing the picture of the European war."

Meanwhile today an authoritative spokesman reported that the Italian authorities were notifying the United States Government that a twelve-mile strip around the coast of Italy was being mined. The informant said that the United States liner Washington would be safely conducted through the twelve-mile danger belt into Naples, where she is scheduled to dock on June 10.

The bounding of the Italian coast and the coastline of parts of the empire with the danger zone was the newest major development in Italy's broadening preparations for entry into the European war.

Whether the entire coast line as well was mined was not made known. Nor was it known whether the mining of Italian waters had been disclosed to the British and French governments, Italy's prospective enemies.

Notification to countries with shipping in the Mediterranean was

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regarded by Italian naval spokesmen as fulfilling Italy's obligation under international regulations to publish the limits of any minefields.

"Third State" Of War Near

Italy indicated that she was waiting to see what success the Germans had in their drive on France before herself entering the war.

The newspaper *Il Tevere* said that, barring a miracle, it seemed that France's fate "will be decided in the next few days."

After that, the paper went on, the war will enter the third stage, "which will be more interesting and will decide the war and the destiny of two empires"—the British and French.

Telephone communication with foreign countries became more difficult. Calls to the long-distance office in Rome brought "busy" signals for long periods.

Terrorism Alleged

Stefani, the official Fascist news agency, reported that British authorities are terrorizing pro-Italian residents of Malta on the pretext of combatting the "ghost of fifth-column" dangers. Arrests of pro-Italian Maltese nationals, including employees of the Government, were reported.

Stefani said this created "a deeply painful impression heightened by the propaganda of hatred against Italians that is conducted with the consent of imperial authorities."

Lord Strickland, Minister of Justice on Malta, was described as spreading terror "with his newspapers and his hired henchmen."

Nazi Cabinet Man In Rome

German Minister of Agriculture Walter Darre, who has charge of the Reich's wartime food supply, came to confer with Italian authorities who seek to insure adequate supplies for Italy. Darre intended to visit the principal agricultural region, where the harvest is expected to be over within three weeks.

It is rumored that Ettore Muti, secretary of the Fascist party, probably will command a corps of volunteer parachutists being formed along the lines of the German corps.

Meanwhile, the Italian Navy Ministry announced that courses for student officers would be speeded and entrance examinations given to 405 applicants.

Foreign Minister Ciano and Alessandro Pavolini, Minister of Popular Culture, are expected to assume posts of command in the air force soon.

Greece Declared Jittery

News dispatches from Athens said that Greece, sandwiched between Italy and Turkey, was nervous over a war threat in that corner of the Balkans.

A dispatch from Athens to *Il Messaggero* insisted, despite Turkish denials, that Turkey, which has mutual-assistance pacts with Britain and France, had asked permission to land troops on Greek islands in the Aegean Sea. Turkish troops were declared to be ready to embark, while Allied vessels cruised among the islands.

Malta Ship Lines Halt

It was also learned that regular steamship service between Malta, the British Mediterranean base, and certain parts of the Italian island of Sicily was suspended today.

It was disclosed that service between Malta and Syracuse, on the east coast of Sicily, as well as southern Sicily had been terminated.

At the same time it was reported that a large number of Italians residing in Turkey had returned to Italy.

Whether minefields had been sown in connection with the setting up of the Italian coastal danger zones was not made known in the announcement to shipping.

Sets Up Peril Zones

At first it was not known here that the coast was being mined.

The Government declared dangerous to shipping a twelve-mile zone around the coast of Italy and off the shores of her possessions, including Albania, and required advance authorization for the approach of any ship.

Ships now en route to this country were warned to give the port authorities immediate notice of the day and hour at which they would enter the danger zone, indicating their approximate positions.

The power of Italy's submarines, surface craft and air fleet backed up the warning.

Some observers believed that Italy had mined at least a part of her sea frontier, although the announcement did not specify what dangers foreign ships would face if they approached without authorization.

U. S. Ships at Genoa

Two American vessels which arrived at Genoa yesterday must continue their schedule under the danger zone surveillance. They are the passenger and freighter ship *Excalibur*, booked to capacity by Americans leaving Europe, and the freighter *Exmouth*.

Meanwhile today thousands of

Fascist soldiers left to join 2,000,000 comrades assembled in Italy and along the roads of her empire, expecting a signal from Premier Mussolini which would launch a campaign for the nation's territorial aspirations.

New blackout preparations were ordered, together with prohibition of the use of fire sirens and factory whistles except for bombing alarms.

A civilian mobilization order needed only Il Duce's word to place the entire nation in a state of war, with women and minors substituting, in farm, industrial and public service jobs, for the men called to arms.

Italians expected to learn any morning that their armies had already marched across one or more frontiers.

The Vatican hastened preparations to house diplomats accredited to the Holy See by countries which may soon be considered hostile to Italy. They may be bottled up within the tiny Papal State for the duration of any Italian war.

Italians Advised to Get Out

JIBUTI, French Somaliland, June 6 (A. P.).—Italian subjects in Jibuti were advised to leave by their Consul today, as tension continued between France and Italy.

Jibuti is one of the points named in rising Italian clamor for concessions, territorial and otherwise, which started before the European war broke out.

Jibuti is a port on the Gulf of Aden and the terminus of the French-owned railway into Italian-conquered Ethiopia. The railway is Ethiopia's main outlet, and at first Italians called for an increased voice in controlling the line and special port facilities in Jibuti. Later demands were voiced for Jibuti itself.

Turks Spray Roofs

ISTANBUL, June 6 (A. P.).—The Turkish Government last night ordered the partial removal of citizens from the city and directed the spraying of wooden roofs with a fireproof chalk mixture to lessen danger from incendiary bombs.

ITALIANS TOLD TO STAND BY FOR WAR WORD

Await Duce's Reaction To Premier Reynaud's Peace Suggestion

Exact Time, However, Is Not Divulged — May Not Be For Weeks

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, June 6.—Italian Fascists, ordered tonight to be ready at any time for nation-wide mass meetings to hear Premier Mussolini's decision on war at the side of Germany, awaited their leader's evaluation of a suggestion by Paul Reynaud, French Premier, that a peaceful solution might yet be found.

None knew when the summons to the public squares throughout the land might be given to hear il Duce's verdict, but public and private indications were that, unless Reynaud's speech had impressed him, the call might be expected soon.

Speech "Very Important"

Referring to Reynaud's declaration that "there are no peoples with whom France cannot reach by peaceful means divergences of interests which appear to oppose them," one of the best informed Fascists cautiously commented that it was "very important."

This source would hazard no further comment, saying that Premier Mussolini's reaction was the only important one in Italy.

The impression prevailed, however, in some lesser political circles that Reynaud's conciliatory attitude might have come too late.

Red Cross Trains Ready

Meanwhile, three trains of fifteen railroad cars each, painted with red crosses, stood on sidings in Rome, ready to speed away to succor bombing and battle victims if need be.

Third-class coaches were made over into hospital cars. Two trains also stood ready to rush British and French diplomats to the frontier.

Shopkeepers, porters and householders were warned of three-month jail terms and \$100 fines for failure to observe blackout orders when the time comes.

Even such illumination as the permanent lights burned before sacred images on Italian streets would be doused.

A special law gave guards orders to shoot persons trying to evade border control.

Instructions went out to all branches of the Fascist party, including children's and women's organizations, to

be ready to don uniforms at any time for a Piazza Venezia rally to hear Mussolini announce, perhaps, that the nation which fought at the side of the Allies in the World War now is at war against them.

The party members were told the rally probably would be held on few minutes' notice to avoid giving the potential enemy any unnecessary warning.

Exact Time Not Given

There was no indication when Mussolini would speak. Such quiet readiness orders as were given out tonight sometimes come days or even weeks ahead of time, the latter being the case in 1935, when Italy invaded Ethiopia.

In this instance, Italy for weeks has been making evident preparations for war and has accompanied them with demands on the Allies which indicated Mussolini would throw his armies into the fray beside his Axis partner, Adolf Hitler.

The principal *Adunata* (assembly) will be held in Piazza Venezia, the square in front of Mussolini's Palazzo Venezia headquarters. But overflow meetings will be held at other places throughout Rome and Italy.

Loudspeakers Set Up

Additional loudspeakers are being set upon some squares to enable everyone to hear Mussolini.

As the announcement of the mass-meeting probably would be made by radio, party leaders are keeping in close touch with broadcasts. Groups of Fascists already are taking turns standing by party headquarters from morning until night ready to handle the meetings when the call comes.

Meanwhile, Italy indicated in bluntly-worded warnings that the United States had better remain out of the war on pain of eventual European intervention in American affairs.

The Government's view was expressed both by Virginio Gayda, Premier Mussolini's editorial mouthpiece, and Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano's newspaper, *Il Telegrafo*.

Gayda, writing in *Il Giornale d'Italia*, declared it was "difficult to

see" why European powers should not intervene on behalf of any American nation in conflict with the United States if the United States should set a precedent by intervening in a European war.

Would Be "Ostentatious"

Gayda wrote that American intervention on the side of France and Britain would be an "ostentatious, rash taking of sides in favor of a small part against a greater part of Europe."

American intervention, Gayda said, "could not fail to provoke the necessary reaction today and tomorrow."

He added it would "automatically give European powers the right of reprisals on American territory applicable today or at any other moment of American entry."

Count Ciano's newspaper said that America could "aid and moderate," but could not "prevent the revolution of totalitarian nations for the conquest of bread and liberty."

The Fascist press indicated, however, that Italy was waiting to benefit from its "great hour" when the Germans have brought France to her "knees" and freed their hands to tackle England.

Mine Fields Put Down

The mine fields put down by the Italians were said to be intended to keep hostile warships out of effective bombing range of Italian ports dotting the coast of the "boot" extending into the Mediterranean.

It was said these mines also have been sown in strategic stretches of sea along parts of the Italian empire.

An authoritative source said the United States was being notified of the "keep out" mined zone along the Italian coast and that the United States liner *Washington* would be conducted through the danger belt into Naples when she arrives next Monday.

Meanwhile, Pope Pius XII was said in Vatican circles to have informed his intimates that he would not leave Vatican City whatever happens in Rome.

The Papal Secretariat of State might go to a neutral country, perhaps Portugal, to maintain communications with other belligerent countries after Italy enters the war.

Steamship service between Malta, British Mediterranean base, and parts of the Italian island of Sicily was stopped today.

At the same time, the official Fascist news agency, Stefani, reported that British authorities on Malta were terrorizing pro-Italian residents of the island on the pretext of meeting the "ghost of fifth-column" dangers.

A large number of Italian residents of Turkey are reported returning to Italy from the homes in the nation tied to the Allies by a pact to enter the war if Italy attacks them in the Mediterranean.

Included in the general movement to arms, a number of highly placed Italians are expected to assume posts of command in the air force soon. Among them are Count Ciano, Ettore Muti, Secretary of the Fascist party, and Alessandro Pavolini, Minister of Popular Culture. Their ministerial tasks will be assumed by assistants.

Thousands of other Fascist soldiers left their homes to join 2,000,000 com-

rades assembled throughout the Italian Empire awaiting Mussolini's signal.

Muti, it was said, probably will command a corps of volunteer parachute troops modeled along the German corps.

Fascists Term Reynaud's Speech Very Important

Rome, June 6 (A. P.).—"Very important" was the cautious characterization of French Premier Reynaud's speech by one of the best informed Fascists who had read the official text late tonight.

This source would hazard no further comment. He said Premier Mussolini's was the only important Italian reaction to the French Premier's statement that "there are no peoples with whom France can not settle by peaceful means divergences of interests which appear to oppose them." The reference apparently was to Italy.

The impression prevailed in some lesser political circles that Reynaud's conciliatory attitude might have come too late. But no authoritative comment could be obtained after the official news agency, Stefani, had distributed what was described as an official text of the last part of the French Premier's speech.

British Believe Il Duce Waits on Somme Battle

Doubt Italy Will Enter War if Allies Check Drive

LONDON, June 6 (A. P.).—British sources said today that they thought Premier Benito Mussolini was delaying Italy's entrance into the war on Germany's side until the battle of the Somme was decided.

"Should this battle be inconclusive or should France and Britain win," one informant said, "I would not be surprised to see Italy's bellicose attitude subside. But if the Germans win, it is my feeling that Italian entry into the war against us would follow almost immediately."

There is no surface feeling of uneasiness manifest in Italian quarters in London. Press representatives are here and business in Italian quarters goes on as usual.

A well-informed neutral observer who has close contacts with Italian sources said one reason for the delay by Italy in entering the war probably was the fact that her present attitude "is materially helping Germany. He said Italy's attitude forced the Allies to keep troops

ready on many fronts, whereas if some definite move were made some concentrations could be lightened.

This source said the present situation probably would continue a "fairly long time."

TWO MISSING DRIVERS FOUND

One of American Ambulance Men Coming Home.

OTHER IS IN NAZI PRISON

Jump's Case Is Problem Because He Hasn't Passport.

BERLIN, June 6 (A. P.).—Two of nine American ambulance drivers reported captured by the Germans have been found by the United States Embassy here and one already is bound for home. The other, Lawrence A. Jump, 26 years old, of Nantucket, Mass., a Dartmouth College graduate and native of Oakland, Cal., is in a Nazi prison camp—without a passport, but making himself the hit of the camp with his American amiability.

The released man is Jan Glowacki, 32, of Jersey City, N. J., who was captured on May 15 near Laon, on the Somme front, along with three other Americans, all trying to evacuate civilians ahead of the German advance. Glowacki fortunately had his American passport, so German officers turned him over to the police, who sent him to Frankfurt.

There, Consul-General Emil Sauer obtained his release and gave him money from his own pocket to buy civilian clothes and a ticket for Zurich. Glowacki left for Zurich on June 4 and his friends in Paris telegraphed him money there.

Captured with Glowacki in the Laon sector were Albert Raymond, 52, Chicago; Murray Shipley, 45, Cincinnati, and Louis Wehrle, 44, Berne or Fort Wayne, Ind. Their whereabouts are unknown.

Other Americans Missing

Also missing are Donald O. Coster, 33, 6 Redpath Row, Montreal, who attended Princeton; John Clement, 26, Wayland, Mass., a Harvard graduate; George F. J. King, 31, Providence, and Gregory

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H. Wait, 39, Shelburne, Vt., a native of Glens Falls, N. Y., whose wife lives in Portland, Ore. William A. Bullitt, United States Ambassador to France, said in a telegram to the American Embassy here that Coster, Clement and King "were last seen entering Amiens in two ambulances with the intention of assisting in the evacuation of a hospital."

The embassy is pressing a search for them in co-operation with army authorities, but so many new prison camps are opening that it is difficult immediately to trace prisoners. Jump was found by accident during the hunt for other Americans.

Because he lacks a passport, he presents a problem. The American Consul at Stuttgart, Samuel W. Honaker, talked with him and reported "his sympathetic manner has gained him a certain amount of privilege at the camp."

Jump was captured at Kirchbach near Saarbruecken, on May 12.

Consul Tells Story.

"Jump was in the act of taking

care of several wounded French soldiers," Honaker wrote the embassy, "when heavy artillery forced him to take refuge in a cellar at 9 A. M. He remained in the cellar until 4 o'clock that afternoon and when he emerged was taken prisoner."

"Since his automobile was intact, a German officer ordered him to drive the car with wounded men to the German side. He had no documentary evidence of American citizenship, but he most apparently is an American citizen."

"He claims he was born in Oakland, Cal., October 17, 1913, and only recently signed a contract for six months' service with the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps in Paris. Jump said his relatives included Dr. Ellis Jump, care of the Zoller Dental Clinic in Chicago, and Mrs. Hurd C. Willett, Lincoln, Mass."

"He asked that Mrs. Willett put up \$100 to buy him clothes and transportation in the event he is released." "I am sure," Honaker added, "that he would be greatly disappointed were his release not effected."

French Explain Guard Against Parachutists

PARIS, June 6 (A. P.).—The War Ministry explained today that stringent new traffic regulations put into effect in the capital and surrounding area were normal precautions to guard against parachutists and landings by enemy transport planes.

The ministry advised the population not to be alarmed.

Reds Call Lithuanian Premier

Invitation to Moscow Stirs Speculation on Possible New Demands.

STOCKHOLM, June 6 (A. P.).—Premier Antanas Merkys of Lithuania left for Moscow today at the invitation of Russian Premier-Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov, stirring speculation concerning possible new Russian demands on Lithuania. The newspaper Aftonbladet in a dispatch from Kaunas, Lithuanian capital, said this talk of new demands is directly associated with increasing anxiety with which Russia is said to be watching Germany's military success.

Lithuania may be asked to join in a closer military alignment with Russia as part of Moscow's broadening Baltic defense program, it was said.

This follows unconfirmed reports that the Red Army had heavily increased its divisions along the Polish-Lithuanian frontier.

Reports of Soviet fortifications at Hango being rushed to completion and of heavy Soviet troop concentrations still remaining back of the former Salla front in northern Finland are increasingly prevalent.

The Russians are said to have completed their share of the new railroad from Kandalaksha to Kemijarvi which will provide direct traffic across northern Finland, as provided in the Russian-Finnish peace treaty.

Soviet May Fear Nazi Power.

In the present trade negotiations with Sweden, Russia is said to be dickering for Swedish precision machinery in exchange for oil,

among other things, but there is conjecture whether Russia may not be willing for other reasons to provide Sweden with airplanes as well.

According to the newspaper Aftonbladet, Premier Merkys and a number of high Lithuanian political and military officials will be in Moscow at the same time as the Latvian War Minister. There is increasing belief, therefore, that the Russian, prompted by new fears, may be trying to gain a stronger hold in the Baltic States while warmly taking trade with Sweden and Finland.

Diplomatic observers believe Stalin is now determined that Germany must not expand further in the Baltic, and there is an abundance of rumors and conjecture that Moscow is seeking a definite political agreement with Finland and Sweden in this direction.

Apprehension lest Germans master northern Norway and gain dominance over the Soviet Arctic shipping route was said to be especially sharp in the Kremlin.

All Germans Ordered Out of Hongkong

HONGKONG, June 6 (A. P.).—The colony today notified all Germans, Jews and "Aryans" alike, that they must leave Hongkong by June 11. They may go anywhere except to Canton or Macao.

About seventy families were affected by the order, which applies to men, women and children. Most of them expected to go to Shanghai.

MEXICO TO CHECK ON ALL VISITORS

Foreigners Must Tell Why They Are There.

MEXICO CITY, June 6 (A. P.).—A nationwide checkup on the whereabouts and activities of all foreigners in Mexico will be begun soon by the Department of the Interior, it was announced today.

The department, which has charge of all immigration matters, said that the primary purpose of the inspection would be to learn whether there are any aliens in the country illegally.

At the same time it was reported unofficially that the Government, disturbed by increasing reports of Nazi-Communist fifth column activity, had decided to compel all foreigners traveling in Mexico to sign registers and state their business in each city or locality they visit. When moving from place to

place they would be asked to notify the authorities.

Secretary of the Interior Ignacio Garcia Teller declared meanwhile that, despite efforts by great interests seeking to make our country break the neutrality agreed upon by the nations of the new continent, Mexico is acting politically and economically to "strengthen the national solidarity against any interference whatever." He replied to charges by the C. T. M. (Confederation of Mexican Workers), the country's most powerful labor organization, that there is an imperialist, anti-labor campaign to strain relations between the United States and Mexico and to discredit the Mexican Government.

Special Session

[By the Associated Press]

Mexico City, June 6—Informed sources reported tonight that an extraordinary session of the Mexican Congress would be called this month to consider legislation for controlling the movements of foreigners, for regulating the possession of arms and for strengthening the Republic's army and navy.

The sources interpreted the projected call as evidence of the Government's determination to take all possible precautions to guarantee Mexico's peace against any internal or external threat.

Government circles said measures to be considered by the Legislature were being drafted on explicit instructions from President Lazaro Cardenas.

Government officials apprised of the impending session would not say whether the course of the European war, increasing reports of fifth-column activity here, or rumors of preparations by Mexican political elements for an uprising had prompted the administration's decision to convene Congress.

Congress adjourned last December and a full new roster of senators and deputies is scheduled to be elected July 7.

POPE WILL REMAIN AT VATICAN CITY

Pontiff Tells Intimates His Place Is Rome.

ROME, June 6 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII has informed his intimates that he would not leave Vatican City whatever happens in Rome, Vatican circles said today. It was reported, however, that the papal secretariat of State might go to a neutral country, possibly Portugal, to maintain communications with other belligerent countries after Italy's expected entrance into the war.

Installations of blue lights and curtains have begun in Vatican City to enable that tiny community to be blacked out at the same time as surrounding Rome.

ARGENTINA ADVISED TO GUARD DESTINY

Advertisements Cite Fate of Czechs and Poles.

BUENOS AIRES, June 6 (A. P.).—Full-page newspaper advertisements signed by hundreds of prominent citizens urged Argentina today to guard against "a destiny equal to that of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark, Norway, Holland and Belgium."

Headed by the name of former President Marcelo Olvear, the advertisement was sponsored by a national unity group seeking the union of political factions for the solid-front defense of Argentina against "totalitarianism and aggression."

"For the first time since consolidation of Argentine independence," the advertisements said, "our sovereignty may be jeopardized by foreign lust. If the United States, with its immense power, has recognized and is taking extraordinary precautions, it would be foolish on our part to continue denying this danger."

Meanwhile President Ortiz and the Argentine Cabinet decided to appoint a committee to study the possibility of reducing fuel consumption to prevent a shortage as the result of the European war.

The precautionary measures may include revision of railway schedules and curtailment of electric power service.

BERLIN, June 6 (A. P.).—At the Argentine embassy it was said today that oral representations had been made to the German Foreign Office by Ambassador Ricardo Olivera in connection with the sinking of the Argentine freighter Uruguay.

It was announced in Buenos Aires on May 29 that the Uruguay had been torpedoed and sunk by a submarine off the Spanish coast.

Those at the embassy declined to give further information because the matter was considered strictly confidential, but said that the representations had not been rejected.

Germans admitted that Senor Olivera had discussed the matter with the Foreign Office recently but not that a protest had been made.

PRINCE KILLED IN ACTION

Friedrich Wilhelm, Of Schleswig-Holstein, Dies At Front

Berlin, June 6 (AP)—Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, of Schleswig-Holstein-Glueckburg, was killed in action in the west, an obituary notice disclosed today. The Prince, 30 years old, was a reserve officer in a cavalry regiment.

NAZIS SAY FRENCH KILLED DEGRELLE

Berlin Hears Belgian Fascist Leader Was Executed in Lille Before Occupation

CHARGES SLAYING OF 72

Bodies Are Said to Have Been Found by Nazis—Belgians Arrested Rexist May 10

BERLIN, June 6 (AP)—The German radio asserted today that seventy-two Germans, Italians, Russians, Hungarians, Netherlanders, Belgians, Danes and Swiss had been executed behind the Allied lines in connection with the German offensive in Western Europe.

The broadcaster said that this had been "proved" by a statement from a Danish engineer, Paul Winter, and discovery of the bodies by German troops after they occupied Lille.

The Belgian Rexist (Fascist) leader, Léon Degrelle, "probably was shot at Lille," the broadcast said, and a brother of the Netherland National Socialist leader, Anton Adrian Mussert, was "murdered in France."

Degrelle's Four-Year Career

Léon Marie Joseph Ignace Degrelle first came to general notice in Belgium in May, 1936, when he emerged at the age of 30 as the head of a party of dissident Catholic Fascists, calling themselves Rexist, and won 21 of the 202 seats in the Belgian Parliament.

He had then crystallized around himself as absolute leader the uneasiness of small property holders and business men suffering from devaluation and distrust of the Belgian New Deal of Premier Paul Van Zeeland. Thereafter M. Degrelle developed rapidly as an opportunist and demagogue, admittedly modeling his policies and his operations on Adolf Hitler, proposing to abolish democracy and parliaments.

In October, 1936, Brussels was mobilized like a beleaguered city because Degrelle had asserted 250,000 of his followers would march in one Sunday and sweep out the government which had decreed their suppression. Instead of the march, Degrelle tried to make a speech, was arrested, and fined the equivalent of 30 cents for obstructing traffic.

On April 11, 1937, Degrelle undertook a parliamentary trial of strength by running against Premier Van Zeeland for a seat in the Belgian Parliament, but was defeated in the ratio of four to one. He attributed his defeat to a last-minute denunciation of the Catholic Primate of Belgium, who urged all good Catholics to vote against Degrelle as a menace to church and country.

In October, 1938, the distrust of Degrelle among Belgians who wanted to be free of Hitler as well as free of France swept his parliamentary representation out of existence.

When Germany invaded Belgium on May 10 he was arrested as a measure of safety.

He was reported to be in the Belgian political prison in Bruges until June 2, when a Paris report said he had been shifted with other political prisoners to "a concentration camp in Central France."

'Journey End' Actor Is Reported Missing

LONDON, June 6 (A. P.).—Lieut. W. S. Finlayson, 28 years old, known on the stage as Wallace Douglas, who played the part of Raleigh in "Journey's End" in the United States and Canada, was reported missing today.

He took part in the defense of Calais.

THE FRENCH learned in roundabout fashion today that Gen. Eugene Mittelhauser had been named commander of the French Near-Eastern Army in succession to Weygand. A report to that effect in the Ankara (Turkey) press was published in the Paris Soir. No formal announcement has been made. Mittelhauser, 66, has been a member of the Superior Council of War.

FIVE JOURNALISTS SEIZED BY FRENCH

Hitlerite Paper's Writers Are Under Arrest

PARIS, June 6 (A. P.).—French authorities today arrested five former members of the editorial staff of Je Suis Partout ("I Am Everywhere"), a suppressed weekly rightist paper known for its Hitlerian sympathies. The five, prominent in Paris society, were charged with having "menaced the security of the State." Their names were given as:

Robert Fabre-Juce, Serpaignes de Gobineau, Alain Laybreaux, Paul Monton and Charles Lesca.

Telefrance, semi-official news agency, said that the "reform of the Government and the arrest of a certain number of personalities known for their attachment to a policy of compromise has just given new proof of the determination of our country to pursue the war to complete victory."

"Functionaries unfaithful to their duty have been dismissed and the repression of the communist measures has been accentuated," Telefrance added.

Five Jailed in France For Pre-1938 Spying

PARIS, June 6 (A. P.).—Three Frenchmen, one Frenchwoman and her German husband were condemned today by a military court to twenty years' imprisonment in a fortress for espionage.

The court explained the five received maximum prison sentences because the crimes of which they were convicted were committed before 1938, when the death sentence for spying was decreed.

Gerard Asserte U. S. Should Enter War Now

New York, June 6 (A. P.).—James W. Gerard, United States Ambassador to Germany during the World War, today advocated immediate American entry into the present struggle.

"If eventually, why not now?" he told questioners at a Brooklyn Sunday School Union assembly. "We ought to be in this war. If not, we're cooked."

Cash Advances Pledged For Effects Lost In War

British Government Ruling Applies To Civilians Of Income Under \$1,280

London, June 6 (A. P.).—The British Government will give immediate advances to civilians whose furniture and clothing are destroyed by war action if their annual income is below £400 (about \$1,280), Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced today in the House of Commons.

The maximum advance will be £50 (about \$160) for furniture and £30 (about \$96) for clothing.

Shouts 'Heil Hitler!'; Is Put on Probation

BIRMINGHAM, England, June 6 (A. P.).—A woman who shouted "Heil Hitler! Long may he reign!" was put on six months' probation today for violating blackout regulations and causing a crowd to collect.

The woman, Cecilia Daykin, 24 years old, told the police:

"The German Government will be here in a few months, and you scum will be shot. I would betray the country any time if I knew how."

In a fierce tussle with her guards in the court room, she cried: "I love Germans and will help them. When they come I will be the first to greet them with open arms."

200 IRISH RIOT

Jailed I. R. O. Suspects in Cork Jail House

CORK, Irish Free State, June 6 (A. P.).—Shouting "Heil Hitler!" about 200 Irish Republican Army suspects detained in barracks rioted here today. Some prisoners set afire their shirts and threw them out the windows amid the din.

Police re-enforcements and soldiers were forced to charge crowds outside the prison, who had been attracted by the rioters' shouts.

DUBLIN, June 6 (A. P.).—The Government of Ireland decided today to strengthen its emergency defense powers by providing summary court-martial for civilians. There will be no appeal in death sentences.

M. P.s Warned to Ask No Leading Questions

LONDON, June 6 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Maj. Clement R. Attlee, his Parliamentary spokesman, have written joint letters to Members of Parliament urging discretion in framing questions on governmental affairs to avoid leaks of information valuable to the enemy.

A committee to censor questions was suggested by one group, on the ground that the way some questions are put convey information.

British M. P. Missing In Action in France

LONDON, June 6 (A. P.).—Major Ronald Cartland, Conservative Member of Parliament for Birmingham, is reported missing in action in France.

Serving with an anti-tank regiment, he is believed to have been taken prisoner with his younger brother, Capt. Anthony Cartland.

War Prisoners May Go To St. Helena

LONDON, June 6 (A. P.).—A suggestion that German prisoners and interned "Fifth Columnists" be sent to St. Helena, the British island off the African coast where Napoleon died in exile, was made today by Col. J. G. Wedgwood, Laborite.

He said that prisoners taken in the Boer war thrived in St. Helena, where they could largely feed themselves.

BRITISH SHIP SUNK

All But 'Small Handful' of Survivors Are Saved.

LONDON, June 6 (A. P.).—An authoritative naval source said today that all but a "small handful" of more than 200 passengers and crew on the 689-ton steamship Abukir were lost when the Germans torpedoed the tiny craft early on the morning of May 28 and allegedly machine-gunned survivors in the water. The naval source said that bombs missed the steamship for an hour and a half after she left Ostend.

A submarine then missed with three torpedoes, but struck the Abukir amidships with the fourth shot and broke her in two just as the ship was trying to ram the U-boat. Passengers reportedly included "a large number of refugees, including forty or fifty women."

Britain's Chief Rabbi Calls Fighting a Duty

LONDON, June 6 (A. P.).—The Chief Rabbi of Great Britain, Dr. J. H. Hertz, issued a statement today condemning Jews who claim exemption from military service on conscientious grounds.

Dr. Hertz said: "There is no basis for a claim in Judaism, which ranks defense of country among the supreme duties."

War Style for Raids: Helmet to Save Ears

LONDON, June 6 (A. P.).—War style note—A cap resembling a hockey player's crash helmet fitted with metal ear plugs.

The medical magazine "Lancet" recommended such headgear to save eardrums during heavy bombing. The magazine said many soldiers home from Flanders had suffered ruptured eardrums as a result of the thunder of bombs.

Swedes Shoot Down Planes

LONDON, June 6 (A. P.).—A Swedish radio broadcast heard here tonight said anti-aircraft guns shot down in flames a plane of undetermined nationality over Sweden today. The crew was killed. The plane was one of three which flew over the west coast. The others flew out to sea.

Fags For The Fighters

London, June 6 (A. P.).—Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, daughters of King George VI, giving pennies from their pocket money, today headed the list of British school children who raised a fund of \$72,000 to purchase 18,000,000 cigarettes for Britain's armed forces as an Empire Day gift.

BRITISH RECOGNIZE BELGIAN PREMIER

Pierlot's Exile Government in France Backed.

LONDON, June 6 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill announced today that Britain recognizes the Belgian Government established in France as the only legal Government of Belgium. Hubert Pierlot as Premier heads the Government in exile. Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill said that he did not think it necessary to remind the House that the British Government's aim was to obtain the effective restoration of Belgium's freedom and independence.

PACIFISTS IN COURT

Britons Promise to Put Up No More Posters.

LONDON, June 6 (A. P.).—Six leading members of the pacifist Peace Pledge Union, accused of sponsoring a poster calculated to create disaffection in the armed forces, pleaded not guilty today, saying that the poster was issued in 1938.

They pledged themselves to refrain from such an offense as that charged against them, and were put under bond for a year.

The poster bore the legend: "War will cease when men refuse to fight. What are you going to do about it?"

British Bomber Strikes Balloon Cable; Five Die

Crashes Into Row of Houses; Three Victims Civilians

LONDON, June 6 (A. P.).—Five persons, including three civilians, were killed last night when a Royal Air

Force bomber struck a balloon barrage cable on the northeast coast and crashed into a row of miners' houses in Northumberland, the Air Ministry announced today. One house was demolished.

The pilot and navigator parachuted to safety, and one of the pair landed near the main street of the town.

"I must hand it to this town," he said. "My feet hardly had touched ground when I was surrounded by parashots."

[Parashots are persons armed to combat parachute troops.]

The balloon barrage is a system of captive balloons designed to wreck invading planes with their trailing cables.

Nazi "Relief" Workers Go To Aid Belgians

Kitchens, Hospitals And Kindergartens To Be Established In Fallen Brussels

Berlin, June 6 (A. P.).—Erich Helgenfeldt, Nazi party leader of social welfare activities, and a large staff left for Brussels today to set up agencies to care for the thousands of Belgians and French in German-occupied territory who are in desperate need.

Forty cars, fitted for relief service and formerly used in Poland, were sent to Belgium, with more to follow. Field kitchens, hospitals and kindergartens will be established at numerous points.

Gustaf Warns Sweden Of Danger To Neutrality

King Calls On People For Continued Unity To Lighten His "Difficult Work"

Stockholm, June 6 (A. P.).—King Gustaf V, addressing a crowd of 30,000 tonight at a meeting of labor organizations and civic groups, declared that while "so far I and the Government have been fortunate in holding fast to our firmly-declared policy of neutrality," his "serious duty" as

King of Sweden forced him to warn that the danger was not ended. The people's continued unity, he said, would "lighten my difficult work for the future of our cherished mother country."

To Celebrate "Freedom"

Washington, June 6 (A. P.).—Wilhelm Morgenstierne, Minister of Norway, whose King and Government hold an Arctic battle line against German invaders, today invited the press to a reception tomorrow "in honor of the thirty-fifth anniversary of Norway as an independent kingdom."

"Rush Job" Steel Order For France Reported

American Companies Said To Be Pledged To Secrecy On Munition Material Contract

New York, June 6 (A. P.).—Reputable trade sources said today that France had ordered from 200,000 to 300,000 tons of steel, in "rounds" suitable for shells, in the United States since Monday.

The "rounds" will be made by various American steel companies which, it was said, have been pledged to secrecy by the French concerning the size of their specific orders. It was said the order was the largest of its kind since the beginning of the war and was being turned out as "a rush job."

Steel men said the British had been placing a "steady flow" of orders and that they expected an increase in the purchasing programs of both countries.

French Find Vulnerable Spot Atop German Tanks

Reported Using Light Cannon On Warplanes To Take Heavy Toll From Enemy

New York, June 7, Friday (AP)—Light cannon on French warplanes are being used to exploit a weak spot found on the top of German tanks, according to a British Broadcasting Corporation announcement heard by both NBC and CBS.

"The French air force is taking a heavy toll" of the tanks, the announcement said, as they become isolated and immobilized in the French defense system.

"It has been found that the small shells of the French air cannon are capable of penetrating the roof armor of the German tanks," it added. "Although some of these tanks are strongly armored against land weapons, their protection from above consists mainly of armored plating capable of keeping off falling shrapnel.

"Moreover, they have no anti-aircraft guns and cannot reply to an attack from directly above."

Arab Legion Will Patrol Egyptian-Libyan Border

Bedouins Ready for Guerrilla Action if Rome Goes to War

CAIRO, June 6 (AP)—The Egyptian-Arab Legion—the first Bedouin cavalry army—left western oases today for strategic positions. These oases are near Egypt's border with Italian Libya. Armed with rifles, daggers and grenades, the Arab legion's mission in the event of war is to wage guerrilla warfare and harry the enemy's lines of communication.

Exodus From Cities Planned

ALEXANDRIA, June 6 (AP)—The Egyptian government, keeping a sharp eye turned toward Rome, completed today plans for wholesale removal of families from Cairo and Alexandria in an emergency. Egyptians were urged "not to wait until the last moment" before seeking places of safety.

The government created new credits for national defense. New decrees were issued to assure internal security against "fifth columnists." Civilians were forbidden to approach closer than within 300 feet of British and Egyptian supply depots.

The Ministry of supplies checked stocks of foodstuffs and liquid fuels, preparatory to adopting rationing for the first time in Egypt's modern history should war come.

Wounded Poilu Chat With Queen Elizabeth

They Blow Kisses as She Visits Men Back From Flanders

LONDON, June 6 (AP)—Wounded French soldiers blew kisses after Queen Elizabeth today when she visited a hospital where several hundred British and French soldiers back from the fury of Flanders are now receiving treatment.

The Queen stopped at bed after bed for a brief chat, and when the patient was a poilu she spoke fluent French.

In one ward lay a Tommy with wounds so unsightly that he was screened off from the others. The Queen, however, entered the cubicle and stayed for a particularly long talk.

Italian Ship Held Up At Entrance To Canal

25,000-Ton Liner Conte Biancamano Tied Up At Balboa To Await Orders

Balboa, Canal Zone, June 6 (AP)—The 25,000-ton Italian liner Conte Biancamano was tied up in Balboa today awaiting orders.

The Italian consul said the vessel had been scheduled to start through the

Panama Canal for Cristobal at 6 A. M. Panama agents, however, had received no instructions for the ship's departure and were waiting advices from the home office in Cristobal.

Trujillo Illness Minimized

Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, June 6 (AP)—Official circles said today that former President Rafael L. Trujillo was recovering from a slight illness. They thus denied earlier reports that he was seriously ill of pneumonia.

862 ALIENS ABOARD LINER MANHATTAN

Nearly Half Of Passengers Foreigners. Most Of Them Jewish Refugees

1,000 Americans Left Behind At Genoa, Others At Naples. Ship Due Monday

[By the Associated Press] New York, June 6—Almost half the 1,914 passengers aboard the incoming liner Manhattan are aliens, shipping officials said tonight, one official placing the number at 852 and saying most of them were Jewish refugees.

The United States Lines said many aliens were aboard but it did not have the exact number. The line added it was unable to bar the aliens from boarding the ship in Genoa and Naples because they had bought their tickets before a State Department order ruled that Americans must be given first choice.

1,000 Americans Left Behind

A line agent at Genoa said on June 2, the day the Manhattan left there, that 1,000 Americans remained in that port and others were at Naples. The Manhattan is due in New York Monday.

The only large American liner in European waters, the Washington, was due at Bordeaux, France, today and United States Lines officials said she might not go to Italy as she might be filled to capacity in Bordeaux and Lisbon, Portugal.

The liner President Roosevelt, due Sunday from Galway, Ireland, with 720 passengers, is carrying about fifty aliens who, the United States Lines said, were relatives of United States citizens.

RUSSIAN ANALYSIS

Red Army Says Weygand Is Facing Difficult Task.

MOSCOW, June 6 (A. P.)—Declaring that the defense of Paris must be shouldered by France alone, since England cannot help, the Red Army newspaper, Red Star, today said that Gen. Weygand of the Allies is facing "the most difficult task ever confronted by an army chief."

The authoritative newspaper Trud, trade union organ, asserted that "British imperialism, facing an ominous dilemma to be or not to be, attempts to compensate for a military defeat by reactionary measures within the country."

The paper added "probably never did social reformers (Laborites) so energetically serve the imperialists of their country. This is understandable because the processes threatening the ruling classes are maturing slowly, but steadily, within the British working classes."

U. S. Charge D'Affaires In Berlin Arrives In N. Y.

A. C. Kirk Refuses To Comment On Report He Brings Letter For President From Leopold

[New York Bureau of The Sun] New York, June 6—Alexander C. Kirk, chargé d'affaires of the American Embassy in Berlin, who arrived here today aboard the Pan American Airways flying boat Atlantic Clipper, refused to affirm or deny a report that he had brought with him a letter to President Roosevelt from King Leo-

pold III of the Belgians, explaining the monarch's surrender last week to the Germans.

"I have absolutely nothing to say," Mr. Kirk told reporters when they asked him whether he had such a letter. Mr. Kirk has been the ranking American diplomat stationed in Berlin since President Roosevelt recalled Ambassador Hugh Wilson in November, 1938.

Within an hour of his arrival, Mr. Kirk, who was accompanied by Albert W. Horn, an attache of the embassy, left for Washington. Both Mr. Kirk and Mr. Horn said that they had come home on regular leaves and that they expected to return to Germany "soon."

KNOX ADVOCATES QUICK AID TO ALLIES

Favors Helping Every Possible Way Short Of Sending Army Abroad

Publisher Says Nazi Victory This Summer Would Find U. S. Nearly Defenseless

[By the Associated Press] Milwaukee, June 6—Col. Frank Knox, Republican Vice-Presidential candidate in 1936, urged the United States today to "immediately lend every possible aid to the Allies short of sending an army abroad."

"This means," Knox said in an address before the convention of the National Federation of Sales Executives, "guns, ships, munitions, without delay, and without waiting for payment."

With the statement he coupled this warning:

Sees Every Day Of Delay Costly

"If Germany wins a quick victory this summer, it will find us nearly naked in defense. Every day that we delay in aiding the Allies, we delay our own defense."

Courageous leadership in this country is needed, Knox, a Chicago publisher, continued.

"If I were asked to gauge the outcome in Europe, I would say the chances of Allied victory are not better than 4 to 1," Knox declared.

"Therefore let us be bold and courageous enough to recognize consequences. Both England and France have possessions on this side of the Atlantic. In Nazi hands they would become a menace."

Sights England's Slowness

"For us to seize those islands would, of course, be considered by a victorious Germany as an act of war, but nevertheless we should do it."

Knox declared that "political leaders of both parties who are afraid to face reality" should be reminded of "what happened in England when the politicians failed to act."

"Public leaders are now playing with American safety," he added, "and their

failure to provide courageous leadership in these hours of danger is damnable near treason."

To "meet and defeat an enemy before it reaches our shores" he advocated "a most powerful and numerous air force," a regular army and National Guard of 750,000 to 1,000,000 men, and "the very best of modern war weapons."

'Stukas' and 'Panzer': An Etymological Note

With Germany's onslaught against the Allied powers in the West, two more German words—"Stukas" and "Panzer Divisionen"—have found their way into general use.

A "Stuka," or dive-bomber, plane is technically known to the Germans as a "Sturzkampfflugzeug." Translated literally, the compound word means "plunge-fight-flying-implement." This mouthful was telescoped to "stuka."

"Panzer" means coat-of-mail. Because the Germans have always been prone to coin new words by combining others, "Panzer" was prefixed to anything which was armored. The scuttled pocket battleship Graf Spee, for

instance, was officially described as a "Panzerschiff," or armored ship. "Panzer Divisionen," therefore, means, literally, armored divisions.

U. S. Envoy to Denmark Leaves Copenhagen

COPENHAGEN, June 6 (A. P.)—Ray Atherton, the United States Minister to Denmark, left yesterday for home, it was learned today.

Nazi 'Agent' Fined In Canada

Montreal, June 6 (AP)—John Gudiski, 24-year-old wrestler of Brooklyn, N. Y., was fined \$50 today by Judge C. E. Guerin after conviction on a charge of violating the defense of Canada regulations.

Provincial police detectives testified that Gudiski said while being arrested that he would "put a bullet through" President Roosevelt if the United States entered the war.

Gudiski, described as Lithuanian-American, was accused of boasting in a restaurant that he was an agent of Hitler. He was accused also of insulting a Canadian soldier by shouting to him to discard those "rags (uniform) and go home instead of going to fight for the Allies."

Inland Steel Gets Brazilian Contract

PUERTO ALEGRE, Brazil, June 6 (A. P.)—The Government of the State of Rio Grande do Sul announced today it had awarded the Inland Steel Corporation a \$2,000,000 contract to supply 25,000 tons of rail for the State railroads.

A five-year export-import bank credit has been arranged, it was stated.

ENCOURAGES SWISS

General Calls on Nation to Strengthen Itself.

BERNE, Switzerland, June 6 (A. P.)—Gen. Henri Guisan issued a special order today calling on the nation and the army "constantly to improve our material, moral and spiritual armament."

"We must and can defend ourselves," his order read. "New methods of warfare will not find us unprepared. Measures to oppose them already are being taken."

Japan Sees Abnormal Situation in Pacific

TOKIO, June 6 (A. P.)—A spokesman for the Japanese Admiralty today described the situation in the South Pacific as abnormal as a result of concentration of the United States Navy at Hawaii and as a result of reports that new transfers would replace the United States complement at the Philippines with a larger force.

Announcement on May 7 that the United States fleet would remain in Hawaii after maneuvers there, instead of proceeding to California as scheduled, created widespread comment. On May 30 it was announced that the Hawaiian detachment, of thirty warships, had been incorporated in the United States fleet, indicating it would not return to California. There has been no announcement in Washington of an increased force for the Philippines.

CANADA PREPARES TO TAKE REFUGEES

Plans Drawn for Welcoming Children From Europe.

OTTAWA, June 6 (A. P.)—Canada is ready to provide havens for British and other refugee children from the European war zones if the British and French governments agree to their exodus.

A refugee conference here has drawn up a broad immigration plan to provide homes in the Dominion for children from the war zones.

T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines and Resources, who called the conference, announced that the plan visualizes distribution of the children throughout Canada as quickly as possible after their arrival to restore them to normal life in private homes.

The real refugee problem is in France, Mr. Crerar said, and there are difficulties in reaching children there.

He announced that the Dominion, the provinces and child welfare

and other organizations were co-operating in the plan.

It is understood that a number of British and French adults already are en route to Canada, paying their own way. Immigration officials said that they would be welcomed.

Mr. Cramer disclosed these tentative assignments under the plan: The immigration branch of the Mines and Resources Department would obtain all family particulars of the children.

The Pensions and National Health Department would look after medical examinations overseas and health supervision during the Atlantic crossing and train journeys in Canada.

Provincial authorities and social agencies would handle arrangements when the children disembark.

The provinces would be the responsible authorities, but voluntary welfare groups would assist in distributing and settling the children.

Washington, June 6 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, gave a House appropriations subcommittee a secret account of infiltration of aliens across the Mexican border and described the rapidly expanding efforts of his organization to combat this and subversive activities in this country.

Members said Hoover told them he had reliable information that one German consul was receiving periodic reports from a radical leader in this country and transmitting them to Nazi headquarters in Mexico City.

The legislators said Hoover stressed the need for strengthening the patrol on both the Mexican and Canadian borders. He testified in connection with the Justice Department's request for \$6,658,000 for 500 additional G-men and to provide for additional personnel in the immigration and naturalization service, recently transferred to the Justice Department.

Indian Is "True Aryan"
John Collier, Indian Commissioner, said today Hitler has declared the

Pamphlets In Mexico Demand 4 U. S. States

Texas, California, Arizona And Colorado Are Called For In Anti-American Broadside

[By the Associated Press]
Coahuila, Mexico, June 6—Hundreds of anti-American pamphlets were circulated today in this section of Vera Cruz state, attacking United States' foreign policy and describing the Monroe Doctrine as a "shameful guardianship."

Addressed to Mexicans, the pamphlets, after warmly praising the feats of the German army, concluded with the following appeal:

"Long live Mexico, free, great, and powerful with her States of Texas, California, Arizona, Colorado and the segment of Chamizal. Long live the German people and welcome to the Italian people."

Hoover Tells Of Aliens Filtering In From Mexico

Hitler's Men Now Rule In Five Fallen Capitals

[By the Associated Press]

Adolf Hitler's administrators sit today in the halls of government of five European capitals engulfed by the war.

Two kings—one who fought and one who did not—are virtual prisoners in their own countries. Another still leads his armies in the mountain fastnesses of his homeland. Two other royal families have sought safety in flight.

"Somewhere in Belgium," King Leopold III is living in a castle assigned him by the German high command after his unconditional surrender May 28.

His mother, Queen Elizabeth, is reported to be with him.

His three children were taken to Paris, then into hiding. Authorized sources insist that they are still in France, although reports have said they were taken to Lisbon. Leopold's Cabinet, in Paris, has dethroned him

for the surrender which Premier Pierlot called "personal treason."

Christian And Haakon

At Copenhagen, 69-year-old King Christian X of Denmark is allowed somewhat greater freedom. He appears in public and takes daily horse-back rides. He protested against the German invasion which took his country in one day, but urged Danes to "maintain calm."

Weakened in health but proudly defiant, King Haakon VII still heads his Government in Norway. Driven from Oslo in the opening hours of German invasion, he moved to the north. His whereabouts is guarded painstakingly by his Government and the high command of the Norwegian Army, which holds a mountain front north from the Arctic Circle.

Wilhelmina And Charlotte

Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands, is in England, where she and her family, including Crown Princess Juliana and her two daughters, sought early refuge.

Grand Duchess Charlotte and her family fled from undefended Luxembourg to Paris on May 10. Her present whereabouts in France has not been disclosed. Authorized sources said the location of the residences of the Grand Duchess and of the Belgian royal children were being kept secret as a precaution against bombings.

The Texts of the Day's War Communiques

French

PARIS, June 6 (AP)—The French High Command issued the following communiqué this morning:

The battle was renewed at dawn. The enemy's pressure was most particularly felt south of the lower Somme [River], where a slight withdrawal of our advanced units took place.

On the remainder of the front we maintained on the whole our positions.

Tonight's communiqué said:

During the entire day the battle continued to rage on the whole front from the sea to the region of Chemin des Dames. Into the mêlée the enemy threw on many points of the battlefield new masses of tanks by groups of 200 and 300. It is estimated that more than 2,000 tanks have thus been engaged.

Our divisions fought magnificently. Holding their support points, the battalions, companies, sections and batteries have held their own against the onrush of the tanks, overcoming them with their fire.

Our air force, persisting in its attacks and assaults and attacking the armored machines with bombs and gunfire, supported our infantry and artillery and continued to return to the field. The number of tanks destroyed is considerably more than several hundred.

Against this unprecedented onrush of enemy masses, some of our units were submerged and outflanked, especially in the region of the lower Somme, where enemy elements managed to get through as far as the River Bresle. The same happened in the region of the River Ailette. Enemy detachments succeeded in pushing their way as far as the heights on the north bank of the Aisne.

Toward the end of the day the battle was continued as violently as ever. The morale of our troops is splendid.

Our air force continued bombing of the Rhenish railroad system and fortifications in the region of the Rhine.

During the day of June 6, thirty-six enemy planes were certainly brought down by our fighters and anti-aircraft defenses. Several others were hit and probably brought down.

German

BERLIN, June 6, (AP)—The High Command issued the following communiqué today:

The operations begun yesterday in France have moved forward

according to plan. Our troops have won ground everywhere toward the southwest.

The number of prisoners taken at Dunkerque has increased to 58,000. Booty in arms and war material of all kinds is incalculable.

On June 5 the air force bombed troop concentrations and columns behind the enemy front under attack.

It [the air force] also successfully attacked several important airdromes in Central France, the naval and commercial port of Cherbourg, and in the night of June 5-6 numerous airdromes on the east and southeast coast of Britain.

The total losses of the enemy amounted to 143 airplanes—forty-nine brought down in combat, nineteen destroyed by anti-aircraft and the remainder on the ground. Nineteen German planes are missing.

The enemy repeated his attacks on non-military objectives in the night of June 5-6 in Northern and Western Germany. No essential damage was done. Three enemy aircraft were shot down—two over Hamburg by night chasers and the third in the Netherlands by anti-aircraft artillery.

British

LONDON, June 6 (AP)—An Air Ministry communiqué today said:

During yesterday, Royal Air Force medium bombers carried out a series of attacks on the enemy's lines of communications

leading to the Somme battlefield. Our fighters operating from France maintained offensive patrols throughout the day.

Reports so far received show six enemy aircraft were destroyed. One of our fighters was shot down.

Army cooperation aircraft of the R. A. F. carried out a number of successful reconnaissances during the day.

Throughout the night medium and heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force attacked enemy troop concentrations and harassed enemy movements behind the fighting front.

Other formations of heavy bombers struck at junctions and marshaling yards west of the Ruhr, while others attacked military objectives in Germany.

Two of our aircraft are missing. Aircraft of the Coastal Command made a further raid on oil fuel depots in Belgium.

A later Air Ministry communiqué said:

Throughout yesterday, last night and today, strong forces of heavy and medium bombers of the Royal Air Force have been continually engaged in harassing the second phase of the German offensive against the Allied armies in France with a series of attacks on mechanized units, troop concentrations and lines of communication behind the German battlefront.

Hits were registered on two convoys, a military train was derailed and at various strategic points roads and railways temporarily were made unusable. In addition to these operations, oil refineries and marshaling yards in the Ruhr district and near Hamburg were bombed for the fifth night in succession.

An air offensive behind the German lines began before dusk with a vigorous and successful attack by medium bombers on road and rail junctions between Amiens and Arras. Intensive opposition from heavy batteries of anti-aircraft guns was encountered, and on their way home enemy fighters attempted to intercept the raiders.

In one instance a Messerschmitt 110 attacking from dead astern was hit in the port engine and at once broke off the engagement, disappearing from view with flames streaming from the damaged engine. Later three Messerschmitt 109s made an effort to break up a section of the British formation, but the attempt was abandoned as soon as one of the enemy fighters was seen to go down in flames.

While these attacks were in progress, another force of heavy bombers concentrated their attention on the lines of communication between Cambrai and Le Cateau, carrying out many low and high level attacks on important objectives.

At Cambrai, direct hits were

registered on railway marshaling yards, three of the bombs straddling the entrance and tearing up the tracks for hundreds of yards. Railway lines elsewhere in the neighborhood were extensively damaged, as were important crossroads.

One of the bombers engaged in these operations sighted two balloons, which quickly hauled down when the bomber attacked one of

them. Before leaving these objectives, an enemy-occupied airdrome at Cambrai also was bombed, bursts being observed on the runway and on a near-by building.

At Le Cateau the enemy again was subjected to heavy bombardment, many direct hits being scored on roads and railways. Further north a shallow dive attack was made on a train, six bombs bursting on the permanent way [right of way] and almost certainly wrecking the engine and the first few coaches.

The regions of St. Quentin and Douai also were visited by other bombers. Many important roads were blocked.

The principal oil depots attacked last night were near Hamburg. After a bombardment lasting several hours, many oil tanks were set on fire and the adjoining works also were seen to be in flames.

In the first attack a fire was started in the center of a depot, and though the flames were not high they clearly illuminated the surrounding oil tanks and served to guide following aircraft to their target. In one of the later attacks three heavy bombs were seen to burst on the eastern end of the depot, starting two more fires, which spread as the raid developed.

Attacks then were made on another part of the works, and by the time the last of the bombers turned for home a chain of fire could be seen over the whole target area. Another oil depot near the Kiel Canal also was bombed by other aircraft, which also attacked military objectives on Helgoland.

Other heavy bombers penetrating into Germany bombed the railway marshaling yards at Wedau, Eschweiler and Rheydt. South of Geldern, fires were started along the railway line and it is thought that traffic must have been dislocated as a result of the attack. The fires were burning steadily when last seen, it is reported.

LONDON, Friday, June 7 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued the following communiqué early today:

Enemy aircraft crossed the coast at several points during the night. Air raid warnings were sounded in a number of districts in East Anglia, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire and in one district on the South Coast.

U. S. Envoys Phone and Cable Asking Speed in Aid to Allies

Government Considers Requests Made by Kennedy and Bullitt—White House Denies Report About Pope.

WASHINGTON, June 6 (A. P.).—Urgent Allied requests for arms—even left-over weapons of the world war—were considered today by a Government intensifying its own national defense efforts.

Before President Roosevelt met with the Defense Commission he created to expedite armament production there were these developments:

Stephen Early, presidential secretary, said that Ambassadors Joseph P. Kennedy in London and William C. Bullitt in Paris were "telephoning and cabling and are asking that we do everything we can to speed up production of military essentials" for the Allies.

Gov. Lehman of New York called at the White House, and, he reported, urged that "our Government furnish the Allies promptly with all the planes, equipment and supplies" which President Roosevelt felt could be spared without jeopardy to the national defense.

Mr. Lehman, an old friend and political ally of the President, said Mr. Roosevelt listened to his plea but made no comment.

Secretary Hull disclosed today that the American Minister to Denmark, Ray Atherton, had been instructed to return to the United States for consultation with the State Department. No reason was given.

Story About Pope Disavowed.

Mr. Early told reporters that there was "absolutely no truth" in

a report that Myron C. Taylor, Mr. Roosevelt's representative to the Vatican, had offered Pope Pius refuge in the United States if war developments should force him to leave Rome. Mr. Early made the statement after consulting the President on the report. He added: "This thing is going all over the country and probably is stirring up a lot of religious differences. There is absolutely no truth in it whatever."

Secretary Morgenthau revealed that the Allies are considering vast

new purchases of military aircraft in this country. The Anglo-French Purchasing Commission has completed its first \$1,000,000,000 plane buying program and has discussed with him the possibility of a new program, he said.

Mr. Morgenthau also disclosed that the Allies had asked permission to buy surplus world war armaments and he referred the purchasing agents to the War Department.

Attorney-General Jackson, it was learned, ruled that the sale of these weapons would not be in violation of the law.

Discuss Rearmament.

All disclosed of the purpose of the day's Defense Commission meeting was that the session was called to perfect further plans for rearming the nation. Sidney Hillman, the labor and employment member, was unable to attend. He also was prevented by illness from attending last week's organization session.

Guns in Reach of Allies.

Stocks of thousands of guns apparently were placed within reach of the Allies—subject to War Department and White House approval—by Mr. Jackson's ruling on the legality of sale.

The War Department's surplus list includes about 100,000 Lee-Enfield rifles, out of approximately 1,800,000 of this world war model in storage, and about 70,000 machine guns, mostly to arm aircraft, of Vickers, Marlin & Lewis manufacture.

Also included were approximately 300 British model 75 millimeter field guns, 100 British six-inch guns, more than 250 British eight-inch howitzers and some ammunition, approximately twenty-five large siege guns, and more than 200 Stokes mortars with upward of 100,000 pounds of ammunition.

The weapons were described as "usable," though some are more than two decades old.

Long Under Consideration.

Proposals to turn over obsolete military aircraft to the Allies, through the intermediary of dealers, are known to have been under consideration by the administration.

Some advisers were said to have opposed the idea privately on the ground that neither the army nor navy had planes to spare. Craft which might be outclassed by the best European fighters would be useful should the United States have to act in this hemisphere, it was contended.

Mr. Early announced that two pledges of co-operation with the Government on the defense program were given the President today.

Gov. Prentiss Cooper of Tennessee, who had an appointment with the Chief Executive, has written the President, Mr. Early said, that he felt that Tennessee was particularly well placed to further the defense plan and that he desired to put its resources at the command of the Government.

Edward O'Neal, head of Farm Bureau Federation, who had expressed by letter the appreciation of farmers at having a voice in the defense program, also had an appointment with Mr. Roosevelt.

Wants Army of 400,000.

While Congress was being urged to authorize 400,000 regular troops—almost double the standing army's present strength—President Roosevelt requested \$6,558,800 to re-enforce the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other Justice Department units responsible for dealing with subversive activities.

The entry and travel of aliens were placed under drastic restrictions by State Department order, which barred admission to the United States to all foreigners unable to prove a legitimate purpose or reasonable need.

In the strictly military field, the Army Chief of Staff, Gen. George C. Marshall, who has been appearing before the House Military Committee, recommended an increase in the regular army's manpower to 400,000.

He advanced this as a compromise for the disputed proposal to empower Mr. Roosevelt to call out the National Guard in emergency. Pending legislation permits an army increase of only 50,000 men to bring its strength to 280,000.

Handicap Feared.

Unless the army is expanded or the mobilization authority is delegated to the President, Gen. Marshall said, the general staff would be handicapped in planning quick

action in the face of any western hemisphere threat to American security.

"We can expand the army more quickly than we can mobilize the National Guard," he explained. "The main purpose is to avoid the necessity of calling on the guard."

Paper plans for a fighting force of 400,000 were worked out months ago, the chief of staff disclosed. They provide for the creation of a second fully mechanized, heavily armed division of the type that has been making military history in Europe.

By conventional recruiting methods the 50,000 recruits now contemplated by Congress should be obtained by September, Gen. Marshall said. Should the further expansion to 400,000 be authorized, he expressed belief that by using existing nationwide machinery designed for wartime selective service, the 120,000 additional volunteers could be signed up in one or two months.

Use of the selective service organization would require a presidential order, he said.

Size of Army Limited.

Existing laws limit the army's strength to 230,000 men, but an increase to 280,000 already has been approved by the Senate and House.

Detailing the projected organization of a regular army of 400,000, Gen. Marshall said at a press conference yesterday that 335,000 troops would be required for nine streamlined, partially motorized infantry divisions, two mechanized divisions and one cavalry division. The Air Corps would get most of the remaining 65,000 men.

There are now in existence five streamlined infantry divisions. A sixth is being created, and pending defense estimates provide for equipping two others. The army's single mechanized cavalry brigade is being expanded into a full division and there is also a cavalry division on duty in Texas.

With 335,000 men, exclusive of the Air Corps, Gen. Marshall said that a ninth division would be organized, along with special corps troops, anti-aircraft battalions, anti-tank companies and reconnaissance troops.

To Buy Planes Here.

MELBOURNE, Australia, June 6 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies announced today that since Great Britain is unlikely to be able to supply planes needed for Australia's training scheme the War Cabinet is purchasing 500 planes locally, these to be powered with American engines, and seven seaplanes from the United States.

Silent on Defense Talk.

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 6 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador Claude G. Bowers declined today to confirm reports that he had discussed matters of continental defense in a conversation with President Pedro Aguirre Cerda. Mr. Bowers said merely that they "talked over matters of mutual interest" yesterday.

50 AMERICAN AIRCRAFT AVAILABLE FOR SALE AT ONCE TO BRITAIN, FRANCE

Some Efficient Dive Bombers Are Reported Included In Ships Being Turned In To Manufacturer On New Orders

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 6—The United States Navy tonight made fifty of its warplanes available for immediate sale to the Allies, now locked in a life-or-death struggle with Germany.

Whether this move would be followed speedily by other assistance to the hard-pressed British and French was not officially announced, but it was known that this Government, which has received urgent pleas from the Allied capitals, was considering selling surplus World War material, including rifles, machine guns, artillery and ammunition.

Adapted To Dive Bombing

Navy officials said that the fifty planes were Curtiss scout bombers, single-engine seaplanes acquired by the navy in the last two years and especially adapted to dive bombing.

It said the planes were being flown to Buffalo, N. Y., to be turned in to the Curtiss Airplane Company on future deliveries of new planes "of a superior type, equipped with leak-proof tanks and armor." The announcement said that the planes being turned in were from "various naval aviation reserve squadrons."

The navy said the turn-in was in accordance with an agreement with the manufacturer, and added:

In Excess Of Requirements

"These airplanes are temporarily in excess of requirements due to the fact that many of the reserve aviators normally attached to the reserve squadron have been ordered to Pensacola (Florida) as instructors on account of the large expansion of training at that place.

"It is expected that the remainder of these planes at reserve bases will be similarly turned in as replacements are received."

Naval officials said that replacements for the planes turned in today were almost ready and that additional craft from the

naval reserves would not be turned in until replacements for them were ready.

[Editor's Note—In a dispatch from its Washington Bureau the New York Times will say tomorrow: "Army officials indicated that a larger number of military planes would be involved in the 'trade-in' program, whereby possibly almost a thousand fighting craft would be turned over to Britain and France to bolster their lagging aerial defenses."

"As explained by Government officials, it is intended to make available to the Allies through the 'trade-in' program as many aircraft as can be safely spared by the two service branches. How far this aid would be extended will depend, it appeared, on the public reaction to the first step taken today."

Advocates of extensive assistance to the Allies have urged the turn-in procedure. Transferring the planes back to the companies, it was said, would technically avoid the implications of a government-to-government sale. Selling planes direct to the Allied governments, some legislators had argued, might be considered an act of war.

Today's announcement aroused much interest in Congress. Representative Bates (Rep., Mass.), a member of the Naval Committee, said he thought the action was "perfectly proper, good business and in the interests of national defense." Other members of the committee were not immediately available.

"Nothing Like It In '17"

Senator Wheeler (Dem., Mont.) remarked: "A little while ago I said we were following in the footsteps of 1914-16. I am afraid I was not correct in that. I know of no action by the Administration from 1914 to 1917 whereby the Government, as such, either sold its property directly to one of the belligerents or turned it over to a private individual so he could sell it to one of the belligerents."

Senator Pepper (Dem., Fla.), who has been urging quick aid for the Allies in a series of Senate speeches, greeted the official announcement with broad smiles.

"I strongly approve of the action taken," Pepper said. "It is exactly the same thing as we have been doing under the neutrality law of 1939. It's

the same principle that we do in private life when we trade in a used car on a new one."

Says Nation Will Applaud

The Florida Senator predicted that "the whole nation will applaud this act on the part of the President in giving in this indirect way aid to the Allies now in a perfectly legal manner when civilization is at the crossroads and the American people are praying the war will be kept in Europe and Hitler will not be able to reach our shores. Surely no one in the Senate but will join in commending the President for his action."

Senator Holt (Dem., W. Va.) said the plane deal was "just another edging toward a declaration of war. The American people should let it be known they do not want any of this. It's just a trial balloon for a more definite direct step into war."

Senator King (Dem., Utah) said he had "no objections if they want to sell some old planes. If the airplane company wants to give them away, sell, or even burn them, why, that's their business."

Knows Of No Law Violation

Senator Norris (Ind., Rep.) said: "I don't know of any law that that would violate. I understand it's much the same as turning in an old car on a new one."

The Nebraska Senator, however, added that he did not know enough about the transaction to comment as to whether he favored it.

Senator Lundeen (F.-L., Minn.) said the deal was "getting into war through the backdoor. If these planes are so old and obsolete that we're willing to sell

them, how can they win a war over there?"

"Europe Comes First"

"The answer is they are good planes and yet we've been told time and time again that we need more planes. Evidently Europe comes first and America second in our defense plans."

Senator Reynolds (Dem., N. C.): "The selling of planes belonging to the Government to nations at war is an act within itself that is unquestionably and without denial an unneutral act and as a result may be classified as a step toward war and no doubt Germany will consider it as such."

Speculation arose that the army probably would pursue a policy similar to the navy's but there was no official confirmation of this.

Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Corps, told a Senate committee last night that, of 2,709 army planes in service at that time, more than 400 pursuit ships and 477 bombers were not modern types according to European war standards. They would be replaced promptly, he said, as new planes were delivered.

Valuable For Training

Arnold explained, however, that these planes would be valuable for training, transport and other uses not involving actual combat flying.

A hundred thousand Lee-Enfield rifles, 70,000 machine guns, 300 75-millimeter field guns of the British type, heavier field pieces, howitzers, trench mortars and hundreds of thousands of rounds of ammunition were said to be included in the stocks that could be made available. The weapons were described as old but still "usable."

30 Of 50 New Bombers Reach Buffalo Airport

Buffalo, June 6 (AP)—More than thirty United States Naval Reserve dive bomber airplanes of the fifty made available by the navy were poised tonight on the Buffalo airport for sale to the Allies at an unannounced date.

The navy said the planes were being

flown to Buffalo to be turned in to the Curtiss-Wright Corporation on future deliveries of new planes "of a superior type, equipped with leak-proof tank and armor."

Curtiss-Wright officials said they had received no official permission from the Navy Department to sell the plane and declined further comment.

Rest Expected Today

However, an authoritative source in the aircraft manufacturing center said "more than thirty are here now and the rest are expected tomorrow."

This source said representatives of the Allied purchasing commission in Washington were expected to arrive here "within the next few days."

As many of the planes as could be accommodated were placed inside the Curtiss hangar at the airport and the remainder were parked on the airport apron. All were under police guard. Newsmen and photographers were banned from the vicinity of the hangar.

The planes came from Navy

airfields at Floyd Bennett Field, New York; Grosse Ile, Mich.; Anacostia, Md., and the Great Lakes Naval Training Station on Lake Michigan north of Chicago.

They were flown by Naval Reserve officers, one of whom, a commander, said the mass flights were a "maneuver to determine how quickly the Naval Reserve could mobilize in an emergency."

He said Buffalo was chosen for the experimental "maneuver" because of its central location.

The other source said the reserve flyers still were awaiting further orders after "seeing the planes."

Scots Fight In Shirt Sleeves

London, June 6 (AP)—Tough Scots in the crack Highland regiments of a famous British division in a sector of the Weygand line near Abbeville fought fiercely in their shirt sleeves today.

An official eye-witness account said the German penetrations had made it necessary to withdraw the line at certain places to positions several miles south of the Somme, but that "every inch of the ground is being combated."

LONDON--FIRST ADD SCOTS EYE-WITNESS X X X COMBATED."

THE GERMANS, SAID THE ACCOUNT, LAUNCHED A STRONG PUSH IN THE DARKNESS OF LAST NIGHT FROM THE SOMME, WHERE THEY HELD BRIDGEHEADS, AND ISOLATED SEVERAL BRITISH POSITIONS.

"THERE OUR MEN, ALTHOUGH SURROUNDED, FOUGHT ON TENACIOUSLY, LIVING UP MAGNIFICENTLY TO THE DIVISION'S REPUTATION FOR TOUGHNESS AND COURAGE.

"THE HIGHLANDERS MET THE GERMAN ONSLAUGHT WITH FEARLESSNESS AND CALM. THEY WERE IN EXCELLENT SPIRITS DESPITE THE HEAVY ARTILLERY AND MACHINE GUN FIRE AND LOW BOMBING ATTACKS. THEY WOULD JUST SHAKE THEMSELVES AFTERWARD AND LAUGH."

THE ACCOUNT ADDED THAT IT WAS NOT CLEAR WHETHER THE ATTACK ON THE LOWER SOMME WAS MERELY A "SIDESHOW" TO DISTRACT ATTENTION FROM A MUCH HEAVIER ASSAULT TO THE EAST, "BUT WHATEVER SHOULD DEVELOP EVERY PREPARATION HAS BEEN MADE TO MEET THE SITUATION."

WM918PED

BULLETIN

LONDON, JUNE 6--(AP)--THE SIGNATURE OF A NEW BRITISH-RUMANIAN TRADE TREATY WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED HERE TONIGHT.

WM 327PED

30.24-2793

30.24-2793

BULLETIN MATTER**LONDON--FIRST ADD RUMANIAN XXX TONIGHT.****THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID THE DISCUSSIONS WERE CONCLUDED TODAY AND THE AGREEMENT "SATISFACTORILY COVERED ALL POINTS."****THE RUMANIAN DELEGATION WHICH HAS BEEN HERE FOR SOME WEEKS WILL LEAVE FOR HOME TOMORROW, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.****RQ347PED****LONDON--SECOND ADD RUMANIAN XXX ANNOUNCED.****THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL INTIMATION OF THE TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT WITH THE MAJOR SOUTHEASTERN OIL PRODUCER. THE BRITISH AIM HAS BEEN TO CUT RUMANIAN OIL SHIPMENTS TO GERMANY AND OBTAIN RESOURCES FOR THE ALLIES.****RQ403PED****LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)--SIR JOHN ANDERSON, MINISTER OF HOME SECURITY, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT 315 PERSONS HAD BEEN DETAINED UNDER BRITAIN'S DEFENSE REGULATIONS.****HF1026AED****LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)--THE HOME OFFICE TODAY ORDERED ANY GERMAN OR AUSTRIAN RESIDENT OF BRITAIN OWNING A RADIO SET TO "DISPOSE OF IT FORTHWITH."****HF218PED****LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)--SIR JOHN ANDERSON, HOME SECRETARY AND MINISTER OF HOME SECURITY, DECLARED TODAY HE COULD NOT GIVE ASSURANCE THERE ARE NO ENEMY ALIENS AMONG THE DOMESTIC SERVANTS IN THE HOMES OF BRITAIN'S MINISTERS. HE WAS ASKED ABOUT THAT POINT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.****OTTAWA, JUNE 6-(AP)--THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ORDER OUTLAWING 16 ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA AS "SUBVERSIVE"--INCLUDING COMMUNIST, NAZI AND FASCIST BODIES--WAS PUBLISHED IN AN EXTRA EDITION OF THE CANADA GAZETTE TONIGHT.****WITH PUBLICATION OF THE ORDER, WHICH AMENDS THE DEFENSE OF CANADA REGULATIONS, MEMBERSHIP IN ANY OF THE BANNED ORGANIZATIONS CONSTITUTES AN OFFENSE AGAINST THE LAW.****JUSTICE MINISTER ERNEST LAPOINTE ANNOUNCED THE ORDER YESTERDAY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.****BZ106AED****BALBOA, CANAL ZONE, JUNE 6-(AP)--THE ITALIAN LINE ANNOUNCED THROUGH A NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT TONIGHT THAT ITS 25,000-TON LINER CONTE BIANCAMANO (CORRECT) WOULD SAIL FROM CRITOBAL TOMORROW NIGHT.****THE SHIP ARRIVED AT THE PACIFIC ENTRANCE TO THE PANAMA CANAL YESTERDAY, AND TIED UP AT BALBOA AWAITING ORDERS.****(NO PICKUP)****BZ105AED****MADRID, JUNE 6-(AP)--AIR RAID SIRENS SOUNDED FOR 15 MINUTES YESTERDAY AT GIBRALTAR, DISPATCHES REACHING HERE TODAY REPORTED.****UNIDENTIFIED PLANES WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN SIGHTED IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE BRITISH FORTRESS ROCK.****HF212AED**

ATHENS, JUNE 6-(AP)-SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, BRITAIN'S NEW AMBASSADOR-DESIGNATE TO MOSCOW, LEFT BY PLANE TODAY FOR THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL, INTENDING TO MAKE STOPS AT SOFIA AND BUCHAREST.

SIR STAFFORD REACHED ATHENS LAST WEEK EN ROUTE TO MOSCOW AS A SPECIAL TRADE ENVOY, BUT REMAINED HERE WHEN THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT DECLINED TO RECEIVE HIM AS SUCH, INSISTING ON NEGOTIATING ONLY WITH A FULLY ACCREDITED AMBASSADOR.

HIS APPOINTMENT TO THAT POST WAS ANNOUNCED IN LONDON LAST NIGHT.
HF944AED

MADRID, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE SPANISH PRESS FOR THE FIRST TIME TODAY LISTED PART OF FRENCH NORTH AFRICA WITHIN SPAIN'S "VITAL SPACE."

J.E.CASARIEGO, DIRECTOR OF THE NEWSPAPER ALCAZAR, SAID IN A SIGNED FRONT PAGE ARTICLE, "BY THE INEXORABLE COMMAND OF HISTORY AND BY THE INESCAPABLE REALITY OF GEOGRAPHY, SPAIN NEEDS AS ITS VITAL SPACE THE WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN FROM THE ISLAND OF MINORCA TO THE STRAIT (AT GIBRALTAR) AND DOMINION OVER AFRICAN COASTS AT LEAST TO A LINE PERPENDICULAR TO CAPE NOE."

CAPE NOE IS IN WESTERN ALGERIA, FRENCH POSSESSION, AND IS OPPOSITE CUEVACAS, SPAIN.

INFORMACIONES, REFERRING TO BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S REFERENCE TO THE TIME WHEN THE NEW WORLD WILL COME TO THE AID OF THE OLD, SAID "AMERICA STILL HAS MUCH TO LEARN OF EUROPEAN CULTURE," AND PREDICTED THAT THE "GERMANIC-ROMAN ERA WILL SUBSTITUTE HENCEFORTH FOR THE PLUTOCRATIC-LIBERAL ERA."

DA656PED

MADRID, JUNE 6-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO FRANCO TODAY AWARDED THE COLLAR OF THE ORDER OF THE YOKE OF ARROWS TO GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, AND THE GRAND CROSS OF THE SAME ORDER TO ETTORE MUTI, SECRETARY OF THE ITALIAN FASCIST PARTY.

JH1254AED

ROME, JUNE 6-(AP)-GERMANY'S WAR OF MOVEMENT AND INTENSE USE OF HER AIR ARM TO SUPPORT TROOPS AND ARMORED DIVISIONS ARE BASED ON PRINCIPLES LAID DOWN BY ADOLF HITLER'S AXIS PARTNER, PREMIER MUSSOLINI, THE ITALIAN MINISTER OF POPULAR CULTURE, ALEXANDRO PAVOLINI, SAID TODAY IN A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE.

PAVOLINI, WHOSE ARTICLE WAS PUBLISHED IN SEVERAL LEADING ITALIAN NEWSPAPERS, DECLARED THAT MUSSOLINI FIRST CONCEIVED OF THE NEW TACTICS DURING SERVICE IN THE WORLD WAR.

IN ETHIOPIA AND SPAIN. THE MINISTER SAID, ITALIAN PLANES PRACTICED

MACHINE GUNNING FROM LOW ALTITUDES. AS FAR BACK AS 1928, HE ADDED, MUSSOLINI EXPRESSED FAITH IN THE USE OF PARACHUTES AS AN OFFENSIVE ARM.

IN 1936, PAVOLINI RECALLED, ITALIAN PLANES DROPPED SUPPLIES FROM THE AIR FOR AN ENTIRE ARMY CORPS AND IN 1939 FERRIED A FULLY ARMED REGIMENT BY PLANE TO TIRANIA AT THE TIME OF THE ALBANIAN INVASION.

BQ336PED

30.24-2795

30.24-2795

ROME, JUNE 6-AP-A straw showing of Italian aspirations to gain Malta, British naval base in the Mediterranean, also was seen in formation of committee for Maltese action, formed by Maltese "refugees" in Rome.

The committee is headed by a lawyer, Carlo Mallia, former Minister of Justice in the former Maltese Nationalist government. The committee decided to commence its functions by erecting a bust of Fortunato Mizzi, founder of the Maltese Nationalist Party, which is against English rule, next Friday at 10:30 A.M. in Rome's Pincio Park. ---

LONDON, JUNE 6-AP-A group of well-dressed Germans who were taken prisoner after the British occupation of Iceland May 10 were landed at a west coast port tonight. ---

THE FIRES WERE SEEN BY THE DEPARTING RAIDERS UNTIL THEY WERE WELL ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL ON THEIR RETURN FLIGHT! THESE SOURCES SAID.

CHERBOURG, FRENCH PORT, RAIDED LAST NIGHT, WAS "ATTACKED WITH GREAT SUCCESS," THESE SOURCES SAID, "SO THAT CHERBOURG ALSO SHOULD DROP OUT ALMOST COMPLETELY" AS A PORT FOR ARRIVAL OF FRENCH SUPPLIES FROM OVERSEAS.

RQ440PED

VERONA, ITALY, JUNE 6-(AP)-GENERAL GIUSEPPE MALLADRA, A SENATOR AND A VETERAN OF THE FIRST BATTLE OF ADOWA IN ETHIOPIA, OF THE LIBYAN CAMPAIGN AND OF THE SUCCEEDING WORLD WAR, DIED TODAY AT THE AGE OF 86. HE RETIRED IN 1935, THE YEAR OF THE SECOND ETHIOPIAN CAMPAIGN.

UX1037PED

NICE, FRANCE, JUNE 6-(AP)-TIGHTENING PRECAUTIONS IN THE AREAS ADJOINING ITALY, FRENCH AUTHORITIES TODAY FORBADE THE CIRCULATION OF ALL MOTORCARS WITHIN THE MARITIME ALPS DEPARTMENT BETWEEN 10 P.M. AND 4 A.M.

WITH THE MOVEMENT OF CIVILIANS FROM SOSPEL AND CAP MARTIN NOW COMPLETE, THE EVACUATED ZONE EXTENDS ALMOST TO MONACO.

HF901AED

BERLIN, JUNE 6-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS IN BERLIN TONIGHT DECLARED "NUMEROUS SHEDS AND OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS WERE SET ON FIRE" BY GERMAN RAIDS ON BRITISH AIRDROMES LAST NIGHT AND TONIGHT.

NEW YORK, JUNE 6-(AP)-A GERMAN BROADCAST, HEARD BY CBS, TONIGHT DECLARED ALL THE MAIN ROADS LEADING INTO PARIS ARE BEING MADE IMPASSABLE BY BARBED WIRE AND TRENCHES.

THE BROADCAST SAID THE ENTANGLEMENTS WERE BEING ERECTED AND THE ROADS DUG UP TO PREVENT LANDING OF GERMAN TRANSPORT PLANES.

SN1104PED

NEW YORK, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE GERMAN AIR FORCE RAIDED THE FRENCH CITY OF ROUEN LAST NIGHT BUT DID LITTLE DAMAGE, A BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION REPORT PICKED UP HERE BY THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY SAID TODAY.

THE BRITISH REPORT SAID GERMANY LOST SIX PLANES IN THE RAID. VIOLENT ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS HEARD AGAIN IN CENTRAL FRANCE THIS MORNING, THE REPORT ADDED.

HF825AED

WASHINGTON, JUNE 6-(AP)-JOHN COLLIER, INDIAN COMMISSIONER, SAID TODAY THAT HITLER HAD DECLARED THE AMERICAN INDIAN TO BE "A TRUE ARYAN."

HE TOLD REPORTERS AT SECRETARY ICKES' PRESS CONFERENCE THAT THE NAZI LEADER, FOLLOWING A TEST CASE CONDUCTED IN GERMANY, PROCLAIMED THE INDIAN RACIAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE ACCEPTABLE TO THE REICH AND WELCOMED THE INDIAN AS AN ARYAN.

ICKES HAD ASKED COLLIER TO ANSWER QUESTIONS CONCERNING ALLEGED "FIFTH COLUMN" AND ANTI-SEMITIC ACTIVITIES AMONG THE 351,000 INDIANS IN THIS COUNTRY. OFFICIALS DISCLOSED YESTERDAY THAT THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT WAS INVESTIGATING REPORTS OF SUBVERSIVE OPERATIONS AMONG THE TRIBES.

THE COMMISSIONER SAID THERE HAD BEEN "NOISY DEMONSTRATIONS IN SPOTS" BUT THAT THERE WAS NO DANGER OF "NAZI-FASCIST PROPAGANDA" BECOMING A SERIOUS PROBLEM AMONG UNITED STATES INDIANS.

THERE ALSO HAVE BEEN ATTEMPTS, BY FOREIGN AGENTS, HE SAID, TO STIR UP TROUBLE AMONG THE 30,000,000 INDIANS IN COUNTRIES SOUTH OF THE RIO GRANDE RIVER. IN THAT CONNECTION, HE MENTIONED MEXICO, PERU, BOLIVIA, ECUADOR AND GUATEMALA.

THE PURPOSE, HE SAID, WAS TO PREPARE THE NATIVES FOR REVOLT AGAINST THEIR GOVERNMENTS SHOULD NAZI-FASCIST POWERS TRY FOR CONTROL IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

17921PES

WASHINGTON, JUNE 6-(AP)-A NEW ALIEN BARRIER WAS RAISED AROUND THE ENTIRE UNITED STATES TODAY TO INSURE AGAINST ENTRY OF POSSIBLE "FIFTH COLUMNISTS" FROM NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES AND FOREIGN POSSESSIONS IN THIS HEMISPHERE.

A STATE DEPARTMENT, EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1940, REMOVED PASSPORT AND VISA EXEMPTIONS FOR CITIZENS OF CANADA, MEXICO, CUBA, NEWFOUNDLAND, ST. PIERRE, MIQUELON, HAITI, THE DOMINION REPUBLIC, PANAMA, BERMUDA AND ALL OTHER BRITISH, FRENCH AND NETHERLANDS POSSESSIONS IN THE WEST INDIES.

HERETOFORE CITIZENS OF THESE COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN ABLE TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES TEMPORARILY WITHOUT THE FORMALITY OF PRESENTING PASSPORTS AND VISAS.

AN EFFECT OF THE ORDER WAS EXPECTED TO BE A SHARP CURTAILMENT OF TOURIST TRAVEL TO THE UNITED STATES FROM NEARBY COUNTRIES.

IT WAS EXPECTED, HOWEVER, THAT THE NEW ORDER WOULD IMPOSE NO HARDSHIPS ON WORKERS COMMUTING OVER THE CANADIAN AND MEXICAN BORDERS. VISAS WILL NOT BE REQUIRED FOR EACH TRIP AND THE WORKERS THEREFORE NEED ONLY DISPLAY THEIR PASSPORTS AT EACH CROSSING OF THE BOUNDARY.

UNDER AN EXECUTIVE ORDER SIGNED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT YESTERDAY, ALIENS DESIRING VISAS FOR ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES MUST ESTABLISH A LEGITIMATE PURPOSE OR REASONABLE NEED FOR ENTRY. REFUSAL OF VISAS WAS DIRECTED FOR ANY PERSONS WHOSE ENTRY WOULD BE CONTRARY TO THE PUBLIC SAFETY.

THE REGULATIONS ISSUED TODAY ALSO REQUIRED THAT ALIENS PRESENT CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE OF THEIR ABILITY TO RETURN TO THEIR OWN OR ANOTHER COUNTRY AT THE END OF THEIR STAY HERE.

THE ORDER STATED THAT IN VIEW OF THE CRITICAL INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, IT HAS BEEN FOUND NECESSARY TO ADOPT A CLOSE SUPERVISION OVER ALIENS ENTERING THE UNITED STATES."

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IT SAID DIFFERENT REGULATIONS WERE CONTEMPLATED ALSO FOR PERSONS WHO HAVE ENTERED THIS COUNTRY FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE ON IMMIGRATION VISAS AND WHO MAY BE RETURNING FROM A TEMPORARY RESIDENCE ABROAD.

QS949PES

BY ANDRUE BERDING

WASHINGTON, JUNE 6-(AP)-ONE OF THE GREATEST PROBLEMS IN AMERICAN HISTORY IS THRUST BEFORE THE UNITED STATES BY THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, IF HITLER WINS, MAY MOVE TO CANADA AND CONTINUE THE FIGHT AGAINST GERMANY FROM THERE.

OFFICIALS HAVE BEEN PONDERING IT FOR SOME TIME, ESPECIALLS SINCE HITLER'S CONQUEST OF FLANDERS AND THE THREATS OF INVASION OF THE BRITISH ISLES. PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT THIS WEEK THAT BRITAIN WOULD CONTINUE TO FIGHT FROM THE EMPIRE OVERSEAS IF OUSTED FROM THE BRITISH ISLES STRENGTHENED THEIR BELIEF THAT SUCH A POSSIBILITY EXISTS.

IT ALSO CONFIRMED THEM IN RELUCTANCE TO BELIEVE THAT BRITAIN MIGHT SURRENDER HER FLEET IN CASE OF DEFEAT TO ESCAPE WHOLESAL AIR BOMBING OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

OFFICIALS HERE REGARD CANADA AS THE MOST LIKELY PLACE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. IT IS THE MOST POPULOUS PART OF THE EMPIRE, OUTSIDE THE BRITISH ISLES THEMSELVES, IN POINT OF VIEW OF ANGLO-SAXONS. IT IS THE RICHEST IN MANY RAW MATERIALS AND POSSIBLY COULD FEED DOUBLE ITS POPULATION.

AND--PERHAPS IMPORTANT--IT ADJOINS THE UNITED STATES, A GREAT AND FRIENDLY POWER WHOSE SYMPATHIES MIGHT BE ALL THE MORE CLOSELY ENGAGED BY THE PLIGHT OF A BRITISH GOVERNMENT FORCED TO SEEK REFUGE IN NEIGHBORING CANADA.

THE PROBLEMS THIS SITUATION WOULD PRESENT TO THE UNITED STATES, HOWEVER, ARE STUPENDOUS. FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY, THIS COUNTRY WOULD SEE ANOTHER GREAT FLEET, AT PRESENT PROBABLY MORE POWERFUL THAN THE AMERICAN FLEET BECAUSE OF NEW BRITISH UNITS, STATIONED IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

THE WAR, IF HITLER CHOSE TO CONTINUE IT, WOULD BE CARRIED TO THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE. BRITAIN, WITH THE FLEET, WOULD CONDUCT A LONG-RANGE BLOCKADE FROM HALIFAX OR ESQUIMALT, A BRITISH COLUMBIA PORT WHICH THE CANADIANS ARE OBLIGED BY TREATY TO PERMIT THE BRITISH FLEET TO USE. NAZI SUBMARINES MIGHT ACCORDINGLY CARRY OUT DEPREDACTIONS OVER HERE.

FOR THE FIRST TIME, TOO, ANOTHER POWERFUL GOVERNMENT WOULD BE INSTALLED IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, WHEREAS HITHERTO THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN ALONE IN SUPREMACY. INSTEAD OF A COMPARATIVELY POWERLESS NEIGHBOR ON THE NORTH, THE UNITED STATES WOULD HAVE A STRONG POWER ADJOINING IT.

IN THE PRESENT STATE OF ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS, AND ESPECIALLY CONSIDERING THE POSSIBILITY THAT A HITLER VICTORY WOULD THROW THE TWO NATIONS STILL MORE CLOSELY TOGETHER, INFORMED OBSERVERS DO NOT BELIEVE THIS WOULD CREATE ANY FRICTION OR OBLIGE THE UNITED STATES TO TAKE ANY SPECIAL MEASURES. BUT IF THE SEAT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE WERE TO REMAIN IN CANADA FOR A LONG TIME, THE

SAME OBSERVERS ARE NOT CERTAIN WHAT RESULTS WOULD FOLLOW.

A SHIFT OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND FLEET TO CANADA, IN THE OPINION OF SOME OFFICIALS, WOULD BRING THE UNITED STATES MUCH NEARER TO INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR. IF HITLER TAKES THE BRITISH ISLES, MILITARY EXPERTS HERE REGARD IT AS A POSSIBILITY THAT HE MIGHT ESTABLISH BASES IN ENGLAND, ICELAND, GREENLAND AND NEW-FOUNDLAND AND SEND AIR ARMADAS TO CANADA.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS GIVEN THE DOMINION SOLEMN ASSURANCE THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES WOULD NOT "STAND IDLY BY" IF ANY FOREIGN EMPIRE THREATENED TO DOMINATE CANADIAN SOIL.

SM/AJ334PES

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

THE ALLIED FORCES WITHSTOOD THE INITIAL GERMAN ONSLAUGHT YESTERDAY WELL, AND FRENCH MILITARY LEADERS SAID THE SITUATION THIS MORNING WAS "FAIRLY GOOD."

THE NAZIS RENEVED THEIR ASSAULT WITH GREAT FURY AT DAWN TODAY AND THEIR VERSION OF THE POSITION IS THAT THEY HAVE BROKEN THE FRENCH LINE AT SEVERAL POINTS.

HOWEVER, THIS BATTLE WHICH LIKELY WILL DECIDE THE OUTCOME OF THE WAR HASN'T PROCEEDED FAR ENOUGH FOR US TO DRAW SWEEPING CONCLUSIONS.

THE FRENCH POILU APPEARS TO HAVE PERFORMED HIS GOOD ^(e)DEAD OF THE DAY WITH SPLENDID MORALE YESTERDAY, AND THE CUNNING OF ALLIED GENERALISSIMO WEYGAND WAS IN EVIDENCE IN THE STURDINESS OF HIS LINE OF DEFENSE AT THE OUTSET.

BEYOND THAT WE CANNOT GO AT THIS MOMENT, FOR WE KNOW THAT WEYGAND WILL HAVE PERFORMED WONDERS IF HE IS ABLE TO HOLD THAT LINE ANYWHERE

NEAR ITS PRESENT POSITION. IN DIRECTING PERHAPS THE GREATEST DEFENSIVE ACTION OF HISTORY, HE IS TRYING TO MATCH SUPERIOR MILITARY STRENGTH WITH SKILL AND THE SPIRIT AMONG HIS WILLING TROOPS TO DO OR DIE.

THE HEAVIEST GERMAN ATTACK THIS MORNING WAS DIRECTED AT THE FRENCH EXTREME LEFT WING, WHICH RESTS ON THE COAST NEAR ABBEVILLE. THE FRENCH STATE THAT THEY MADE A SLIGHT WITHDRAWAL HERE.

THE IMMEDIATE PURPOSE OF THE DRIVE IN THIS SECTOR IS (1) TO TURN THE ALLIED WING, AND (2) TO RACE DOWN THE COAST AND CAPTURE THE GREAT PORT OF LE HAVRE. THIS IS THE FRENCH END OF THE LIFELINE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND, AND ITS POSSESSION BY THE GERMANS WOULD RENDER IT EXTREMELY DIFFICULT FOR THE BRITISH TO CARRY AID BY WATER TO THEIR ALLIES.

THERE MAY BE A FURTHER PURPOSE, PREMISED ON THE SUCCESS OF THE TURNING OPERATION. THE GERMANS MAY TRY TO EXTEND THIS ARM TO FORM ONE SIDE OF A GREAT PAIR OF PINCERS TO ENVELOP PARIS, THE OTHER ARM DEVELOPING FROM A THRUST IN THE AILETTE RIVER REGION NEAR THE CENTER OF THE ALLIED FRONT.

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FIRST ADD MACKENZIE'S THE WAR TODAY XXX ALLIED FRONT.

THIS COASTAL ATTACK, AND THE OTHER MAIN GERMAN THRUSTS, HAVE BEEN SHREVDLY PLACED ALONG THE GREAT RAILWAY LINES LEADING TO PARIS.

IF YOU WILL GLANCE AT YOUR MAP YOU WILL SEE THAT ABBEVILLE (NEAR THE COAST), AMIENS, AND THE GENERAL REGION OF HAM, WHERE HEAVY FIGHTING IS PROCEEDING, ALL ARE ON IMPORTANT RAILROADS, POSSESSION OF WHICH WILL BE INVALUABLE TO THE NAZIS IF THEIR WAR MACHINE IS ABLE TO ROLL ON TOWARD THE CAPITAL.

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MODERATE WITHDRAWALS OF THE FRENCH AT VARIOUS POINTS DO NOT NECESSARILY MEAN THAT THEY HAVE SUFFERED A HEAVY SETBACK. SUCH WITHDRAWALS MAY BE PRIMARILY FOR THE PURPOSE OF OCCUPYING STRONGER POSITIONS. INDEED, WEYGAND'S WHOLE LINE OF DEFENSE IS ARRANGED TO OPERATE IN THAT VERY FASHION.

YOU WILL HAVE NOTED THAT DISPATCHES SPEAK OF THE FRENCH LINE AS BEING CONSTRUCTED "IN DEPTH." WHAT THAT MEANS IS THIS:

THE TERM "LINE" IS RATHER A MISNOMER, SINCE IT GIVES THE IMPRESSION OF INFANTRY DRAWN UP SHOULDER TO SHOULDER. ACTUALLY THE WEYGAND "LINE" MAY BE SEVERAL MILES DEEP IN PLACES.

THAT IS, INSTEAD OF HAVING A SOLID LINE, BIG AND LITTLE STRATEGIC POINTS ALONG THE WHOLE FRONT ARE DEFENDED AS BEST SUITS THE SITUATION, AND THERE MAY BE VERY CONSIDERABLE SPACES BETWEEN THESE DEFENSIVE POSITIONS WHICH HAVE NO TROOPS IN THEM AT ALL, BUT ARE DOMINATED BY MACHINE-GUN NESTS AND OTHER METHODS.

IN MANY A BATTLE A SINGLE MACHINE-GUN NEST CONTAINING PERHAPS TWO OR THREE MEN, HAS BEEN ABLE BECAUSE OF ITS DOMINATING POSITION TO CONTROL SEVERAL HUNDRED YARDS OF "FRONT." THESE STRATEGIC POINTS ARE DOTTED ALL OVER THE FRONT, RUNNING BACK FOR LONG DISTANCES IN SOME CASES, AND TAKEN TOGETHER THEY CONSTITUTE THE "LINE." SO YOU CAN SEE THAT A WITHDRAWAL AT ANY POINT MAY BE MERELY A READJUSTMENT.

THE FRENCH REPORT THAT THE GERMAN LOSS IN TANKS WHICH FORM ONE OF THE GREATEST MENACES TO THE ALLIES, HAS BEEN VERY HEAVY BECAUSE

SECOND ADD MACKENZIE'S THE WAR TODAY XXX HEAVY BECAUSE OF THE OPERATION OF THE DEPTH LINE. THE POLES HAVE MERELY MOVED OUT OF THE WAY AND LET THESE STEEL MONSTERS RUN THROUGH, AFTER WHICH THE LINE HAS AGAIN BEEN CLOSED. THE TANKS THUS CUT OFF HAVE BEEN BLASTED TO PIECES BY THE FAMOUS FRENCH 75s, WHICH ARE FIRED AT POINT-BLANK RANGE.

IN SPEAKING OF THESE DEADLY TANKS IT SEEMS STRANGE TO ME KNOW TO RECALL THAT ONLY TWENTY-FOUR YEARS AGO I SAW THE FIRST TANKS OF HISTORY OPERATED IN THIS SELF-SAME AREA IN THE FIRST BATTLE OF THE SOMME. THEY WERE UGLY LOOKING LITTLE BEETLES, BUT THERE WASN'T MUCH VENOM IN THEIR FANGS. THEY WERE STREAM ALL OVER THE BATTLE-FIELD--OUT OF ACTION FOR ONE REASON OR OTHER.

THAT, OF COURSE, WAS IN 1916, AND BY THE TIME WE GOT THE SECOND BATTLE OF THE SOMME IN 1918, TANKS HAD COME TO STAY AMONG THE WORLD'S FIGHTING MACHINES.

I SUGGESTED YESTERDAY THAT WE COULD LOOK FOR VERY HEAVY BOMBING OF MILITARY OBJECTIVES IN ENGLAND IN CONNECTION WITH THIS OFFENSIVE, AND LAST NIGHT WE HAD CONFIRMATION OF THIS IDEA IN WIDESPREAD RAIDS. THE GERMANS APPARENTLY WERE SEEKING AIRPORTS AND DOCKS, AND BRITISH REPORTS INDICATE THAT THE INVADERS MET WITH SMALL SUCCESS.

AS MATTER OF FACT, THE GERMANS HAVEN'T HAD MUCH LUCK WITH THEIR RAIDS OVER ENGLAND THUS FAR. THIS WOULD SEEM TO INDICATE THAT THE BRITISH DEFENSES ARE GOOD, AS THEY CERTAINLY NEED TO BE, FOR THE LITTLE ISLAND IS TERRIBLY VULNERABLE TO AIR ATTACKS.

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

MAY 26---BRIGHTON (BRITISH) PASSENGER SHIP CONVERTED INTO HOSPITAL SHIP, 2,391 GROSS TONS, BOMBED BY GERMAN PLANES IN DIEPPE HARBOR, NO REPORT ON CASUALTIES.

MAY 26---MAID OF KENT (BRITISH) PASSENGER SHIP CONVERTED INTO HOSPITAL SHIP, 2,693 GROSS TONS, BOMBED BY NAZI PLANES IN DIEPPE HARBOR, NO REPORT ON CASUALTIES.

JUNE 3---BASILISK (BRITISH) DESTROYER, 1,375 TONS, DESTROYED DURING EVACUATION OF DUNKERQUE, NO CASUALTY REPORT.

JUNE 3---BRIGHTON BELLE (BRITISH) PASSENGER SHIP CONVERTED INTO MINESWEEPER, 396 GROSS TONS, DESTROYED DURING EVACUATION OF DUNKERQUE, NO CASUALTY REPORT.

JUNE 3---BRIGHTON QUEEN (BRITISH) PASSENGER SHIP CONVERTED INTO MINESWEEPER, 807 GROSS TONS, DESTROYED DURING EVACUATION OF DUNKERQUE, NO CASUALTY REPORT.

JUNE 3---CRESTED EAGLE (BRITISH) PASSENGER SHIP CONVERTED INTO MINESWEEPER, 1,110 GROSS TONS, DESTROYED DURING EVACUATION OF DUNKERQUE, NO CASUALTY REPORT.

JUNE 3---GRACIE FIELDS (BRITISH) PASSENGER SHIP CONVERTED INTO MINESWEEPER, 393 GROSS TONS, DESTROYED DURING EVACUATION OF DUNKERQUE, NO CASUALTY REPORT.

JUNE 3---THURINGIA (BRITISH) NAVAL TRAWLER, TONNAGE NOT GIVEN, DESTROYED DURING EVACUATION OF DUNKERQUE, NO CASUALTY REPORT.

JUNE 3---THOMAS BARTLETT (BRITISH) NAVAL TRAWLER, 290 TONS, DESTROYED DURING EVACUATION OF DUNKERQUE, NO CASUALTY REPORT.

JUNE 3---CALVI (BRITISH) NAVAL TRAWLER, 363 GROSS TONS, DESTROYED DURING EVACUATION OF DUNKERQUE, NO CASUALTY REPORT.

JUNE 3---STELLA DORADO (BRITISH) NAVAL TRAWLER, 416 GROSS TONS, DESTROYED DURING EVACUATION OF DUNKERQUE, NO CASUALTY REPORT.

JUNE 3---ARGYLLSHIRE (BRITISH) NAVAL TRAWLER, 540 GROSS TONS, DESTROYED DURING EVACUATION OF DUNKERQUE, NO CASUALTY REPORT.

JUNE 3---BLACKBURN ROVERS (BRITISH) NAVAL TRAWLER, 422 GROSS TONS, DESTROYED DURING EVACUATION OF DUNKERQUE, NO CASUALTY REPORT.

JUNE 3---WESTELLA (BRITISH) NAVAL TRAWLER, 413 GROSS TONS, DESTROYED DURING EVACUATION OF DUNKERQUE, NO CASUALTY REPORT.

JUNE 3---POLLY JOHNSON (BRITISH) NAVAL TRAWLER, 290 GROSS TONS, DESTROYED DURING EVACUATION OF DUNKERQUE, NO CASUALTY REPORT.

JUNE 3---COMFORT (BRITISH) DANLAYER (CORRECT), TONNAGE NOT GIVEN, DESTROYED DURING EVACUATION OF DUNKERQUE, NO CASUALTY REPORT.

JUNE 3---BOB ROY (BRITISH) DRIFTER, TONNAGE NOT GIVEN, DESTROYED DURING EVACUATION OF DUNKERQUE, NO CASUALTY REPORT.

JUNE 3---PAXTON (BRITISH) DRIFTER, TONNAGE NOT GIVEN, DESTROYED DURING EVACUATION OF DUNKERQUE, NO CASUALTY REPORT.

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JUNE 3---GRIVE (BRITISH) AIR ARM TENDER, TONNAGE NOT GIVEN, DESTROYED DURING EVACUATION OF DUNKERQUE, NO CASUALTY REPORT.

JUNE 3---HAVANT (BRITISH) DESTROYER, TONNAGE NOT GIVEN, SUNK BY GERMAN PLANES NEAR DUNKERQUE, 8 KILLED, 20 WOUNDED.

JUNE 3---KEITH (BRITISH) DESTROYER, 1,400 TONS, DESTROYED DURING EVACUATION OF DUNKERQUE, NO CASUALTY REPORT.

JUNE 3---KING ORRY (BRITISH) PASSENGER SHIP CONVERTED INTO ARMED BOARDING VESSEL, 1,577 GROSS TONS, DESTROYED DURING EVACUATION OF DUNKERQUE, NO CASUALTY REPORT.

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JUNE 1---MONA'S QUEEN (BRITISH) PASSENGER SHIP CONVERTED INTO ARMED BOARDING VESSEL, 2,756 GROSS TONS, DESTROYED DURING EVACUATION OF DUNKERQUE, NO CASUALTY REPORT.

JUNE 3---MOSQUITO (BRITISH) RIVER GUNBOAT, 585 TONS, DESTROYED DURING EVACUATION OF DUNKERQUE, NO CASUALTY REPORT.

JUNE 3---SAINT FAGAN (BRITISH) TUG, 820 TONS, DESTROYED DURING EVACUATION OF DUNKERQUE, NO CASUALTY REPORT.

JUNE 3---SKIPJACK (BRITISH) NAVAL MINESWEEPER, 815 TONS, DESTROYED DURING EVACUATION OF DUNKERQUE, NO CASUALTY REPORT.

JUNE 3---WAVERLY (BRITISH) PASSENGER SHIP CONVERTED INTO MINE-SWEEPER, 466 TONS, DESTROYED DURING EVACUATION OF DUNKERQUE, NO CASUALTY REPORT.

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

JUNE 3---GIRL PAMELA (BRITISH) DRIFTER, TONNAGE NOT GIVEN, DESTROYED DURING EVACUATION OF DUNKERQUE, NO CASUALTY REPORT.

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NEW YORK, JUNE 6--(AP)--SUSPENSION OF ALL COMMERCIAL AIR SERVICE IN AND OUT OF TRINIDAD, BRITISH ISLAND POSSESSION OFF THE VENEZUELAN COAST, WAS ANNOUNCED IN A CABLE RECEIVED TODAY BY THE NEW YORK OFFICE OF ROYAL DUTCH AIRLINES FROM THE MANAGER AT CURACAO.

NO REASON WAS ASSIGNED FOR THE MOVE, ORDERED BY THE TRINIDAD GOVERNMENT.

TRINIDAD IS BOTH AN OIL PRODUCING AND STORAGE DEPOT.

PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS, WHICH HAS USED TRINIDAD AS AN INTERMEDIATE LANDING POINT IN ITS NORTH-SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICE, SAID IT HAD NO NEWS OF THE SUSPENSION.

FRENCH ARMY FALLS BACK BUT NAZIS PAY HIGH TOLL

WEYGAND ORDERS WHOLE FRONT LINE BACK IN FACE OF DESPERATE NAZI PUSH

French Wipe Out Every German Crossing Aisne As Main Defense System Holds—Invaders Reported "Not Counting Losses"

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Saturday, June 8—A British radio report, picked up by CBS early today, quoted a member of the French War Ministry as saying the Allied Generalissimo Maxim Weygand had gone to the Somme front from Paris and was "directing personally the continuation of the battle."

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, June 7—The long Allied front lines, selling every foot of scarred French ground at a fearful price in death for the invaders, backed away from furious German attacks all along the Somme front tonight at the order of Gen. Maxime Weygand.

The generalissimo, in a communique written in his own hand, made it plain that the withdrawal of advance units was to meet the double-flanking movement characteristic of the German offensive. The main, deep defensive system was still holding.

"Hold Tight To Soil Of France"

Only to that extent did he release his men from his order of the first day of battle:

"Hold tight to the soil of France!"

Even as they fell back, Weygand reported they had "wiped out" every German who crossed the Aisne river on the French east flank in an advance east of Soissons.

The Germans, he said, were not "counting their losses."

Nazi Tanks Break Through

At the same time, Nazi tanks broke through in the far west of the front in the region of the upper Bresle river. But the French "support positions"—networks of guns which the general had designed to cut them down with crossfire—were holding firm.

The day's action along the 125-mile front of the Somme and Aisne thus saw heavy action at both ends, and also at Weygand's strongly defended center.

But with their tanks bogging down in the swamps of the Bresle Valley, the German main push appeared tonight to be concentrated on the east flank.

Germans Mass On Aisne

On the sides of Soissons to the north and east, Nazi forces poured down from the Ailette, massing along the Aisne for continuing attacks.

The effort to cross the Aisne—in an area about sixty miles from Paris—was choked off in one of the day's most violent battles.

Center Of Front Ablaze

An artillery bombardment ushered it in, but those who bridged the river did so only to die on the left bank.

The center of the front was no less ablaze. There, the War Ministry spokesman announced, the Germans were attacking heavily tonight, with tanks and new waves of infantrymen.

The center blow was sprung from the Oise Valley, north of Soissons, an old battleground.

In the whole battle area, where half a million Nazis were on the charge, the French reported cutting down many more German tanks than the 400 already declared to have been smashed in traps. The dive bombers, so active in the German successes in the north, were fewer too, today.

French Use Cannon Planes

The French used cannon-carrying airplanes to pound the tanks from above.

In this third day of the battle of France, as Weygand has chosen to call it, the Reichswehr used forty divisions of infantry to fold back the flanks of the French and try to take the Weygand Line from the rear.

The Germans used two Panzer divisions, or 1,000 tanks, in the Peronne sector alone yesterday in trying to break into the Oise Valley, which leads south to Paris.

They failed to open a breach in the French line of support points, however.

"Hitler Weather" Continues

For the twenty-ninth successive day of the campaign on the Western front, the weather favored Hitler. It was clear and hot and there was no sign tonight of a break.

The Germans were estimated to have another 2,000 tanks in reserve, with their total force originally 4,000, waiting to drive through any gap in the French lines.

But with Weygand himself at the front, the French troops were carrying out orders to stick to support posts to the end, raining artillery and anti-tank gun fire on the tanks from all sides, while planes bombed and shelled them from above.

Weygand Writes Communiques

Besides directing the battle in person, Weygand, one of the forty immortals of the French academy and historian of the French army, is writing the two daily communiques himself.

His order for the first day of battle, telling his men to "look only forward" and "hold tight to the soil of France," was published today. Last night's communique, in superb prose, vaunted the morale of his troops.

He has adapted his army, once hailed as the best in the Old World, to defend against Germany's new mechanized warfare, and he has shown that the Reichswehr's rush can be checked.

Anti-Tank Nests Set Up

Back of his deep Somme-Aisne line, itself a quagmire of staggered support points to trap and smash the German tanks, Weygand has sown the fifty-mile-deep area clear to the Seine with anti-tank defense nests.

The roads are barricaded and there are strong support points armed both with anti-tank guns and machine guns.

Any mechanized units which get through the front lines thus will run almost a continuous gantlet of hot defensive fire all the way to Paris.

Planes Raid France

While the battle of France went on in all its fury, the Germans sent 200 planes today into central France.

They passed around Paris while air-raid sirens howled, then flew on south. An official announcement, later, said they did "material damage" in an unspecified central section.

Paris itself lies within seventy miles of the battle zone.

The active battle zone stretches from the Channel to the war-trampled

ridges of the Chemin-Des-Dames between the Ailette and the Aisne rivers, some 125 miles in all.

France's Government maintained its confidence.

Premier Reynaud told the Senate Army Commission there was reason for this confidence, in the "development of operations now under way."

PARIS REPORTS WIPING OUT NAZI UNITS CROSSING AISNE

Weygand Orders His Armies Not to Retreat
--Reynaud Satisfied With Situation--
Berlin's War Bulletins Few.

Germans Loose Oise Attack

PARIS, June 7 (A. P.).—The Germans attacked violently late today in the center of the Somme front, north of Soissons, in the Oise Valley leading to Paris.

This heavy assault on Gen. Maxime Weygand's strongly defended center positions was disclosed tonight by the War Ministry spokesman.

Soissons, in the Oise Valley, itself is about sixty-five miles northeast of Paris.

This was followed by France's High Command announcing that Allied advance guards had fallen back all along the Somme front, but that German units which crossed the Aisne River east of Soissons were "wiped out."

The night communique said:

"Between the sea and the Chemin-des-Dames the battle continued all day with the same violence.

"Our troops are resisting with bravery against an enemy, which without counting its losses, again threw forward new masses.

"On this front as a whole our advance units after fulfilling their mission against enemy tanks and infantry broke away under orders.

"In the west, toward the upper Bresle, German armored units infiltrated into our lines but without being able to destroy our support points, which are resisting.

"On the Aisne the adversary unleashed violent bombardments. He tried to cross the river east of Soissons. Elements which passed to the left bank were wiped out.

"Our aviation continued its incessant action, harassing enemy troops by bombing and cannon attacks.

"In twenty-four hours more than 100 tons of bombs have been launched on armored machines, convoys and communication lines. Our pursuit planes continued without respite their work of destruction of enemy aviation while assuring protection of our planes. In twenty-four hours twenty-one enemy planes have been brought down."

The Chemin-des-Dames comprises the ridges between the Ailette and Aisne rivers.

Violent fighting still raged all along the battle front from the sea to the Aisne.

Tanks still led the German offensive, with infantry swarming in behind.

Many more Nazi tanks, in addition to 400 already reported smashed, were declared to have been destroyed by the French.

Dive bombers, which led the German conquest of Flanders, were said to be dropping out of action as Gen. Weygand called on his armies to "hold tight to the soil of France."

Weygand Orders No Retreat.

In an order of the day to the Allied troops, the Generalissimo said:

"The future of France depends on your tenacity. Hold tight to the soil of France."

"The order is to defend our positions without thought of withdrawal. Look only forward."

Later Premier Reynaud told the Senate Army Commission that "there is reason to have confidence in the development of operations now under way." A communique issued after the meeting said that the Premier had reviewed the entire military situation.

Unofficial sources reported that Gen. Weygand had sown the entire area between the Somme-Aisne battlefield and the Seine River, just above Paris, with anti-tank defense nests. This area is forty-five to fifty-five miles deep.

Roads have been barricaded and strong support posts, armed with machine guns as well as anti-tank guns, have been set up in defense against both the Nazi motorized columns and possible parachutists, these sources said.

Must Run Continuous Gantlet.

Thus, mechanized units which have broken through the front lines under the new Weygand "swinging gate" tactics will run an almost continuous gantlet of hot defensive fire.

The German flanking maneuvers earlier today were aimed at the eastern and western ends of the active 125-mile section of the 200-mile front stretching through northern France from the Maginot Line to the sea.

It is this 125-mile stretch of nature-buttressed defenses, north of Paris, which has been called the Weygand Line, although the Allied General has organized the positions for the 200 miles of the northern front.

The flanking attempts were follow-ups of yesterday's French withdrawals.

Despite the renewed pressure, French spokesmen declared that the defenses were holding.

Yesterday's withdrawals were in the Abbeville coastal area, where the defenders fell back upon the region of the Bresle River, seventeen miles from the Somme River mouth at Abbeville, and in the Soissons sector, where they withdrew to the north bank of the Aisne.

German tanks, having crossed or circled around the Ailette Canal and river of the same name, were said to have advanced yesterday to heights on the north bank of the Aisne.

French Guns a Surprise.

The Germans said that the French were using heavier arms "than the invaders might have expected." In short, the German lightning war machine was smashing into an extremely difficult defense system, stubbornly manned.

Cannon-carrying French and British planes and land batteries joined in the assault on the tanks as fast as they penetrated the pliant Weygand line.

The defense line, hugging the marsh lands, hills and rivers to exact the extreme defensive value from the terrain, was said to be holding as the battle went into its third day—that is, holding in the fluid manner which permitted the snaring of hundreds of Nazi tanks which burst past outlying positions.

Once within the defense zone, the tanks were said to have found themselves trapped, every move enmeshing them further in the vast tangle

snare which the Weygand line has become.

Light cannon bolted to the motor blocks of Allied planes rained bursting steel on the vulnerable tops of the tanks, while land gunners pounded them at point blank range.

The military spokesman said that the Germans had sent about 480,000 infantrymen into battle in the wake of the tank assaults. They sought to find weak points in the Weygand defenses for follow-through attacks.

The High Command reported resumption of the Aisne-Somme battle today in these words:

"After relative calm during the night, the battle began again this morning in the same general conditions as yesterday."

A military spokesman said that a German attempt to filter through the French lines in the Attigny region, near the eastern extremity of the Weygand Line and the beginning of the main Maginot defenses, failed before a strong defensive fire.

Casemate fire along the Rhine was renewed, he added.

On the front of about 125 miles from the English Channel—where the line has been re-established along the Bresle River south of Abbeville—to the plateau between the Oise and the Aisne rivers, the Weygand defensive system has taken the full shock of German tank and infantry assaults, it was announced.

French machine gunners were holding solidly the consolidated bridgeheads at Amiens and Peronne, the spokesman asserted.

The Germans used at least 1,000 tanks yesterday in attempting to break through at Peronne, the French said. German tank infiltrations were reported in the Ailette River section, but the French were still holding the north bank of the Aisne River to which they withdrew yesterday.

on the ridge overlooking the Aisne.

So tremendous was the battle that the boom of artillery and the explosions of bombs rained on the German tanks by French planes could be heard thirty miles away, halfway between Paris and the front.

Planes Reconnoiter.

Meanwhile, extensive reconnaissance flights were carried out by German planes in the central and western regions of France, and both sides continued to bomb rear-guard troop concentrations.

The French support points, past which the German tanks proceeded yesterday, were supplied anew with food and munitions during the night, the spokesman said, indicating that the French positions still were established in their own territory and that enemy infantry had not yet advanced into the region.

The general front thus remained unchanged, while the renewed battle thundered on with the same violence.

French troops, counter-attacking to forestall a German threat to outflank them, closed in on Nazi forces which yesterday thrust as far as the historic heights of Chemin des Dames, some sixty miles northeast of Paris.

While another mechanized German spearhead drove seventeen miles south from Abbeville to the north bank of the Bresle against the Allies' extreme left wing, the French and Germans were reported still locked in a desperate struggle

How the Line Works.

The French counter-attack on the Aisne illustrated the function of the Weygand Line to absorb and smother the heat of the Nazis' heavily armored thrusts.

In the stronger of the two major German drives, tanks, clearing a path for an unusually strong concentration of infantry, crashed the French positions in an advance that pushed south from the Ailette River.

The strategy of the Allied commander, Generalissimo Maxime Weygand, is to have his advance points let the tanks pass without opposition—to be caught in traps deeper within the lines—and then to reform their lines to check the infantry and supply columns.

But in this case, according to military dispatches, the Nazis' superior infantry strength proved the decisive factor, and the advance lines could not hold them off.

But the mobility of the French defenses did not permit them to be outflanked. So devised that their strong points are always in a position to attack, they waited yesterday until just after nightfall, when the Germans customarily relax their pressure.

Then the French launched their counter-drive. In bitter fighting which carried on through the night, they closed in steadily on the German column.

Fighting Is Stiff Near Abbeville.

The deeper of the Nazi drives, starting from Abbeville, was reported to have forced several crossings of the Lower Somme despite double-barreled Allied protection of the river and the canal which parallels its course.

The thrust then carried on across the swamplands between the Somme and the Bresle, according to dispatches from the front, but the main Allied defenses between the two rivers were not believed to be seriously threatened.

Although no counter-attack was reported in this sector, military observers assumed that the German tank advance guard was being trapped, as along the Chemin des Dames, which was part of the world war Hindenburg Line.

Fighting in extreme heat all along the line—Scottish Highlanders on the Somme were reported carrying on in their shirt sleeves—the Allies stopped the German drives on all other sectors of the northern front.

One particularly determined Nazi thrust in the region of Peronne, on the Somme thirty miles east of Amiens, was not only thrown back, but the French reported that the defense troops followed up this advantage by crossing the river and establishing a valuable bridgehead on the north bank.

Tell of Tanks Weak Spot.

Light cannon on French warplanes are being used to exploit a weak spot on the tops of German tanks, according to a British broadcast picked up at New York by the Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Company.

The French Air Force is taking a heavy toll of the tanks, the announcement said, as they become isolated and immobilized in the French defense system.

"It has been found that the small shells of the French air cannon are capable of penetrating the roof armor of the German tanks," it added. "Although some of these tanks are strongly armored against land weapons, their protection from above consists mainly of armored plating capable only of keeping off falling shrapnel."

"Moreover, they have no anti-aircraft guns and cannot reply to an attack from directly above."

Two-thirds of the famous dive bombers of the German Air Force have been destroyed, according to a statement broadcast on the wavelength of the French Government radio and picked up here by the Columbia system. The total remaining was not given.

Weygand Order Of The Day

Paris, June 7 (AP)—The following is the text of Generalissimo Maxime Weygand's order of the day to his troops that they "hold tight to the soil of France":

The battle of France has begun. The order is to defend our positions without thought of retreat.

Officers, subofficers and soldiers of the French army, let the thought of our country, wounded by the invader, inspire you to the steadfast resolution to hold where you are.

The examples of our glorious past show you always that determination and courage win. Hold tight to the soil of France! Look only ahead! Behind you the command has taken dispositions to support you.

The fate of our country, the safety of its liberties, the future of our sons depend on your tenacity.

(Forty words were censored from this dispatch's introduction—apparently matter interpreting the order.)

MATERIAL DAMAGE DONE BY BOMBS IN CENTRAL FRANCE

British Coast Is Raided Again but the Results Are Called Slight.

PARIS, June 7 (A.P.)—German bombers did material damage in raids over central France in the night, it was announced today, but there were no casualties. The air alarm warning in the central region lasted from 11 P. M. (6 P. M., New York time), yesterday to 2:10 A. M. today, during which time the sound of distant bombs could be heard in Paris.

The capital, awakened by anti-aircraft fire early this morning, when reverberations from heavy explosions to the south were felt, was roused again by the sounding of an air raid alarm at 5:12 A. M. The alarm lasted thirty-three minutes, but there was no sound of gunfire in the center of the city and no incidents were reported.

The alarm in the Paris region was sounded, a military spokesman said, when 200 German planes were reported approaching.

They passed around the capital, however, but he asserted it was not known at present where they went.

Paris Prepares To Repulse Foe By Land or Air

Steel Anti-Plane Rods Stud Champs Elysees; Dump Trucks Are Fortresses

PARIS, June 7 (AP)—Steel posts rose menacingly tonight in the middle of the Champs Elysees. Garbage trucks stood as mobile fortresses two or three to a block. A defense area heavy with machinegun and anti-tank gun nests stretched clear up to the battle line of the Somme.

But for these new preparations against invasion from the air or the ground it was the Paris of twenty-six years ago, when another German Army was thundering down from the north, and from this capital thousands fled again, remembering the distant sound of older guns.

The great thick rods sticking like awkward growths in the Champs Elysees were intended to provide a fatal landing field for any German plane that might try to come down there. In the trucks, as big as moving vans, silent men sat at machine-guns, ready to move quickly to reinforce any barrier at the city's gates that might sway under an enemy pressure that may never come.

In the boulevards about the city rode special squads of motorcyclists, one hand on the handle bar and the other holding a machine-gun.

But through it all, while the millions yet remaining keep watch hour on hour for a parachutist floating down from aloft, men still sat beneath the striped awnings of the sidewalk cafes.

It is not an end to conviviality, but rather an interruption. For though the crowds are much smaller—the continuing police roundups of suspected "fifth columnists" have reduced the number of casual loungers—they still sip at the aperitif hour.

To go out onto the country highways a person must have special papers—and he must show them promptly and with no nonsense to the soldier-guards who halt all traffic every few miles.

The blackout is much blacker; there are no lagged steps now when the sirens scream. Thousands leaving the city today crammed the stations and many waited hour upon hour for "the next train." Automobiles, trucks and taxis, swaying under heavy loads of suitcases and furniture and bedding, moved steadily to the southern gates.

PARIS ARMS TRUCKS USED FOR GARBAGE

Transforms Steel Vehicles
Into Mobile Fortresses to
Combat Parachutists

STREETS ARE BARRICADED

Precautions Taken to Prevent
Water Supply From Being
Poisoned by '5th Column'

JUN 8-1940

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, June 7.—Paris has turned its garbage trucks into mobile fortresses, barricaded certain strategic gates to the city and studded the famed Champs Elysées with steel posts in an extraordinary series of defense preparations.

Should German parachutists try to land in the streets of Paris, they would find the heavy steel, green garbage trucks parked two or three to a block in certain areas.

Big as an average-sized moving van, they are capable of housing a machine-gun nest of several men. They can be left where they now are stationed or rushed to reinforce the barriers at the city gates.

Should German transport planes attempt to land on the broad Champs Elysées they would be tripped up by a row of posts running down the center of the avenue which have been installed overnight.

Weygand's "Swinging Gate"

Unofficial sources reported tonight that General Maxime Weygand, Commander in Chief of the Allied forces, had seen the entire area between the Somme-Aisne battlefield and the Seine River, just above Paris, with anti-tank defense nests.

Roads have been barricaded and strong support posts, armed with machine guns as well as anti-tank guns, have been set up in defense against both the Nazi motorized columns and possible parachutists, these sources said.

Thus, mechanized units which have broken through the front lines under the new Weygand "swinging gate" tactics will run an almost continuous gantlet of hot defensive fire.

The area between the battle front and the Seine is roughly from forty-five to fifty-five miles deep.

In Paris itself, before the café idlers who still sit beneath the striped awnings, grim-faced policemen are on patrol, armed with the latest model repeating rifles and machine guns.

But the crowds are smaller now at the aperitif hour because of police round-ups of potential "fifth columnists." A voluntary exodus, too, has diminished the number of idlers.

Exodus Jams Stations

Stations were all jammed with travelers and reservations were almost impossible to obtain.

As soon as trains were made up they were filled and passengers patiently waited for hours to leave.

These hot, brilliant early June days normally would bring in the tourists, but now they mark a reverse movement—out instead of in.

More and more automobiles, trucks and taxis can be seen loaded with suitcases, furniture and bedding in a trail toward the south.

Fashionable boulevards such as the Champs Elysées, Avenue de l'Opéra and Rue de la Paix are strangely empty.

Stores and restaurants quietly are closing without notice. One day they are open, the next the shutters stay closed.

Vacant apartments, vacant hotels and gaping shop windows with hopeful "for rent" signs give an increasing air of desolation to the handsomest parts of the capital.

Even the sandbags around the Napoleon Column in the Place Vendôme have rotted, spilling out their sand, and no one has bothered to complete the protection of the Arc de Triomphe.

Theaters Half Empty

Half-empty movie theaters grind through pictures most Parisians saw weeks ago. Even cafés with orchestras fail to lure more than a few customers. Seats are easy to find in the most popular cafés at the most popular hours.

Only occasionally do you see a military uniform on the street—there are no leaves these days.

Nerves are on edge. Tempers are quick with the worry and the heat.

An Old Story

Shopkeepers and hotel staffs, famed for their suavity, make no pretense that business is going on as usual.

It is an old story to anyone who has been around Europe the past few years.

It is the way Madrid, Barcelona, Vienna, Prague, Warsaw, Helsinki and Brussels looked.

But Paris looked like that, too, twenty-six years ago.

FRENCH CANNON DOOM NAZI TANKS

The 75s Also Are Enemy of
Mobile Forts.

PARIS, June 7 (A. P.).—The French are proud of the aerial cannon and their famous 75 field pieces which fire shells about three inches in diameter for their performance against the Nazi tanks.

The aerial cannon are bolted to plane motors on each side and fire through the radius of the propellers, a throwback to the world war which brought forth machine-guns synchronized to shoot between the propeller blades. These are fixed guns, aimed by pointing the plane.

The new aerial guns, firing explosive projectiles instead of merely bullets, were perfected in France by French, Swiss and American engineers.

The shells, exploding on impact with the tops of the tanks, rend the comparatively thin armor plate there and are said to kill all the crewmen.

Before each batch of shells is approved engineers fire test samples through sheets of papers. If the slight impact with the paper fails to detonate the shell the whole consignment is refused.

Germany at one time was offered rights to production of such cannon and shells but turned them down on the grounds that they had not been perfected.

Now these weapons and shells have been turned against Germany. A military spokesman said that they are the "No. 1 enemy" of the tank.

Guns in Paris Busy Again

Paris, June 7 (A. P.).—Anti-aircraft guns were heard in Paris shortly before midnight.

The gunning, which occurred about the same hour last night, subsided after a few minutes. There was no air raid alarm.

1000 Big Shells Hit Magenot Line Fort

PARIS, June 7 (A. P.).—French military sources reported today a single fort of the Magenot Line had withstood the pounding of 1,000 shells from German artillery across the Rhine.

The battering from German 6-inch guns failed to pierce the fortification, the French said.

Nazis Admit Unexpected Snags

BERLIN, June 7 (A. P.).—The German High Command declared today that the Weygand Line has been "broken through on the entire front."

Its terse communique, following an acknowledgment that the offensive toward Paris had run into stiff resistance on the Allies' new defense line, offered no details.

Unusually brief, it devoted only two sentences to the great battle in France:

"Operations of the army and air force south of the river

Somme and the Aisne-Oise Canal are successfully progressing according to plan.

"The Weygand Line was broken through on the entire front."

In addition to that bare announcement, the only reports issued by the High Command on the current battle were of successful bombing raids on British air bases last night, of Allied air losses of seventy-four planes against nine German planes, and of the sinking of an Allied speedboat by German coastal defenses off the coast of northern France.

Germans at home continued to wait for news today of the pitched battle in northern France with only crisp sentences to inform them the fighting is proceeding "on schedule."

Accustomed to frequent detailed announcements of progress during the sweep through the Netherlands and Belgium, the German people are being given only terse communiques bare of details.

Magenot Line Forces Cut.

Meanwhile informed German sources expressed belief that France has "practically vacated" her great Magenot Line to throw every available man into the great Aisne-Somme battle to defend Paris and Havre.

[Neutral military authorities in Berne, Switzerland, estimated that France had only twenty divisions in the Magenot Line and fifty in the Aisne-Somme line.]

Again the German attack was paced by waves of stukas, blazing a trail for tons of motorized and armored equipment.

There was no indication to what depth the Weygand line—in reality, a deep defensive belt—had been pierced, but it was indicated that all operations were on the south side of the Somme River, the Allies' first line of defense.

Supplementing the High Command's "on schedule," informed sources said the Germans had advanced between twelve and eighteen miles at some points yesterday.

German Anger Grows.

The raid on British airports, besides its evident design of further hampering co-operation between the French and British, was regarded by some observers here as a sign of growing German anger over nightly British raids on Germany.

It was the second successive day that the High Command communique has been short and without particulars.

As the Nazis pictured the battle situation, the German left wing was being held almost stationary, while the right flank presses down the coast, apparently toward Dieppe and Havre, in an attempt to break the Allies' shortest communications line.

As the great offensive along the Somme-Aisne front entered its third day, the Nazis admitted that in this drive the French were not surprised, and that Generalissimo Weygand's resilient "defense-in-depth" was presenting a real problem to the German blitzkrieg machine.

The High Command was modest in merely claiming that some ground had been taken without naming any important places captured, and military observers even spoke of a "new Weygand strategy" which was being executed with ingenuity.

Nevertheless, the French were reported in retreat at various points, informed spokesmen said, but they added that in keeping with High Command tactics they could not disclose what points the Germans had reached.

There was speculation as to whether the French, after having taken a battering in Belgium, had learned something about German tanks and other mechanized equipment and were developing a defense against these ultra-modern weapons.

Tell of Bitter Resistance.

The Germans were driving hardest on their right wing, along the channel coast in the direction of Dieppe and Le Havre and smashed across the Somme for some distance there.

But even these dispatches from the front told of the hot defense the Germans had run into. The Germans crossed the river at Pont Remy over a pontoon bridge and reported gaining the heights dominating the south side of the river but they met bitter resistance over every inch of the way.

The pontoon bridge was laid under a three hours' hail of fire from French machine guns and 75's. Then tank crews, crossing over ran into a heavy fire from the French positions.

'Have to Be Shot Singly.'

The Germans progressed slowly tree by tree, rock by rock, having to clean out French soldiers from every possible position before they could go on. Every cellar, every doorway, presented an obstacle to the Nazis.

French colonial troops swarmed out on the Germans and attacked with rifles, bayonets and knives. A dispatch from the front by DNB, the official German news agency, said that "they had to be shot down singly."

"The streets were strewn with concealed mines," said DNB. "Interspersed with the roar of heavy artillery was the constant rattle of machine guns."

Further east, it was said, the French were making impassable all the main roads leading into Paris by the use of barbed wire and trenches. This was to prevent the landing of German transport planes, the Germans reported.

There were no such sensational developments as marked the German drive through Belgium and Holland, nor even such as characterized the more recent German drive to the channel through northern France.

Generalissimo Weygand's fortifications system was described by the Germans as hastily improvised but constructed with ingenuity. Its "defense in depth" principle, meaning its fortification of a region of considerable depth, is well thought of by the Germans, for it is one of the features of Germany's own Siegfried Line.

There is more than one solid wall to break in such a system, and an enemy entering the defense region is exposed to attack from every side for a considerable distance. "But it's not the Magenot Line,"

The heaviest fighting now, according to reports reaching Berlin, is at Peronne, Amlens and along the coast where the stab is being made toward Le Havre.

Hitler's Paper Explains.

The German Army's assignment in this region is more than ordinarily difficult because the French expected a smash here, the Volkischer Beobachter, Fuehrer Hitler's paper, said.

"The French saw this offensive coming and had reserves scattered deeply behind the Weygand Line," the paper said.

"So the task," the paper continued, "is to defeat a strong opponent who is able to support himself in field fortifications, provisional though they may be. The French are not surprised, although they probably had calculated on a pause for breath."

Authorized spokesmen ridiculed the suggestion that the German drive would have to slow down for lack of supplies and war essentials. The booty seized in Belgium and Holland more than made up for materials so far expended, it was said.

Nor was there any fear that lack of manpower would put the brakes on the offensive. The majority of German divisions have not even had a taste of war to date, authorized spokesmen insisted.

one military commentator said, "and the French, after the Belgian disaster, were not allowed time to develop it to its fullest extent."

ARMY KEEPING PEOPLE ON SLIM DIET OF NEWS

JUN 8-1940

Berlin Still Feels Conquest
Of Paris Is Matter Of
But Few Days

Believes France Has Weak-
ened Magenot Line To
Bolster Somme

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 7.—Germans at home were kept on a lean diet of war news tonight from the battle line.

The high command, claiming only "progress on schedule," acknowledged it was meeting "stiff resistance" from heavier arms than had been expected. Cheered by army statements that "Weygand's surprise," France's resilient defense of depth, had been "broken on a front sixty-two miles wide," the populace waited for bulletins that might tell the speed of the march toward Paris.

Announcements Terse

Accustomed to graphic, detailed communiques during the sweep across the Low Countries, Germans had to content themselves with a few terse announcements which had no claims of towns taken.

But from the press and other informed sources the word spread that: France has greatly weakened her vaunted Maginot Line to bolster the Somme-Aisne front.

Germany's oil reserve, increased from a six-month supply at the outbreak of war to enough to last eight months, is only now being touched.

Italy's Plunge Awaited

Italy's plunge into war hinges on destruction of the French air force, then distraction of poilus by a siege on Paris so France would not have strength to spare for a counter-blow at Italian overseas possessions. Meanwhile confidence grew that the conquest of Paris is but a matter of days.

Nazi newspapers stressed that France now fights alone—with the German punch toward Le Harve intended to separate finally the French and British fighting forces.

Then would come what the press has termed "settlement with England."

The papers have carried accounts of "jitters" in Paris—street guards and barricades.

One newspaper said "France fights without the possibility of strategic tactical utilization of the Maginot Line. Weygand has thrown all available troops and materials into the Somme-Aisne defenses to oppose the German attack as long as possible."

It added:

"His preparations on these historic rivers can hardly hold off the Germans with countless new divisions after the Germans already have broken through the line on a front one hundred kilometers (sixty-two miles) wide."

Going Made Hard

High army sources disclosed, however, that France's swiftly devised defense system made the going hard and gave the Reich's Blitzkrieg machine a "real problem."

Heavy artillery fire and an ingenious use of natural obstacles to make every gulley a trench, every clump of trees a fort, were combined in France's stubborn defense of every inch of the homeland soil.

The French, it was admitted, were not caught napping by the drive south.

Gains ranging from twelve to eighteen miles were claimed in the second day of assault, with further advances the third day that were not described in detail or extent.

Scenes Of Heaviest Fighting

Heaviest fighting was in the push south from Abbeville to positions near the Bresle river on the hard-fought way toward Le Havre and toward Paris down the arrowhead formed by the Aisne and Oise rivers.

The Germans reported driving off with anti-aircraft fire a British raid over Hamburg, Germany's principal port. Bombs were said to have fallen in a field at the edge of town.

Again the German air force struck blows of its own.

Returning bomber crews told of blasting airports from which British airmen operate in western France, and starting huge fires with explosives hurled at the big French port of Cherbourg.

Fires And Blasts Noted

The Air Ministry reported "big conflagrations and explosions were observed on the quays and piers" at Cherbourg, and heavy damage was caused at airdromes in eastern and central France.

Raids on the British air force were described as paving the way for the crushing of England.

The commander of a German destroyer said the Nazi outpost at the iron ore port of Narvik, Norway, completely wrecked the harbor facilities before the city fell to British and Norwegian attack. The Germans, he said, had few losses.

A well-informed Nazi source said the campaign so far has not depleted Germany's oil and gasoline reserve because stores of fuel seized by advancing troops, especially in Poland, made up for the supplies used.

The original reserve of a six months' supply was boosted to eight, he said, by increase in the synthetic production of oil and shipments from Russia and Rumania.

Nazi Bombers Raid Cherbourg And Plane Bases in France

Berlin Reports Flames and Explosions on Piers—New Attacks on England—

R. A. F. Storms Hamburg.

BERLIN, June 7 (A. P.).—The German High Command announced tonight that Nazi warplanes had attacked Cherbourg harbor and a number of airdromes in central and eastern France, inflicting heavy damage.

"Big conflagrations and explosions were observed on the quays and piers" of Cherbourg, France's vital Atlantic port, a supplementary communique said.

At the French airdromes a large number of planes were reported destroyed.

British planes raided Hamburg, Germany's third city and chief port, last night for the second successive night, but the bombs fell into an open field because of effective anti-aircraft fire, DNB, the official German news agency, reported today.

One person was slightly injured in Hamburg but in a neighboring town two homes were hit and a five-year-old child killed, the agency

said. The child's parents were reported injured.

Nazis List Aim: To Annihilate French, British

"All Else Beside Point," "Can Be Revealed Only at Autopsy," Berlin Says

BERLIN, June 7 (A. P.).—German war aims were announced here by authorized sources today as twofold—"the annihilation of France and the annihilation of England; all else beside the point."

Germany, according to an authorized spokesman, "always wanted peace and offered it again and again. England and France, however, declared war on us. Our aim therefore is annihilation until capitulation, until a knockout."

"Everything beyond that—as Gen. Walther von Reichenau, commanding a group of German armies on the western front, is fond of saying—can only be revealed at the autopsy. It is useless to discuss the future while you are fighting in the present."

This authorized spokesman said all questions concerning war or peace aims would be answered categorically in the same manner.

As one evidence of Germany's will to force England to her knees, another authorized source added that the blockade situation now was completely reversed: it was England which was being blockaded, not Germany, he declared. England is practically crowded off the Continent, according to this source. She cannot get supplies from Norway, Denmark, Holland or Belgium, and soon not from France, he said.

Supplies, especially food from these countries, have been standardized for years to suit the British taste. Now they are no longer available, it was said. Accordingly, England now introduces many rationing measures, the nature of which caused her statesmen to laugh when Germany put them into effect even in peace time.

NAZIS' OIL RESERVES

Reich Just Now Going Into Eight Months Supply

BERLIN, June 7 (A. P.).—Germany, according to an excellently informed Nazi source, entered the war last September with an oil and gasoline reserve for six months.

These reserves, this source said today, were increased during the winter to eight months and are only now being touched.

The Polish campaign, according to this information, paid for itself in that sufficient oil and gasoline was found to make it unnecessary to touch the then-existing six-month reserve.

During the winter, synthetic production was said to have been stepped up while shipments were arriving from Rumania and Soviet Russia so that, this source said, reserves rose to an eight-month basis. He added that the campaigns in

Holland and Belgium again paid for themselves so that Germany is now entering the great French offensive with the eight months reserve just beginning to be touched.

Allied Night Raids Are Called "Senseless"

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, June 7.—D. N. B., official German news agency, listing raids by British and French fliers, quoted military quarters today as asserting that night raids are "militarily senseless" and that really effective attacks can be made only during the daytime, when military objectives can be distinguished clearly.

D. N. B., denying that Allied bombers' night forays had scored "a military success of any kind," gave this summary of places bombs had landed the night of June 3-4:

A bomb struck the Ohem-Inden road outside the village of Rettenbach near Memmingen, in Bavaria, and another landed in the court of a tax office at Otto-beuren, also near Memmingen.

Six bombs hit farm buildings in Rien, near Munich.

Three bombs fell on a road near Morbach running beside a railway, but none struck the tracks.

Nine explosive missiles and 12 incendiary bombs dropped at Diez, four explosives near the Engelheim railway station and four incendiaries near a factory, setting fire to an empty shed.

Two bombs landed at Brau-

bach and St. Goarnhausen without doing damage.

Three civilians were killed, three were wounded seriously and three hurt slightly in hits on the city of Frankfurt and surroundings by four low-flying attackers.

At Hamburg two buildings were damaged.

GERMANS AWED BY SENEGALESE

Nazi Soldier-writer Tells of Knives a Yard Long.

DESCRIBES CROSSING RIVER

Admits Invaders Meet With Hand-to-hand Resistance.

BERLIN, June 7 (A. P.).—Heavy German pressure to break through the Weygand Line and pierce Allied resistance to hold shut the gate to Paris at any cost was described today in a dispatch by a German war correspondent, one of the Nazis' soldier-writers who march with the army.

He related the stages as the German assault gains momentum—first the dive-bombers swarming down from the sky, then the engineers in the van of the ground offensive, then the booming of the artillery, then the infantry charge.

"We are crossing the river," he related.

"French artillery is firing with medium-caliber cannon on the point where we are crossing. Heavy shells with a grugling sound land on the swampy, flooded ground on the banks. High up spurt fountains of clods of earth. Then shell splinters shower down.

Lights Guide Nazi Gunners.

"In the front, starry, eerie lights climb the sky, fired by our shock troops to direct the artillery.

"The enemy holds on stubbornly. We are up against Senegalese Negroes, sharpshooters, almost giants.

"Small groves, ravines and steep slopes furnish favorable grounds for the defenders. They fire at us from all sides, from hedges, from behind and out of trees, from houses—from everywhere.

"The air is filled with noise from rifle fire, the crackling of single shots. There is an insistent whistling and whining overhead. Then comes the stuttering of machine guns.

"A hidden machine gun reinforced by sharpshooters in the trees is still inflicting casualties on our infantry during the river crossing.

'Knives a Yard Long.'

"Now the first platoon of the attacking company rushes up the shelterless slope, steadily gaining ground. Our troops get into the enemy's flank. A rifle duel is starting. We have the first dead, but also capture the first enemy prisoners.

"Two engineers, their trousers in shreds and one grazed by a shot on the nose, lead black sharpshooters to our rear. . . .

"Savage hand-to-hand fighting now is in progress. . . . The enemy swing long knives in all directions. . . . We beat them back, giving them their due. Some young soldiers are really terrified by the sight of such men, but fight them courageously. . . .

"In a small village across the Somme, colored troops' arms for hand-to-hand fighting are piled high. There are knives a yard long with sharp edges. . . .

"As on a Drilling Ground."

"Hills beyond are not yet in our hands and already mechanized units of the striking forces are rolling across a Somme bridge, moving as on a drilling ground.

"First, anti-tank guns are got into position, the infantry batteries are following and, shortly afterward, already the first big howitzer is creaking across the bridge.

"Engineers and sappers are examining the road for mines. Detachments report back to their company commanders. Four French mines have been detected and rendered innocuous.

"While at the far end of the village fighting still is going on for each house, a first aid station is already being established. . . .

"A messenger, sweat soaking through his tunic, forces his way through reinforcements marching up to the front. He comes from the first battle line.

"Hill No. 98 has been taken by our troops," he shouts.

"The best French positions are in our hands.

"The Somme belongs to the Germans. Now for the pursuit! Our thrust is made at France's very heart."

Texts of the Day's War Communiques

French

PARIS, June 7 (AP)—The French High Command's communiqué this morning said:

"After relative calm during the night, the battle began again this morning in the same general conditions as yesterday.

The following communiqué was issued tonight:

Between the sea and the Chemin des Dames the battle continued all day with the same violence.

Our troops are resisting with bravery against an enemy that, without counting its losses, again threw forward new masses. On this front as a whole our advance units, after fulfilling their mission against enemy tanks and infantry, broke away under orders.

In the west, toward the upper Bresle [River], German armored units infiltrated into our lines, but without being able to destroy our support points, which are resisting.

On the Aisne the adversary unleashed violent bombardments. He tried to cross the river east of Soissons. Elements that passed to the left bank were wiped out.

Our aviation continued its incessant action, harassing enemy troops by bombings and cannon attacks. In twenty-four hours more than one hundred tons of bombs have been launched on armored machines, convoys and communications lines.

Our pursuit planes continue without respite their work of destruction of enemy aviation, while assuring protection of our planes. In twenty-four hours twenty-one enemy planes have been brought down.

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German

Berlin, June 7 (AP)—"Operations of the army and air force south of the river Somme and the Aisne-Oise Canal are successfully progressing according to plan.

"The Weygand line was broken through on the entire front.

"German air units successfully attacked once more British airdromes during the night of June 6-7 and returned without losses.

"Coastal defenses of our navy succeeded in destroying an enemy speedboat off the coast of northern France.

Air Losses Announced

"The enemy's total losses on June 6 amounted to seventy-four airplanes of which sixty-four were shot down in the air and ten were destroyed by anti-aircraft fire. Nine of our own planes are missing.

"The German Air Force destroyed the sending station at Ingoey, near Hammerfest (on Norway's far northern coast).

French Airdromes Attacked

"Last night German fighter-plane units attacked a number of airdromes in central and eastern France. Just as at British airdromes, here, too, the destruction of a large number of planes must be reckoned with.

"Despite strong anti-aircraft defense, numerous heavy bombs were dropped on Cherbourg harbor. Big conflagrations and explosions were observed on quays and piers."

Later the High Command issued this supplementary communiqué:

Last night German fighter plane units attacked a number of airdromes in Central and Eastern France. Just as at British airdromes, here, too, the destruction of a large number of planes must be reckoned with.

Despite strong anti-aircraft defense, numerous heavy bombs were dropped on Cherbourg harbor. Big conflagrations and explosions were observed on quays and piers.

JUN 8 - 1940
British

LONDON, June 7 (AP)—The text of a communiqué by the Air Ministry and the Ministry of Home Security follows:

Enemy aircraft last night crossed our east and south coasts at many points and carried out a series of raids over a widespread area.

As already announced, air raid warnings were issued in many districts, and some three hours elapsed before all "raid alert" signals had been given.

Anti-aircraft defenses were in

action and fighter aircraft were sent up to intercept.

A number of high explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped. High explosive bombs fell on a town in Lincolnshire and caused two minor casualties, but did little material damage so far as is known at present.

Many other bombs fell in open country and some of them may have been directed at airdromes.

Later the Air Ministry reported:

Further reports of last night's air raids show that at one Royal Air Force airdrome bombs were dropped on the flare path, killing one airman. Elsewhere the attacks were ineffective.

Another Air Ministry communiqué said:

Throughout yesterday, last night and today sustained attacks have been made by medium and heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force on the enemy's lines of communication leading to the battlefield and on a wide variety of targets in the forward areas immediately behind the fighting fronts.

Railheads, railway junctions, bridges, crossroads, troops, tank concentrations and gun positions have been systematically and repeatedly bombed along the whole front.

Five of our medium bombers have failed to return.

Formations of our heavy bombers attacked last night oil refineries, marshaling [freight] yards, lines of communication and airdromes in Southern Belgium and Northwest Germany. All these aircraft returned safely.

Aircraft of the Coastal Command and army cooperation units have carried out a continuous series of patrols and reconnaissances by sea and land. One of these aircraft was lost.

Our fighters again have been active. Fifteen enemy aircraft have been destroyed. Four of our big fighters are missing.

An Admiralty communiqué said

As from Saturday, June 8, no merchant vessel is to approach within three miles of the coasts and ports of the United Kingdom between sunset and sunrise except in an organized British convoy.

This order does not prohibit vessels on passage from using a recognized coastal searched channel where this encroaches on the three-mile limit.

With the above exceptions vessels inside the three-mile limit who are unable to make their destination before sunset must anchor or proceed outside the limit.

Vessels failing to comply with this order are liable to be fired upon.

Desperate Odds Bar Any Big French Drive

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, June 7—A desperate shortage of manpower is forcing Allied Generalissimo Maxime Weygand to fight a purely defensive war along the Somme, informed foreign observers declared today, with little chance of material aid from the battered British Expeditionary Force for at least a month.

Advices reaching both neutral and belligerent legations in Switzerland said that France has superiority only in artillery, as contrasted with a tremendous advantage of manpower, motorized equipment and planes on the German side.

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Hands Tied At Least Month

Under these conditions, the experts said, any large-scale French counter-offensive is virtually impossible for at least a month—and declared that then it might be too late to stem the Nazi advance.

The best estimates reaching Switzerland gave this summary of the problem facing Weygand.

MANPOWER—The French now have twenty divisions concentrated along the Alps, twenty divisions on the

border from Switzerland to the Moselle river and fifty divisions along the front from the Moselle to the English Channel. The British are reported to have little more than five combat divisions in France. The remainder of the B.E.F. is being regrouped in England after the Flanders defeat.

1,350,000 On Firing Line

(The French figures presumably represent the divisions on active or potentially active battlefronts—about 1,350,000 men out of a total estimated force of some 5,000,000.

(The remainder would represent reserves, corps and army troops, supply and other rearguard formations, units being reformed after the battle of Flanders and troops in training.)

Facing 105 Nazi Divisions

The Germans are said to be using forty divisions in the western offensive, containing five "panzer" or armored divisions of about 1,500 vehicles each, including armored motor cycles.

serted, Generalissimo Weygand cannot afford to spare more than five divisions at different points for small counter-offensives, and even shifting of that many was termed dangerous to his position.

LAND EQUIPMENT—Despite reported heavy losses of artillery left behind following the Dunkirk withdrawal of the northern Allied forces, the French still are said to maintain their superiority in this category.

Reports reaching here today said hundreds of carefully hidden French "75's" have been used in the flexible Weygand line to smash German mechanized units.

"Pitifully Weak" In Mobility

The French were said to be "pitifully weak" in mechanized equipment however, since much of their equipment rushed into Belgium was abandoned during the retreat.

AIR STRENGTH—All sources agree that the Allies are seriously outnumbered in the air—especially since the threat of Italian intervention and German air raids on the Rhone Valley forced the French to send many crack fighters to the south.

The main German attack was reported to have the advantage of a number of special air divisions which have dive bombers and fighter planes incorporated under the same command as light and medium tank units, with radio communication between the air forces and tanks enabling close cooperation in action.

British Tanks Reported Hurled Into Battle

London, June 7 (AP)—The official "eye-witness" correspondent with the British Expeditionary Force on the Somme front reported that British tanks were hurled into battle today to meet the German advance south of the Somme and have given much assistance to the infantry.

Several of the tanks captured a detachment of German infantry, the correspondent said.

He described the British as "fighting magnificently against heavy odds but obliged to withdraw their front slightly" as the Germans augmented the infantry attack with motorized machine-gun units.

The official correspondent's account said the German prisoners "told a story of great hardship on their way to the front," saying they marched thirty miles a day, arrived in exhausted condition on the Somme, and were flung into the attack the next day.

Air Alarms Are Sounded In Eight British Counties

One German Craft Machine-Guns Southeast Port
Town—Planes Appear Over Coast Area For
JUN 8 - 1940 Successive Night

[By the Associated Press]

London, Saturday, June 8—German air raiders, in the third successive night of attacks on England, roared over eight counties late last night, one circling low to machine-gun the houses of a southeast port town while another crashed and burned in east Suffolk.

The Ministry of Home Security reported "two of the bomber's crew were killed and one injured. One house was badly damaged, and slight damage was caused to other buildings. No civilian casualties have been reported."

The machine-gunning plane which struck at the unidentified coast town dropped no bombs, but circled repeatedly close to earth. Residents escaped injury by huddling for forty-five minutes in shelters.

The alarms were in Cambridge, Norfolk, Essex, Suffolk, Kent, Northumberland, Durham and Yorkshire.

Fly South, Then West

The planes first flew to the south, then returned, heading inward toward the west. Then they wheeled back again, pursued by the continual clatter of machine-gun fire.

In Norfolk, where the alarm lasted about an hour, compared with five minutes in Durham, deep-throated explosions were heard in the distance.

Warnings were sounded southeast

and northeast of London, in both Kent and Essex. Persons in at least two towns near the east coast were ordered to take shelter. Other sirens sounded on the south coast. Anti-aircraft guns blazed on the Essex coast.

Brunt Of Air Attack

Britain's own air force, meanwhile, was bearing the weight of Britain's support for her French ally until new land divisions can be formed and equipped for the conflict on the Somme.

The Air Ministry reported almost continuous air assaults since yesterday on German communications and many other targets to hamper the Nazi drive into France.

Military sources viewed the Allied status on French battlefields as "pretty good," but wondered whether the main attack of the Germans yet had been made.

Some Scots Along Somme

There are Scots units in the line with the French on the Somme, but not many.

The loss of ten British planes was acknowledged, but the ministry declared fifteen German aircraft had been shot down. British bombing targets such as railways, bridges, troops, gun emplacements, tank columns and

oil refineries were "systematically and repeatedly bombed" behind the Somme front, in France and in northwest Germany.

The British reported they dropped seventy bombs on a big refinery south of Hamburg, setting great fires there, and also on a large oil-storage plant near Delmenhorst.

Smash One End Of Tunnel

Their high-explosive bombs smashed one end of a tunnel south of Aachen, blocking the main railway.

The British raiders also ranged the full length of the German lines and behind the lines in northern France, setting new fires at a previously bombed oil depot at Ghent, plowing into German-held airdromes at Arras and Norderney, and slashing at rail lines, marching troops and columns of trucks.

The bomb-aimer on one plane said he dropped his explosive load right amidst twenty German trucks.

On the home front the British protection forces set themselves for an expected third night of German air raids.

Expected Against Airdromes

Such raids might be directed against the airdromes from which British warplanes were winging to harass the German drive on France or against industries humming at top speed to turn out equipment and munitions to replace those lost in Flanders.

Sir John Anderson, Minister of Home Defense, issued a call for thousands of civil workers, and in a nation-wide broadcast asked everyone in Britain to "learn the rules of air-raid precautions."

The minister called for volunteer police, fire, air-raid precaution workers and nurses to register immediately.

He said its powers under the defense act enabled the Government to compel the nation's subjects to participate in such works, but that he believed it should be voluntary.

Nazi Planes Scout Surrey

During the day planes believed to be German reconnaissance craft scouted Surrey.

To guard against a night invasion by sea the Admiralty established a three-mile curfew zone all around the United Kingdom. All ships were forbidden to enter that zone between sunset and sunrise except in organized convoys.

The second successive Nazi foray over England last night and early today killed a British airman who was caught by a bomb dropped on an airdrome flare.

The Air Ministry and the Ministry of Information said earlier there were two minor casualties. An eyewitness said six persons were injured in a town in Lincolnshire.

In general, the Air Ministry said, the attacks directed against air force airdromes were ineffective.

Alarms In Nine Areas

Air-raid alarms of from forty minutes to an hour's duration were in effect through the coastal districts of Durham, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Suffolk, Kent, Sussex, Surrey and Hampshire.

As air raids became more numerous the United States Embassy urged all Americans who do not have urgent reasons for staying in England to return to the United States on the liner Washington leaving Galway, Ireland, about the middle of June.

The Embassy warned that this might be their last opportunity to go home until after the war.

Predicts Malta Attack

While Britain eyed Italy for direct indications that she would enter the war, Admiral Sir Sidney Fremantle predicted that a heavy bombardment of Malta by Italian planes and abandonment of the island as a naval base by Britain might be an early result of Italian belligerency.

Sir Sidney, who commanded the British World War squadron in the Aegean Sea, said Britain already foresaw Italian attacks on Mediterranean shipping and had diverted her traffic around the Cape of Good Hope.

He warned France to expect an attack on Corsica.

British See Situation Good

LONDON, June 7 (A. P.).—Military men said today: "The situation along the Somme-Aisne line is not too bad—in fact, it's pretty good." They added, however: "We are not yet certain that there may not be a main attack yet to come."

They said that a great many German armored divisions which engaged in the Flanders battle had been thrown into the present offensive against France, and acknowledged that there may be still other German armored divisions which have not yet been used.

The divisions now in use by the Germans were said to be not up to full strength.

"Plenty" of Germany's best infantry divisions have been in action, these informants asserted, but reserve divisions also are being used, and they said: "No one could describe these as first class, and some of these have had a poor time."

They also said that British and French liaison officers believe that German dive-bomber pilots were losing their

nerve, not because they lack courage but because there are certain forms of warfare which no human can stand very

There is said to be evidence that the light machine-gun, holding its fire and well handled, is very efficient against bombers.

"As a result of successful action by such guns and gunners, confidence is now growing that more

and more dive bombers will be destroyed," they asserted.

It was said that the Allies are not hindered, nor the Germans helped, by refugees on roads of the battle zone and that the German armored divisions would not find stores of oil and gas awaiting them on their forays.

Its report was issued several hours after another official report told of the second German raids in twenty-four hours on a wide area of Eng-

land's south and east coast last night and this morning.

R.A.F. Bombs Roads, Bridges At Abbeville

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 7.—Great Britain's airmen, pounding German forces in western France, were reported officially today to have subjected German positions at Abbeville to "forty-five minutes of almost incessant bombardment" which scored direct hits on strategic roads and bridges in the region of the embattled French city.

The Air Ministry said three direct hits were obtained on one bridge over the Somme estuary in the raids yesterday.

The Air Ministry announced today that British bombers scored direct hits on railway bridges at the principal exits of Abbeville.

In the region of the Bresle river, about seventeen miles south of Abbeville, one wing of the Nazi forces is trying to turn the Allies' left flank in the German offensive toward Paris and Le Havre.

More than a ton of heavy bombs and a large number of smaller ones were dropped in an earlier ten-minute attack on armored fighting vehicles and supply lorries, the announcement said.

Meet Anti-Aircraft Fire

Important bridges over the Somme estuary were the objectives of the later raid, it said.

The Ministry said the raiders dropped to within 1,200 feet of the ground and met intense anti-aircraft fire.

Nazi Visit Britain.

LONDON, June 7 (A. P.).—Two unidentified planes, believed to be Nazi reconnaissance machines, were reported over Surrey, just south of London, shortly after 11 A. M. (6 A. M., New York time) today. When first seen the planes were flying at about 30,000 feet. Shortly after 1 P. M. two machines believed to be those seen earlier were sighted at lower altitudes. British fighter planes took off from a neighboring airdrome.

When first seen the planes were so high that their presence was revealed only when their wings occasionally reflected the brilliant sunshine.

They flew twice over the town. There was no anti-aircraft fire.

British Airman Killed.

Last night's German raids on Great Britain resulted in the death of one airman when bombs were dropped on an airdrome flare path, an Air Ministry communique announced today.

Elsewhere, it said, the attacks were ineffective.

The planes raided a wide area of England's south and east coasts in the night and before dawn today in the second air attack in twenty-four hours, but the damage from high explosive and incendiary bombs was reported slight.

South and East Coasts Of England Raided

[By the Associated Press]

LONDON, June 7.—Nazi planes raided a wide area of England's south and east coasts during the night and this morning in the second air attack in 24 hours but damage from bombs was reported slight.

A communique of the Air Ministry and the Ministry of Home Security said there were two minor casualties in the attacks, which apparently were aimed at Royal Air Force airdromes. A witness, however, said about six persons were injured in a Lincolnshire town.

Nazi warplanes raided a wide area of England's south and east coasts during the night and this morning in the second air attack in twenty-four hours, but damage from high explosive and incendiary bombs was reported slight.

Two Minor Casualties

A communique of the Air Ministry and the Ministry of Home Security said there were two minor casualties in the attacks, which apparently were aimed at airdromes of the Royal Air Force. An eyewitness, however, said about six persons were injured in a Lincolnshire town.

The admiralty announced that three men were killed and nine wounded when the British trawler *Rifness* was lost recently. Loss of the vessel was announced May 22.

U. S. Liner May Go To Galway

As air raid alarms sounded over the countryside, it was reported reliably that the United States liner Washington, now headed for Italy, would proceed to Galway, Ireland, next week to take Americans home from the war zone.

The Washington is due at Naples Monday and then is expected to go to Lisbon for about 900 American refugees. Reports from reliable sources said that about 700 of the 3,000 Americans left in Britain and Southern Ireland would board the ship at Galway.

The United States liner President Roosevelt sailed from Galway June 1 with 720 Americans.

Airman Killed In Raid

Last night's raids on Britain resulted in the death of one airman when bombs were dropped on an airdrome flare, an Air Ministry communique announced today.

The communique said: "Further reports of last night's air raids show that at one Royal Air Force airdrome bombs were dropped on the flare path, killing one airman. Elsewhere attacks were ineffective."

Raid Alarms In Ten Counties

The Air Ministry reported that German planes crossed the British coast at several points. A check showed that air raid alarms lasting 40 minutes to 3 hours were in effect through coastal districts of the counties of Durham,

Girls Give Up "Permanents"

The Ministry of Home Security, declaring "the testing time has come," disclosed plans for immediate mass instruction of the public in air raid precautions.

Home Secretary Sir John Anderson appealed to citizens to "be on your toes and be trained for air raid action to reduce Hitler's dividends when the bombs fall."

The British acquiesced in further totalitarian measures as a Government order restricted luxury purchases by retailers to two-thirds of their pre-war supplies. Women were forced to sacrifice glamor, for permanent waves became a luxury and the order cut down supplies of cosmetics, silk hosiery and furs.

New "Socialist Britain"

Lord Beaverbrook's *Daily Express*, commenting on the increased state control, said that Sir Stafford Cripps, new Ambassador-designate to Russia, "can tell Stalin all about the new Socialist Britain." The newspaper described Britain as:

"A land where workers can be shunted hither and thither from job to job at the dictation of the state. A land where strikes are forbidden

Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Suffolk, Norfolk, Kent, Sussex, Surrey and Hampshire.

An airplane spotted in searchlight beams dropped flares near a Hampshire town and then made off.

Bombs fell on the outskirts of a small town in North Yorkshire. A 60-year-old man collapsed and died in an air raid shelter. There also was an alarm in Cambridgeshire.

Residents of the southeast coast said they saw red flares far out to sea and a "bright red blob" of light that plummeted toward the sea and vanished, as if a plane had fallen in flames.

Blast Shakes Buildings

A resident of a town in Lincolnshire related that "I heard the sound of planes overhead and then a faint bang some distance away. Then came louder explosions which shook people in buildings a quarter of a mile from where the bombs fell."

One bomb dropped on the roof of a building and another hit a cycle shed, the eyewitness said, adding that a number of men were caught in a shower of bomb splinters and debris. About six were injured, of whom three were taken to a hospital, he said. The Government announced arrangements to compensate civilians for loss of property in air raids.

An Air Ministry communique said the R. A. F. for five successive nights had bombed oil refineries and railway yards in the Ruhr valley and near Hamburg in Germany while harassing the Nazi offensive against Allied armies in France.

R. A. F. bombers attacked mechanized units, troop concentrations and communications behind the German battle front, the communique declared, registered hits on two convoys and derailed a military train.

and lockouts, too. A land where the Government cuts down luxuries—corsets and lipsticks, lawnmowers and vacuum cleaners. A land where Mr. Ernest Bevin, a Minister of his Majesty the King, declares that the system based on monopoly and big business has failed to deliver the goods and that a new country has got to be planned."

Remarking that some persons "bleat that their liberties have been taken away" and ask "What's the difference between Britain and the totalitarian powers?" the Express said:

"This is the difference.

"Hitler secured his powers by terrible brutalities and bestial cruelties. . . .

"Now we have given absolute powers to our Government, given them of our own free will, so that Hitlerism cannot happen here. We give Hitler's powers to (Prime Minister) Churchill because Churchill will not use them like Hitler. We know that Churchill will give us back our liberty, but that Hitler would not—not for a thousand years."

British Bombers Report.
WITH THE BRITISH AIR FORCE IN FRANCE, June 6 (P.) (Delayed).—Bomb pilots Britain's advanced air striking force said today that they had pounded the nerve centers of Ger-

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man communications through the smoke of battle above the Somme River throughout last night.

They pressed home their attacks so low that their planes sometimes rocked to the force of the detonation of their bombs, they said.

Ships Warned Of British 'Curfew'

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 7.—The Admiralty took a drastic precaution today against a surprise night invasion of England by declaring a three-mile curfew zone for merchant vessels around the United Kingdom.

Effective tomorrow, ships will be forbidden to enter this zone between sunset and sunrise, except in organized British convoys.

Must Halt At 3-Mile Limit

Vessels failing to comply with the order are liable to be fired upon, the Admiralty announced.

An Admiralty communique said:

"As from Saturday, June 8, no merchant vessel is to approach within three miles of the coasts and ports of the United Kingdom between sunset and sunrise except in an organized convoy."

"This order does not prohibit vessels on passage from using a recognized coastal-searched channel where this encroaches on the three-mile limit."

"With the above exceptions, vessels inside the three-mile limit who are unable to make their destination before sunset must anchor or proceed outside the limit."

Risk Attack Unless They Halt

"Vessels failing to comply with this order are liable to be fired upon."

"Searched channels" were taken to mean channels which are patrolled constantly to keep them clear of mines.

R. A. F. Losses Over Flanders Called Replaced

Beaverbrook Asserts Planes Were Made Faster Than Nazis Shot Them Down

LONDON, June 7 (P.)—Great Britain has more than made good her air losses in the battle of Flanders, and has started building a new bomber which is "the largest in the world," Lord Beaverbrook, newspaper publisher and Minister of Aircraft Production, declared today.

Humming British factories, working incessantly to fill the Royal Air Force's tremendous order for more planes, turned them out faster than they were lost during the three-week Nazi drive across the Low Countries and northern France, Lord Beaverbrook asserted. The new bomber, he said in an interview, had been tested successfully and was in production.

He added that the increase in Britain's aircraft output a week since May 11, the day after Germany invaded Holland and Belgium, had been 62 per cent more planes a week, 33 per cent more engines a week, 186 per cent more planes repaired and 159 per cent more engines repaired. He was unable to disclose production figures upon which these percentages were based.

As for German figures, he was more specific.

"I believe they have 11,675 aircraft, that they have 16,000 pilots, of whom 12,000 have had recent training," he said. "I believe that the number of their troop carriers is 505, and that these are able to carry forty men or more each."

Air Transports for 25,000 Foe

It was suggested to him that this would indicate an ability to carry about 25,000 troops, since some carrier planes are known to be able to carry fifty-two men. Lord Beaverbrook nodded assent.

The Minister said it would be about correct to say that two-fifths of Germany's planes were combat or front-line planes. He emphasized that while the basis of his calculations was official figures, the calculations were his own and not the government's.

Of American planes, he said, "we will take and do take all we can get from America, and will take more if American sources develop."

Lord Beaverbrook spoke highly of the American-built Lockheed Hudson reconnaissance bomber, recounting various experiences of such ships. It was a Hudson, he said, which located the German prison ship Altmark, from which 300 captive British merchant seamen later were rescued. He called the Hudson the enemy of the Dornier 18 particularly, and told of one which returned from a flight of more than

375 miles with seventy-three shrapnel holes.

Hawker Hurricanes, a type of British fighter, now are being delivered from Canada, Lord Beaverbrook disclosed. He indicated numerous deliveries from America, but said he was unable at the moment to give figures.

The new Boulton Paul Defiant fighter, which made its debut during the Flanders battle, had proved "immensely successful," Lord Beaverbrook declared, and already Defiants had accounted for sixty-three German planes definitely destroyed and seventy-eight "believed" destroyed.

When he took the job of speeding up aircraft production, Lord Beaverbrook said, he tackled a problem involving three factors. The first factor was material, the most difficult because of a tendency for bottlenecks. These, however, were being sought out and eliminated, he said, and the results already were showing. The second factor was labor, now enthusiastically working continuously and unstintingly, regardless of overtime, to keep the factories in 100-per-cent production seven days a week. The third factor he cited was energy, which he said had been provided by the driving power of a great number of factories, their executives, a staff of 4,500 working on the production side of the Air Ministry and himself.

Gets Flying Data From Son

It was announced tonight that Beverley Baxter, journalist and Member of Parliament, had been appointed to direct co-operation among factories making aircraft, engines and other plane components.

Lord Beaverbrook said his estimates of German air strength were post-Flanders estimates and represented what he believed the Nazis had today.

He told one interviewer that his sole direct contact with the flying of fighting planes was his son, John William Maxwell Aitken, thirty-year-old squadron leader in the Royal Air Force.

"I call him every morning before he goes out to fight, and he calls me every evening after he has returned from risking death and dealing it, which is our way of life in these days," Lord Beaverbrook said.

"Like all flyers, he thinks his own fighter is the best plane there is. That is the curious thing of this war. You'd expect criticism of the equipment they are given, but it is just the contrary."

BRITISH EXPERT SEES MALTA'S END AS BASE

Admiral Fremantle Indicates Plan to Meet Italian Attack

LONDON, June 7 (P.)—A probable heavy bombardment of Malta by Italian planes and abandonment of the island as a naval base by Britain were predicted today as a likely early result of Italian entry into the war by Admiral Sir Sydney Fremantle, who commanded Britain's World War squadron in the Aegean Sea.

Admiral Fremantle noted that Britain, by diverting traffic around the Cape of Good Hope, already had envisaged Italian attacks on shipping in the Mediterranean. He warned France to expect an attack on Corsica and to prepare to cut the communications of any expedition that might land there.

He listed "interruption" of supplies for Italy's Libyan Army, which might attempt to invade Egypt and Tunis, as a job for the Allied navies, and added that an intensified blockade, with strict control of the Mediterranean entrances at Gibraltar and Port Said, would be the "foundation of our naval strategy."

Alleid superiority in capital ships was balanced, Admiral Fremantle said, against Italy's "considerable numbers" of destroyers, submarines and motor torpedo boats. He said the Allies were likely to control the entire Mediterranean except for the Adriatic.

Admiral Fremantle warned against underestimating the power of the Italian Navy simply because it played "no great part" in the World War. He said the Italian officers were "keen and highly trained and the men well disciplined," while their material was "excellent."

He concluded by saying that Italian intervention probably would prove "little more than an annoyance" to the Allies, but possibly "disastrous" to Italy.

SEIZED IN UNIFORM OF STAFF OFFICER

Suspect Landed in Britain With Dunkirk Troops.

LONDON, June 7 (A. P.)—A man wearing the uniform of a British staff captain has been arrested at Hertfordshire Hospital, where Queen Elizabeth yesterday visited wounded Tommies and French poilus, it was disclosed here today. The time of the arrest was not stated.

The man had arrived at the hospital with a contingent of wounded officers and men of the British Expeditionary Force from Dunkirk. Suspicion was first aroused by his foreign appearance and the fact that he did not appear wounded.

Hospital officials said he tried several times to leave, on the excuse that he wished to telephone relatives.

Earlier today a Dutch Army officer brought to London with Dutch soldiers aboard a warship, was de-

tained by Scotland Yard. He had previously been questioned in Holland, but no action was taken there.

BOGNOR REGIONS, England, June 7 (A. P.)—Six members of the British Union of Fascists, including Mrs. Alma Hudson, wife of Commander C. E. Hudson of the British Navy, were arrested here today.

Civil Defense Workers Called to Serve Britain

Anderson Urges Thousands to Enlist Against Raids

LONDON, June 7 (P.)—Sir John Anderson, Minister of Home Security, tonight issued a call for thousands of civil defense workers and asked everyone in Great Britain to "learn the rules of air raid precautions."

Broadcasting to the nation, Sir John urged volunteer police, fire and Air Raid Precautions workers and nurses to register immediately. He said that powers under the defense act permitted the government to compel subjects to participate in such work, but that he believed the service should be voluntary.

British press associations published warnings that invading German parachute troops would try to steal or commandeer bicycles and automobiles from civilians.

In a detailed description of parachute troop methods and uniforms, obviously inspired by government desire to keep citizens alert to danger from the air, the accounts said: "The parachute troops drop from airplanes at very low altitudes—generally from 300 feet. . . . The men men at once split into active units of six or eight. . . .

"Parachutists do not, so far as is known, carry bicycles, but they will try to secure bicycles or cars from our civilians."

BRITAIN ISSUES STERLING ORDER

Decrees Exports Must Be Paid For at Fixed Rates.

TO STRIP FREE MARKET

U. S. and Switzerland Only Nations Remaining in Markets.

LONDON, June 7 (A. P.).—The Government ordered today that all exports from the United Kingdom to the United States and Switzerland must be paid for in sterling at the fixed official rate or in United States dollars or Swiss francs.

The fixed official rate for sterling is \$4.02½ to \$4.03½. The free rate for sterling, which could be used heretofore to pay for goods bought from the United Kingdom, was \$3.75 at yesterday's close.

The Treasury order is designed to insure that all current foreign business is conducted at official sterling rates and to denude the free market for sterling.

The order covered the United States and Switzerland because these were the only remaining free sterling markets in the world.

In a corollary order persons residing outside of countries where sterling and French francs are used were forbidden henceforth to sell their securities in the United Kingdom. Both the United States and Canada are outside the "sterling and franc areas."

U. S. Currency to Americans.

The Treasury stated that exchange would "normally be provided in their own currencies to residents in the United States and Switzerland in respect to commercial and current financial payments" (including interest and dividends due them from British holdings).

As regards transactions with other countries outside the sterling-franc areas broadly the same effect will be achieved by extending to them a system of payments, agreements and special accounts which enables settlement to be effected in sterling—through official channels and at official rates.

Regulations requiring payment for certain exports in specified foreign currencies now have been revoked in the case of countries other than the United States and Switzerland. Similar arrangements have been or will be made by other countries in the sterling area, the Treasury said.

Exports particularly affected by the revocation are jute, rubber, tin, whisky, fur and diamonds to countries including the Belgian and Netherlands colonial possessions, and the countries of South and Central America.

The new measures are expected to reduce further the volume of sterling that can be dealt in on foreign markets and will enable the United Kingdom's foreign trade to be conducted on a basis of sterling at the comparatively high official rate.

The Treasury Statement.

The Treasury said:

"This will ensure the benefit of a stable rate both to ourselves and to the countries with whom we trade. It will, moreover, ensure that full value is received for our exports, either in the form of imports into this country or in the form of currencies which are urgently required for payment for materials, foodstuffs and munitions essential to the prosecution of the war."

The Government today prohibited Americans and other persons living outside the countries where pounds sterling and francs are used from selling securities in the United Kingdom.

Action Forecast Yesterday.

Further restriction upon the use of sterling other than that sold by the Bank of England was forecast yesterday, when the market for sterling rose from \$3.19 to \$3.85 and closed at \$3.70.

Great Britain has required that tin, rubber and selected other British exports be paid for in dollars, designated other currencies, or in sterling at the official rate of \$4.03½. The use of sterling balances owned by British and foreign holders has been permitted in respect to exports not on the specified list.

By requiring the payment for all British exports in dollars, Swiss francs or in sterling at the Bank of England rate Great Britain has reduced to small proportions the open market supply of sterling, though apparently the order stops short of blocking the use of foreign-owned sterling for purposes other than payment for British goods. It does prevent such balances being replenished by the unrestricted sale of British securities.

Sterling dropped to \$3.50 on news of the additional restrictions imposed by the new decrees, but then went to a new high above \$3.86.

Competitors To Be Cut

Washington, June 7 (A. P.).—Officials said today competition of depreciated British goods with American manufactures in American markets would be prevented by new British currency regulations.

The United States Treasury several weeks ago acted to limit the benefits of British exporters from the low "free market" rate by ordering that all customs duties on imports from Britain should be figured on the "official" rate.

Ottawa-Paris Money Pact

Ottawa, June 7 (A. P.).—An agreement has been reached between the Canadian and French governments, it was learned today, for close control over all foreign exchange, similar to that in effect between Canada and Great Britain.

It is a broad payments agreement relating to control of foreign exchange involved in exports and imports and puts new power in the hands of the Foreign Exchange Control Board here.

The French franc now comes under the control of the exchange board with these rates fixed:

Buying, 2.50½ cents; selling, 2.53½ cents.

Similarly, the Canadian dollar is fixed at an official rate in Paris.

New York Reaction

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 7.—The "free" market for the British pound is headed for comparative oblivion as a result of the British order requiring payment for all exports to the United States be made at the official rate set by the Bank of England, foreign money dealers said today.

Sterling broke 20 cents immediately following the announcement then quickly rallied. A few small sales were made between \$3.60 and \$3.70, which compared with yesterday's close of \$3.75.

The free pound soared more than 5 cents Thursday, following rumors from London that the restrictive move was under consideration.

Free sterling is currently around 35 cents cheaper than the official rate of \$4.02½-4.03½.

Useless As Medium

Money experts said Britain's decision would mean sterling bought in the local market is useless as a means of payment for British goods. Function of the free market, they said, seemed likely to be limited to a few unimportant transactions.

That there still exists a demand for the free pound, it was pointed out, was because of lack of information concerning how payment for goods already contracted for will be made.

It was recalled Britain allowed a period of grace for such settlements when rubber, tin, whisky and jute were first placed on the list of goods which could be paid for only at official rates.

Americans Again Urged to Flee

U. S. Says Liner Washington May Be Last Ship Home Till After the War.

LONDON, June 7 (A. P.).—The American embassy today urged all Americans without urgent reasons for remaining here to return home aboard the liner Washington leaving Galway, Ireland, about the middle of June, because, it said, this may be their last opportunity until after the war.

An embassy official said that the scheduled call of the Washington at Genoa, Italy, had been canceled.

The "last chance" ship for Americans fleeing the war zone will pick up passengers at Lisbon, Portugal, and Bordeaux, France, and will arrive at Galway, Ireland, about June 12 with room for 1,000 more refugees from the British Isles.

The embassy warned that those who do not take advantage of this opportunity to leave "must be prepared to remain at their own risk" since permits cannot be granted for travel on belligerent ships under American law.

If Italy should enter the war, it

was pointed out, virtually the only means left for reaching America would be by Clipper from Lisbon.

The United States liner President Roosevelt sailed from Galway on June 1 with 720 Americans. She lacked accommodations, however, for all who wished to return home.

It was estimated that some 3,000 Americans were left in Britain and southern Ireland.

Americans at Bordeaux.

BORDEAUX, France, June 7 (A. P.).—Americans were arriving here by train and automobile today to board the liner Washington, which is scheduled to sail tomorrow night for the United States.

Italy Orders All Her Ships Off The Seas

New York, June 7 (A. P.).—The Italian Line reported today that all Italian ships on the high seas had been ordered into neutral ports.

Italo Verrando, New York manager of the line, said the order canceled all sailings and that all Italian ships were safe. He said the order came directly from Rome.

Several weeks ago the Italian Line rushed its huge passenger liners Rex, Conti di Savoia, Roma and others to Italian ports and postponed their sailings.

Asked if this meant war, Verrando said: "I don't know, but it looks like it." Several Italian vessels were in Eastern United States ports.

U. S. Trade With Italian Empire Is Disrupted

New York, June 7 (A. P.).—The immediate effect of Italy's sudden order taking her merchant fleet of almost 1,500 ships off the seas was the disruption of American trade with the Italian Empire. Italy had placed large orders for American goods, and ships in many United States ports were being loaded hurriedly in an effort to get them away before Italy took any war action.

Loading was halted. Monopoli, an Italian purchasing agency, notified copper companies to suspend shipments until further notice. A recent \$5,000,000 purchase of American scrap metal was left hanging. Cotton shipments were stopped.

United States flag vessels still are able to ply between this country and the Mediterranean, stopping at Italian ports, but they, too, will be halted under the Neutrality Act if today's Italian move means war, leaving only Spain and Portugal open.

Asked by the Associated Press if the order meant war, Italo Verrando, New York manager of the Italian Line, replied:

"I don't know, but it looks like it."

Italy's major liners—the Rex, Conte di Savoia, Roma, Augustus, Saturnia and Vulcania—were safe at home when today's order went out. The Conte Biancamano was held at Balboa in the Canal Zone and other passenger ships were in South American ports. All those away from home were directed to go to neutral ports.

30.24-2809

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, June 7.—Italy made the world aware tonight that her hour of decision is near by holding her ships at a world standstill and by putting her armies to the ready.

Italians heard without surprise the widespread reports abroad that the scheduled sailings of all Italian merchant ships had been canceled and that those in foreign waters had been ordered to take cover in neutral harbors.

While there was no official confirmation here of these reports, a reliable source said the great Italian liner Rex would not sail on June 12, despite the fact that the line still accepted reservations.

Other departures likewise were reported secretly called off.

Armament was speeded. The Italian Air Force was granted \$380,000,000 for

its expanded program in the next three years. The navy got \$80,000,000 for armament aboard and ashore.

A 74-year-old whiskered veteran of many a tough colonial campaign, Marshal Emilio de Bono, was put in command of Italy's southern armies—the forces which would be expected to do much of the fighting upon Italy's entrance into the war.

Military experts believed that Marshal de Bono's new command included the troops of Libya—from which some Fascists have openly predicted a campaign against Egypt in an effort to capture the Suez Canal, an essential to the maintenance of the British lifeline.

The announcement of the marshal's elevation spoke of a "group." There has been but one army in southern Italy and two in Libya. Thus, it was said, the three might be formed into a single force.

Russo-Italian Flirtation

Among the day's significant developments was the fact that foreign circles were told that diplomatic relations between Italy and Russia—who has understandings with Germany—were being improved.

Italy's Ambassador, Augusto Rosso, is expected to return to Moscow, which he left several months ago after Joseph Stalin recalled the new Soviet Ambassador, Nikolai Gorchin, from Rome because of hostile demonstrations over the Russian invasion of Finland. Gorchin's return to Rome shortly was predicted.

All branches of the Fascist party stood in readiness to hear Mussolini's long expected trumpet call.

At the same time that the newspapers announced the restoration of de Bono to a post of vital importance, after a period in the rather subordinate job as inspector general of the overseas forces, they cried out in one voice—perhaps at Government suggestion—praise for his military record.

IL DUCE REVAMPS HIS HIGH COMMAND

Places De Bono At Head Of Southern Armies—Italian Ships Sent To Cover

Rome-Moscow Diplomatic Flirtation Renewed As War Signs Multiply

Reynaud's Declaration "Too Late"

Meanwhile, the declaration of Premier Paul Reynaud of France that—as the Italian press put it—the democracies had “made mistakes,” was dismissed by the authorities with the comment:

“Too late!”

While big bodies of troops “guarded” the streets of Rome against student demonstrations in memory of the founder of the pro-Italian Maltese Nationalist party, the “liberation” of Malta—the vital British naval base in the Mediterranean—was demanded.

These declarations of intense interest in Malta offered their own oblique suggestions of a drive against the British there.

Italy's Price For Peace

As to Premier Reynaud's gesture toward peace with the Italians, one newspaper—*Il Resto del Carlino*, of Bologna—declared that the first essential would be for France to make an immediate peace with Hitler, and then—

Restore Germany's pre-war colonies; pay Germany for her war expense; give Corsica, Nice, Savoy, Tunisia and Djibuti to Italy—and pay her, too, for the cost of her own military operations.

Blackout restrictions were being enforced strictly; two special trains stood

Gorelchin, who left before presenting his credentials because of hostile demonstrations over the Russian-Finnish war, would return to Rome, an informed spokesman said.

French Premier Reynaud's “admission that the democracies had made mistakes,” as the Italian press reported his Paris speech yesterday, made little impression in Rome. It was dismissed in Government circles as “too late.”

The first newspaper comment on last night's speech by the French Premier, Paul Reynaud, came from *Il Resto del Carlino* of Bologna.

Il Resto said it was extremely sorry it had heard now, instead of a year ago, M. Reynaud's statement that “there are no peoples with whom France cannot settle by peaceful means divergencies of interests which appear to oppose them.”

The newspaper went on to say that if France truly desired to repair the errors of the past, it could do so by: 1. Seeking an immediate peace with Hitler; 2. Restoring Germany's pre-war colonies; 3. Indemnifying Germany for her war expenses; 4. Giving to Italy Corsica, Nice, Savoy, Tunisia and Jibuti, as well as indemnifying Italy for the cost of her military preparations.

To many, meanwhile, it seemed that, no matter what Mussolini's

The committee, composed of Maltese living in Rome, is headed by Carlo Malifa, Minister of Justice in a former Maltese Nationalist government.

While the Government issued new warnings against violation of the blackout restrictions, two special trains stood in the Rome railway yard, ready to transport the British and French diplomatic staffs to the border when such a move should become necessary, and three trains painted with red crosses stood on sidings.

With minefields already laid in a twelve-mile zone along all Italian coast lines, there were further warlike indications. *Il Resto del Carlino* called attention to the Government's warning that slackers would not be tolerated in the forthcoming war. Saying that Italy was “on the eve of war,” the newspaper continued:

“The Fascist people are too severe by now to pardon cowardliness, and tomorrow those returning victorious from war would erase the shame of whoever might have been absent in the great hour of combat and sacrifice.”

Walter Darre, the German Minister of Agriculture, who saw Premier Mussolini yesterday about getting German food supplies from Italy, planned to tour a number of farm developments before leaving the country tomorrow.

Marshall DeBono first led the Italian troops against Ethiopia in 1935, but was replaced in the early months of the war by Marshal Pietro Badoglio when he failed to attack the Ethiopians with sufficient force to please Mussolini.

One of Mussolini's quadrumvirs in the Fascist march on Rome, Marshall DeBono is a member of the Fascist Grand Council. Recently he has been inspector-general of the overseas forces.

Marshal Badoglio remains Chief of the General Staff of all armed forces.

Crown Prince Umberto is commander of the northern army group.

Marshal Rodolfo Graziani is commander of the army of the Po, a fast motorized unit intended to be Italy's major fighting arm in the north.

The anniversary of the Maltese revolt against the British on June 7, 1919, was celebrated in Rome with an official ceremony at which an appeal for the liberation of Malta was issued with the slogan “Malta for Italy.”

The island of Malta is one of Britain's naval bases in the Mediterranean.

NAZIS SEE 2 CAUSES FOR ITALY'S DELAY

Destruction of France's Air Force or Siege of Paris Held Essential First

DISCLOSURE TODAY SEEN

Germans Say Clarification of Mussolini's Intentions Will Be Issued in Rome

BERLIN, Saturday, June 7 (A. P.)—Authorized sources said early this morning that the leading Italian commentary on foreign affairs in Rome, *Relazione Internationale*, would have an article of the highest importance today clarifying Italy's position and indicating that she is on the eve of one of her most important decisions.

Informed German sources said last night that Italy's entry in the war depends on two things:

1. Destruction of the French air force.
 2. Distraction of French attention by a gigantic operation such as a siege of Paris.
- Italy, these sources said, cannot undertake to join arms with Germany in warfare so long as France is in position to make quick retaliation against Italy and her overseas possessions.

Berlin's Version on Ships.

BERLIN, June 7 (A. P.)—The Berlin radio tonight broadcast a Rome dispatch quoting “competent quarters” as saying that “Italian overseas traffic has stopped from today.”

It added that Italian travel agencies are not booking steamship passages for the time being, although no official announcement of suspension of overseas travel has been made.

No Orders to London Office

LONDON, June 7 (A. P.)—The office of the Italian Line here said today it had received no instructions on the subject of Italian ships being ordered to neutral ports.

U. S.-Bound Ship Stops Short

San Jose, Costa Rica, June 7 (A. P.)—The Italian steamer *Fella*, which had been en route to the United States put in today at the Pacific coast port of Punta Arenas and dropped anchor. Forty-seven passengers were aboard.

SENATOR PEPPER AROUSES FASCIST

Gayda Irked by Quotation Attributed to American.

ROME, June 7 (A. P.)—Virginia Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, reproducing a purported quotation from Senator Pepper, Democrat, of Florida, declared today in the newspaper *Il Giornale d'Italia* that it must be established who was the true author of “this insolent provocation.”

Gayda said a French dispatch quoted the United States Senator as saying that Italian Premier Mussolini “would feel the full force of the American whip” if he failed to heed the peace counsel of President Roosevelt.

(Senator Pepper declared Monday that Mussolini would “rue the day” he entered war and expressed belief, as his personal prediction, that if Il Duce continued his “mad way” he would “feel the sting of America's lash upon his body.” This, however, was not connected with any counsel by President Roosevelt.)

In any case, Gayda declared, the United States should bear in mind that “an ocean stands between words and deeds.”

Italian dispatches from Washington reported rising sentiment in the United States for sending the Allies larger quantities of supplies.

DEBONO CALLED BACK TO DUTY

Man Who Failed in Ethiopia Given Army Group.

CLOSE ASSOCIATE OF IL DUCE

Marshal at 74 Will Command Italy's Southern Army.

ROME, June 7 (A. P.)—Premier Mussolini today appointed Marshal Emilio Debono, seventy-four-year-old white-whiskered veteran of the world war and Italy's colonial campaigns, commander of Italy's southern army group.

Where this army will operate was not immediately learned. Some observers expressed belief the southern army group might include forces in Libya, but others pointed out that Marshal Italo Balbo is in command of troops there.

Fascists have openly predicted Italy would drive against Egypt from Libya in an attempt to capture the Suez Canal.

WASHINGTON, June 7 (A. P.)—The navy's hydrographic office notified shipping today of a twelve-mile danger zone around Italy and Italian possessions, but officials said they were without information on the location of any mine fields.

Italy thus far has failed to provide information on mines, it was said.

The warning to shipping said the danger zone was off the coasts of Italy, Albania, Italian East Africa and the Italian colonies and possessions. Vessels failing to observe special instructions to enter the zones do so at their own risk, the warning said.

A few months ago Turkey stood ready to send her army beyond the frontiers to repel any offensive in the Balkans. Now it is a Mediterranean conflict rather than a Balkan thrust that is feared, and Turkey, with her limited air force and navy, is believed able to give little help beyond her borders in such a campaign.

Under the treaty, the Allies may use Turkish ports as their bases. Turks say that the Turkish forces may be needed to cope with attacks made upon her for permitting this.

Turks Watch Progress of War

Some Are Said to Feel Pact With Allies May Put Them on Losing Side.

ISTANBUL, June 7 (A. P.)—Turkey, resolved at present to live up to her mutual assistance pact with Great Britain and France, soon may face a momentous dilemma. The treaty requires that Turkey join the Allies in case of an attack on the Balkans or aggression leading to war in the Mediterranean.

In the present situation, Turkish officials say, this means in case Italy enters the war, for such a development would be certain to bring the war to Turkey's doorstep in the eastern Mediterranean.

They assert that Turkey is ready as ever to fulfill her obligations to Britain and France if this should happen.

Some foreign diplomats, however, see a different situation ahead. They believe that Premier Mussolini will bring Italy into the war only when he is absolutely certain that he is on the winning side.

If there should be developments which convince Il Duce that Germany is bound to win, they also will be important enough, these observers believe, to convince Turkey of the same thing.

Should Italy enter the war Turkey therefore may face the obligation of joining the side she believes will be a sure loser, and the diplomats expressed doubt that any country would do that, regardless of how great her disposition to loyalty may be.

More cautious than they once were, Turkish officials now say that their country's assistance to Britain and France in case she enters the war may be passive rather than active.

In any event, Turkey is keeping a big army in Thrace, on the European side of the Bosphorus, to help Greece if that country should be attacked. She also has concentrations along her sea coast to repel any enemy landing, and has a large force in Alexandretta to thwart any attempted drive through there to Syria and the Mosul oil fields.

Most of the troops which were stationed on the Caucasus front have been withdrawn, since Turkey apparently no longer fears an attack by Russia.

Pledges Reported Given To Egypt By Mussolini

Alexandria, Egypt, June 7 (A. P.)—The Arabic newspaper *Al Bassir* said today Italy has promised Egypt that her frontiers would be respected if Italy joins Germany against the Allies.

Premier Benito Mussolini has given

30,24-2811

Aly Maher Pasha, Egyptian Premier, fresh assurances, the newspaper said, that Italy would not attack Egypt.

Commenting editorially, Al Bassir observed that Egypt's preparations have been purely defensive, and that no offensive war could be declared without approval of the Egyptian Parliament.

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Egypt apparently was not much impressed by the Italian assurance. Premier Aly Maher Pasha asserted the nation would fulfill all obligations under her alliance with the British and was taking every precaution against surprise attack.

Shift Of Italian Troops Eases Yugoslav Tension

Belgrade, June 7 (AP)—The Yugoslav War Ministry has released 120,000 reservists during the past fortnight as a result of the transfer of large Italian forces from the region of Fiume, near the Yugoslav border, to the French border, it was reported authoritatively today.

The Yugoslav high command kept frontier garrisons at previous strength, but granted leave to troops in auxiliary and second-line concentrations.

Belgrade circles were puzzled, however, by reports of new German forces arriving at Graz and Klagenfurt in Austria. The size of the forces was not given, but they were believed minor in view of Germany's operations in France.

Soviet Union To Send Minister To Rumania

Move Seen As Step By Russia To Oppose Any Plan To Upset Balkan Status Quo

Bucharest, June 7 (AP)—New Russian diplomatic activity aimed at opposing any move to upset the Balkan status quo was foreseen tonight in the announcement that Moscow is sending a Minister Plenipotentiary to Rumania.

Russia had refused to send a minister here for two and one-half years as a result of the flight of Feodor Budenko, Soviet envoy who turned anti-Communist in 1938. Moscow charged Rumanian officials connived in his getaway.

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As a gesture of mutual friendship, Rumania is expected to replace her Minister to Moscow with a more important personage. Plans for Soviet action in the event of an Italian move in the Balkans are expected to be discussed by the Soviet Minister to Sofia, who is to stop off here en route home.

Lithuanian Premier In Moscow for Parley

MOSCOW, June 7 (A. P.).—Premier Antanas Merkys of Lithuania, accompanied by military and political aids, arrived here today on invitation from Russian Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov.

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(Dispatches from Kaunas, capital of Lithuania, yesterday said the Lithuanian Premier's visit was believed linked with the Kremlin's rising anxiety over German military success and Russia's determination to halt Nazi expansion in the Baltic. Lithuania, it was reported, may be asked to join Russia in a closer military alignment.)

German-Swedish Trade Rise

BERLIN, June 7 (AP).—Trade negotiations between Germany and Sweden have led to an understanding "in various spheres" which is expected to bring a "further increase" in barter of goods, it was announced officially tonight.

It was said that a number of questions remained open for further discussion, however. The talks, conducted between May 28 and Thursday, were intended to adjust economic relations to the new war situation in the west.

Details were not disclosed. JUN 8-1940

French Journal Shows Certain Lag

PARIS, June 7 (A. P.).—The Official Journal is not quite up-to-date on the German invasion of western Europe.

A decree published today authorizes importation of potatoes from the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, as well as Great Britain and Spain, to supply Allied armies "for the duration of the war."

Bolt Hits Cripps' Plane

LONDON, June 7 (AP).—Reuter's (British news agency) reported from Bucharest that Sir Stafford Cripps, the new British Ambassador to Russia, had escaped injury tonight when a bolt of lightning struck the airplane in which he was flying near Salonika. The plane arrived later at Bucharest.

Tunis Gets Warning

TUNIS, June 7 (A. P.).—Marcel Peyrouton on the day after his return to his old post as the French Resident-General here warned the public in a proclamation today to be "ready for all eventualities."

With storm clouds hanging over the Mediterranean, he counseled "our North African market" to be aware of aggressors.

He declared that it was possible that Tunis would "be drawn into the conflict."

VACATIONS OFF IN FRANCE

Labor Ministry Suspends Rule—3 Jailed For Quitting Jobs

Paris, June 7 (AP)—The French Labor Ministry tonight suspended requirements that workers be given vacations with pay and a day off every two weeks.

Three men at Versailles were sentenced to two to three years in prison for abandoning jobs.

Belgian Division Ready Soon

POITIERS, France, June 7 (AP).—The semi-official Belga News announced today that the first division of the Belgian Army recruited in France would soon join Allied armies.

French Prince Sixte of Bourbon who volunteered for action with Belgian forces at the outbreak of hostilities, arrived in Poitiers and said he would fight again with them.

DUTCH FLYERS ESCAPE

Cadets Steal Planes Under Germans' Noses.

PARIS, June 7 (A. P.).—A group of Dutch student pilots flew to France in training planes, escaping the sharp watch of the German conquerors of their country, the Netherlands Legation announced today.

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Although their planes were much slower than the Germans', the students succeeded in reaching a French airdrome "without appreciable losses," a communique said. The pilots will be incorporated in the French Air Force.

French Concede Capture of Prioux

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, June 7.—French sources today said they assumed that General Rene Jacques Adolphe Prioux, who commanded the rear-guard which covered the retreat of 335,000 Allied troops from Flanders, had been taken prisoner by the Germans.

There has been no word from Gen. Prioux since reports that he and part of his army were surrounded by the Nazi armies in the north.

(The Germans claimed capture of Gen. Prioux and his staff several days before the withdrawal from.)

Mlle. Mory Spared From Death as Spy

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, June 7.—Fritz Erner, 34, German motion picture producer, was shot today for espionage while a Presidential pardon saved his Swiss woman accomplice, Carmen Mory, 34, from a similar fate.

The death sentence originally pronounced against Mlle. Mory was the second in France against a woman since the start of the war. She is a Swiss newspaper woman.

Erner and Mlle. Mory were sentenced on April 29 by the Paris Military Tribunal. They were arrested in October, 1938, by French counter-espionage agents.

Spain Honors Muti And von Ribbentrop

MADRID, June 7 (A. P.).—Generalissimo Franco awarded the collar of the Order of the Yoke of Arrows to Joachim von Ribbentrop, the German Foreign Minister, and the Grand Cross of the same order to Ettore Muti, secretary of the Italian Fascist party.

CUDAHY NOW IN BERLIN

Arrives For Consultation On Americans In Belgium

Berlin, June 7 (AP)—John Cudahy, United States Ambassador to Belgium, arrived today for consultation with embassy officials concerning Americans in Belgium. It was understood he would return to Brussels after a brief stay here.

Cudahy Goes to Berlin To Open U. S. Contact

Envoy to Belgium Was Cut Off From Washington

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP).—John Cudahy, American Ambassador to Belgium, arrived today in Berlin to re-establish direct communication with the State Department, cut off since May 16. Communications from Mr. Cudahy to Washington have had to pass through the German military command in Belgium and the German Foreign Office in Berlin to the American Embassy and thence to the State Department.

A State Department official said Mr. Cudahy evidently decided that the only way to get communications through quickly was to go to Berlin personally. The department expects to receive dispatches from him relating to the situation in Belgium. Alexander C. Kirk, American Charge d'Affaires at Berlin, now in the United States on leave, conferred today with Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles. A State Department spokesman was authorized to say that Mr. Kirk did not bring to this country a letter from King Leopold III of the Belgians to President Roosevelt explaining the surrender of the Belgian army.

Poles Protest On Nazi Conscription To League

Officials At Geneva's Palace Of Nations Comment Action Was "Undoubtedly Purely Formal"

Geneva, June 7 (AP)—The Polish Government in exile protested today to the League of Nations against extension of obligatory military service to German-occupied parts of Poland.

Those of the League's sixty-nine officials who could be found in the virtually empty corridors in the huge Palace of Nations, commented that the Polish protest was "undoubtedly purely formal."

200 Sheiks Pledge Support to Allies

JERUSALEM, June 7 (A. P.).

—Two hundred Sheiks and leading Arabs representing all sections of Palestine and trans-Jordan met today at the home of Fakri Bey Nashashibi, leader of the Palestine defense party, and pledged support for the Allies.

Rumania Celebrates Carol's Enthronement

Everyone Takes Day Off Except 1,500,000 Soldiers Guarding National Frontiers

Bucharest, Saturday, June 8 (AP)—All of Rumania except the 1,500,000 soldiers guarding the national frontiers took today off to celebrate the tenth anniversary of King Carol's enthronement.

Decrees to be published in the official gazette will reduce sentences of thousands of prisoners in commemoration of the anniversary.

Elaborate celebrations were abandoned at the King's request because of "the serious situation," but there were some parades and flag exercises. (The German wireless reported from Berlin that Adolf Hitler had sent Carol a telegram of congratulation.)

Windsor Calls Reports He's Relinquished Post "Wholly Inaccurate"

London, June 7 (AP)—Reuters quoted the Duke of Windsor in a dispatch from Paris tonight as declaring reports abroad that he had relinquished his place as a liaison officer with the French and British armies in France were "wholly inaccurate."

The Duke's reported action came yesterday from informed sources here, who said the Duke and Duchess had gone to their Cap d'Antibes residence for an "indefinite stay."

Travel To Be Restricted

LONDON, June 7 (AP)—New restrictions on travel between England and Ireland were announced tonight. A Home Office statement said that all persons entering Britain from Ireland on and after next Tuesday must have a special United Kingdom visa on passports or travel permit cards to enable them to land in Britain.

First Victoria Cross Goes to Dead Seaman

Honors Commander of Raid on Germans at Narvik

LONDON, June 7 (A.P.).—The first Victoria Cross of the war was awarded posthumously today to Capt. B. A. W. Warburton-Lee for gallantry and daring as commander of the British destroyer flotilla which attacked in the first battle of Narvik on April 10, 1940.

Warburton-Lee took the responsibility for ordering the attack when the Admiralty put him on his own. A shell hit the bridge of his ship, the destroyer Hardy, and injured him mortally. He was lashed to a stretcher to be taken ashore, but did not live to reach land.

In the battle for the then German-held ore port of far Northern Norway, the Hardy was run aground, the Hunter sunk and the Hotspur and Hostile damaged, but the Germans lost six supply ships, one destroyer was torpedoed and three others damaged and left afire.

Refugees May Work Farms

LONDON, June 7 (A.P.).—Robert S. Hudson, Minister of Agriculture, informed the House of Commons today that refugees from the Low Countries with agricultural experience probably would be utilized to aid Britain's expanded farm program. His announcement was made in a written answer to a question.

U. S. May Soon Enter War, Eden's Family Paper Says

London, June 7 (A.P.).—The Yorkshire Post, influential northern newspaper which often has been called the mouthpiece of War Minister Anthony Eden,

will say tomorrow that responsible American opinion may soon come to believe that the United States should declare war on Germany.

This opinion, the newspaper predicted, will want to "give the utmost moral weight to America's condemnation of the foul ideas of conquest that Hitler is rushing into effect."

The newspaper added: "It is not for us to say how Americans should further express that sympathy of which we have lately been so hearteningly assured, but we do hope that America will decide to send us war supplies at extreme war speed."

"That would be no altruistic gesture but sound insurance; for the faster America helps us now the less likelihood there would be of future danger to herself."

Swedish Ship Is Sunk By U-Boat, Crew Saved

34 Survivors Reach Scotland Aboard a Trawler

LONDON, June 7 (A.P.).—The 5,066-ton Swedish iron ore steamship Erik Frisell has been sunk by a submarine in the Atlantic. It was disclosed today when thirty-four survivors landed at a Scottish port. A trawler picked up the crew from two lifeboats and brought them to port.

Members of the crew said that a German submarine sank the ship by gunfire, but that the German commander showed "unusual consideration."

"We were allowed five minutes to get into our lifeboats," one sailor said. "Three men were left behind by accident and we were given time to go back for them."

The Admiralty announced today that three men were killed and nine wounded when the British trawler Riferess was lost recently. Loss of the vessel was announced on May 22.

Oliphant Reported in Berlin

London, Saturday, June 8 (A.P.).—Sir Lancelot Oliphant, British Ambassador to Belgium who had been missing since the German invasion of the Low Countries, was authoritatively reported today to have been located in Berlin.

29 Nazi Prisoners Listed

LONDON, June 7 (A.P.).—The War Office announced today a list of twenty-nine German prisoners, mostly naval officers and men. Their average age is twenty-four years; the oldest among them is twenty-nine.

REWARDED BY KING GEORGE

Two Navy Officers Honored For Dunkergue Rescue Work

London, June 7 (A.P.).—Admiral Bertram Ramsay, flag officer commanding Dover, was made a Knight Commander of the Bath and Capt. Michael Maynard Denny was made a Companion today by King George for their work in the rescue of Dunkergue.

\$20,000 IS SENT TO I. R. A. FROM U. S.

New Charges Against Man Held in Parachutist Case.

DUBLIN, June 7 (A.P.).—New charges of receiving \$20,000 in United States money for use on behalf of the outlawed Irish Republican Army were filed today against Stephen Held, naturalized Irishman accused of sheltering a mystery enemy parachutist.

Police said the money, a portable radio transmitter and a used parachute were found in Held's home last May 24 in a search for the parachutist reported to have landed near Dublin.

Held denied knowledge of the radio set and parachute. He said they must have been left behind by a stranger who sought lodging at his house.

His trial was set for June 21. Meanwhile, Parliament today pushed through all stages an emergency defense bill providing the death penalty for offenses against Irish military law.

The bill was passed in the Senate after debate in which the Government appealed for more recruits for defense forces and in which some members demanded conscription.

BELFAST, June 7 (A.P.).—Premier Lord Craigavon returned today from defense talks in London and said that he had been given a free hand regarding defense in Northern Ireland. The Premier added: "Britain regards Ulster [Northern Ireland] as a Rock of Gibraltar."

Defense Response in Eire Lags

Dublin, June 7 (A.P.).—Oscar Traynor, Eire's Defense Minister, told the Senate today "we may have a better national registration of our forces than that of the British."

Ulster Church Group Denounces War

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, June 7 (A.P.).—The Scottish United Free Presbyterian Church Assembly declared today by a large majority its "unalterable and firm conviction that all war is contrary to the teaching and spirit of Christ."

An amendment saying that the present conflict is one of Christianity and humanity against paganism and slavery got only nine votes. The United Free Presbyterians are a comparatively small branch of Presbyterianism.

AUSTRALIAN SWITCH

Sydney, Australia, June 8 (A.P.).—Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies today announced establishment of an Australian Department of Munitions with himself as minister. He already is minister for coordination of defense. Essington Lewis was appointed director-general of munitions with access to the war cabinet.

New Zealand Jails Communist Chief.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, June 7 (A.P.).—The chairman and national executive of the Communist party, Thomas Stanley, was jailed for nine months today on charge of publishing a subversive document.

Guianas to Discuss Defense

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, June 7 (A.P.).—Governor Sir Wilfrid Jackson of British Guiana will go to Dutch Guiana to discuss defense measures for the two Guianas with Dutch authorities. It was disclosed today.

German Experts To Mexico

Honolulu, June 7 (A.P.).—High government sources revealed today that more than 150 German chemists and engineers had passed through Honolulu in the last six months en route to Mexico and Chile.

These sources said every vessel on the Japan-South America run carries a contingent of Germans who reached Japanese ports by way of Siberia.

NAZIS SAY DIES STIRS MEXICANS

Accuse Him of Rousing Fear About Fifth Column.

CARDENAS TO CALL CONGRESS

Government Hints It May Seek
Washington Defense Alliance.

MEXICO CITY, June 7 (A.P.).—The German legation in an official statement charged today that reports of Nazi-directed fifth column activity in Mexico could be traced in part to the Dies committee on un-American activities.

statement said:

The "principal instigators of the propaganda which consists of provoking a state of unrest in the North American people are some persons well known in Mexico who in union with the Inter-Allied Committee of Propaganda have conspired with the North American Dies."

The legation attacked as unfounded a charge by Representative Martin Dies of Texas that he had information that several camouflaged German air bases exist south of the Rio Grande.

Special Session on Arms.

Authoritative reports of a forthcoming extraordinary session of the Mexican Congress were interpreted in informed quarters meanwhile as indicating the Government's determination to guarantee Mexico's peace against any internal or external threat.

These reports said that President Lazaro Cardenas had decided to summon Congress this month to consider legislation for controlling movements of foreigners, regulating possession of arms and strengthening the army and navy.

A Government source said this nation also might be considering

some pact with the United States for the defense of the Western Hemisphere.

Government officials declined to say whether the course of the European war, increasing reports of fifth column activity in Mexico or rumors of preparations by Mexican political elements for an armed uprising had prompted the decision to call an emergency session.

Congress adjourned last December, and an election of Senators and deputies is scheduled July 7.

Arms legislation to be submitted to Congress, it was said, would impose severe penalties for possessing arms unnecessary for self-defense.

Under existing law, a Mexican arrested for possession of small arms, machine-guns, rifles or even cannon without a permit may be fined only 10 to 1,000 pesos (\$1.66 to \$166), but with a permit he may own all the weapons he can afford.

One Government source said that new measures affecting foreigners, as outlined tentatively, would create a counter-espionage bureau with extensive powers for investigating activities and movements of aliens living or traveling in Mexico.

men in the world battled their way home to fight once more for liberty and goodness and mercy," he asserted.

"I speak the heart and mind of our country when I say that every for in Canada will be another Calais and every harbor another Dunkergue before the men and women of our land allow the light and the life of their Christian faith to be extinguished by the powers of evil or yield their liberties to the tyranny of Nazi brutality."

Canada Looks To U. S. To Help, King Says, Quoting Roosevelt

Premier Asserts He Can Be Sure Of Aid Of Old And New Friends, "If New Enemies Oppose Us"

[By the Associated Press]

Ottawa, June 7.—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, reminding Canadians "now earnestly and vigorously the President of the United States has spoken in the name of humanity," declared tonight that "if new enemies oppose us, we may be sure that old and new friends will arise to help us."

"The world-wide significance of the conflict is being realized in every land," the Prime Minister said in a broadcast address.

"You know how earnestly and vigorously the President of the United States has spoken in the name of humanity. There has been mobilized in the cause of freedom, the conscience of the civilized world and tyranny will long remember the power of that conscience and the final effect of the world's condemnation upon the forces of evil."

Replying to Winston Churchill's challenge earlier this week to the New World—to carry on the fight should Britain and France suffer reverses, Mackenzie King said Canada would accept its new responsibility.

Hitherto, he said, attention was centered on Germany as the sole enemy. The coming phase of the war, he added, would witness operations in entirely new theaters and would be marked by conflict between nations which so far have avoided involvement.

"From the harbor of Dunkergue and from the citadel of Calais the bravest

Says Nazi Hit Few Of Dunkirk Fleet

OTTAWA, June 7 (A. P.).—The German air force scored hits on fewer than 5 per cent of the 540 round-trips made by ships of the British Navy during the withdrawal from Dunkirk, Rear Admiral Percy W. Nelles, chief of the Canadian Naval Staff, declared today.

BUILDING TANKS FOR ALLIES

Canada To Start Construction Today On Order For 300

Ottawa, June 7.—Construction of 300 tanks for the Allies will start in Canada tomorrow, the Director of Public Information announced tonight.

The British Government has accepted an offer by the Canadian Government to build the tanks "of type now in use."

Munitions Minister C.D.

Howe told the House of Commons yesterday that experiments of the past few weeks had developed a 40-ton British tank believed to be effective under modern conditions and suitable for Canadian industry to copy. It has armored steel more than four inches thick.

Canada May Ask Passports

OTTAWA, Ont., June 7 (CP).—The Canadian government might make a reciprocal regulation in regard to use of passports between Canada and the United States, Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King intimated to Parliament today, after the United States government's announcement that Canadians visiting that country would have to have passports after July 1. Representations have already been made to Washington and the government will continue to take up with Washington in the next day or two different questions as they arose, he said.

Murdock Heads Information

SYDNEY, Australia, June 7 (CP).—Sir Keith Murdock, newspaper publisher and chairman of The Australian Associated Press, was appointed Director General of Information today. He will be directly responsible to the Prime Minister and will have access to the War Cabinet.

An announcement by Prime Minister Menzies said Murdock "will present the war in its true colors, without minimizing reverses, and at the same time give due weight to those factors which enable a balanced public judgment to be formed."

Canadians Get Warning About Nazi Broadcasts

Those Quoting German Radio Termed Fifth Columnists By Public Information Director

Ottawa, June 7 (Canadian Press).—The Canadian public information director, warning against repeating statements from the German radio, declared today:

"The next time you quote the German radio, go and give yourself up to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police—you are a fifth columnist."

Retelling of what the information office described as German "falsehoods" merely contributes distortion and embellishments which would gladden a Nazi propagandist's heart, the warning stated.

in Congress. Much delay is expected, especially if Mr. Roosevelt should propose legislation to draft the sons of thousands of households for military training.

His remark on military service was made in an offhand fashion at his regular Friday press conference.

Mr. Roosevelt was asked for comment on an editorial appearing in the New York Times emphatically urging compulsory military training. His answer was that he had read the first paragraph and liked it very much.

Plane Going to Ford

Late in the day the War Department announced that, at Ford's request, a pursuit plane of the latest type would be flown to the Ford Airport Monday, with an engineer to explain it to Ford and his engineering staff.

Ford recently said that if free from Governmental interference he could produce 1,000 planes of standard type daily, in about six months. Later he asked the War Department to send him a plane of the type most needed. He also sent assurances of his support for the defense program.

Following yesterday's disclosure that 50 Naval planes would be turned back to their manufacturer—with the latter free to sell them at once to the Allies—Mr. Roosevelt today asked for authority to turn back left-over World War stocks of guns.

3024-2813

Legal power already exists to follow such a course with planes and ammunition, Mr. Roosevelt said. But the money realized by the Government on the guns would have to be turned into the general fund of the Treasury.

It is the President's plan to have these sums credited to the manufacturer to whom they are sold, and to be applied later to purchases of up-to-date equipment, replacing the material sold.

Mr. Roosevelt emphasized that only old equipment would be disposed of, but he added that a plane grows old fast. Even recently delivered planes are already obsolete, he said, because they lack armor, and gasoline tanks which automatically seal themselves when pierced by bullets.

Army arsenals have been ordered on a full 24-hour basis, the War Department disclosed, adding that more employees will be put to work. Maj. Gen. Charles M. Wesson's order directs three

British Charter Dutch Ships Here

The entire war-stranded merchant fleet of the Holland-American line, excepting the flagship Nieuw Amsterdam, is being chartered to the British Admiralty, it was learned yesterday. The disclosure came after Dutch sailors of the liner Pennland had protested against carrying supplies across the Atlantic to the Allies, on the ground that the Nazi conquerors of their country might harm their families in retaliation.

Among the vessels affected by the deal, besides the Pennland, are the Breedyk and the freighter Bloomersdyk, which left recently for an undisclosed destination.

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eight-hour shifts, six days a week. Roosevelt's hint of compulsory training was received cautiously by members of Congress. Many of them opposed it outright. Typical comment follows:

Chairman May (D.-Ky.) of the House Military Affairs Committee: "I want to give the matter further consideration."

Chairman Vinson (D.-Ga.) of the House Naval Affairs Committee:

"I am for full preparedness,

including military training in CCC camps. I have not had a chance to consider all phases of universal training."

Rep. Fish (R., N. Y.) of the Foreign Affairs Committee:

"I am absolutely opposed to compulsory military service in time of peace. It follows the vicious European system of conscription that makes war inevitable in the minds of the people."

Rep. Cox (D., Ga.):

"I oppose compulsory service." Senator Thomas (D., Okla.), Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Sub-Committee:

"I think it ought to be done—but whether the country would consent is questionable."

Speaker Bankhead of the House:

"I don't care to comment."

Senator Bone (D., Wash.):

"If it is not our purpose to go into war in Europe, I don't see any necessity for what amounts to military conscription."

Senator Wiley (R.-Wis.):

"America must face things realistically. A soldier is not made overnight, particularly a mechanized soldier."

Efforts have been made in Congress for several years to pass a so-called "universal draft" law that would become operative in a national emergency.

PRESIDENT DENIES TOOL EXPORT BAN

Says No Restrictions Are in Way of Shippers.

WASHINGTON, June 7 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt said today that no restrictions have been imposed on the export of machine tools.

At the State Department officials declined to comment on the Chief Executive's press conference disclosure. They offered no explanation of the apparent clash between his statement and the department's advice to recent inquirers.

These inquirers, including the counsellor of the Japanese embassy, have been told by the State Department, first, that certain equipment, including machine tools, was "indispensable" to the national defense; second, that consequently the export of such equipment was not being permitted, and third, that

Court Deprives Nazis Of Fokker Corp. Assets

New City, N. Y., June 7 (AP)—A State Supreme Court action designed by attorneys to thwart German seizure of American assets of the Fokker Aircraft Company, a Netherlands corporation, resulted today in appointment of a temporary receiver to administer American interests of the company.

Justice Lee Parson Davis named Carter Tiffany, of Englewood, N. J., temporary receiver to preserve company holdings, including more than \$2,500,000 on deposit in two New York city banks and a variety of personal property.

Tiffany was the American business representative of the late Anthony H. G. Fokker, Dutch airplane manufacturer, who died in New York city last December. He also was named executor of Fokker's personal will, which was filed in Rockland County Surrogate's Court last week.

The Supreme Court order, attorneys said, would permit the company to sell to French purchasers for war purposes a company plane in this country valued at \$125,000.

Allies Ordering Speedy U. S. Marine Engines

New York, June 7 (AP)—Allied purchasing agents have placed orders in the United States for \$4,000,000 in high speed marine engines, it was announced today.

F.D. Backs Demand For Conscription; Would Arm Allies

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt applauded a newspaper editorial demanding compulsory military training for the United States today, while his aides joined with Henry Ford in a preliminary move toward mass production of warplanes on a gigantic scale.

In addition, Mr. Roosevelt asked Congress for specific authority to turn old United States Army guns back to manufacturers, a procedure expected to place them quickly, if indirectly, in the hands of beleaguered French and British soldiers. Fifty Navy planes are already following such a route to the Allies.

Highly placed persons said tonight that the Administration plans to release more than 500

Army and Navy planes. These would include Army attack

bombers, various other models, and the 50 Navy planes already disposed of.

The President's moves to release the military equipment and his apparent in-

terest in compulsory training created an immediate division of sentiment.

In addition, a spokesman for the Allies disclosed, British and French agents are negotiating for substantial amounts of "automotive business."

Financial circles heard reports the Allies were in the market for tanks, which presumably were included in the "automotive" category.

Planes contracted for in this country now amount to more than 8,000, the spokesman said.

The marine engines—a new line of Allied purchases—were believed intended for use in torpedo boats chiefly. Where the orders were placed was not divulged.

TRADE DROPS ON GERMAN FIGHTING.

Exports to Norway and Denmark Decline Sharply.

WASHINGTON, June 7 (A. P.).—The invasion of Scandinavia by Germany virtually shut off American trade with Norway and Denmark in April.

Figures compiled by the Commerce Department showed that exports to Denmark dropped to \$110,000 in April compared with \$1,670,000 in the same month last year. Exports to Norway declined from \$2,087,000 to \$537,000, and those to Sweden from \$6,629,000 to \$2,087,000.

Imports from those countries also were sharply curtailed. Comparisons of April foreign trade, by continents and principal trading nations follow (figures in thousands of dollars, 000s omitted):

	1939.	1940.
Exports total	\$230,974	\$324,008
Europe	88,816	140,240
North America	58,517	80,385
South America	24,297	36,219
Asia	41,810	47,743
Oceania	7,453	5,477
Africa	10,101	13,944

Exports by principal countries:

Belgium	5,186	4,228
Canada	34,535	54,373
China	4,655	5,681
France	12,381	45,990
Germany	6,540	35
Italy	4,118	9,240
Japan	16,147	15,271
Mexico	6,320	6,624
Netherlands	5,903	4,682
Philippine Islands	7,625	8,392
U. S. S. R.	3,602	6,081
United Kingdom	34,319	53,339
Imports total	186,296	212,240
Europe	57,079	40,883
North America	45,594	56,468
South America	23,310	29,048
Asia	48,838	71,670
Oceania	3,094	3,213
Africa	8,571	7,958

Imports by principal countries:

Belgium	5,199	3,886
Canada	25,696	29,778
China	4,470	3,907
France	5,411	4,220
Germany	15,762	363
Italy	3,289	4,953
Japan	10,607	8,760
Mexico	4,442	6,652
Netherlands	2,673	1,384
Philippine Islands	9,442	7,440
U. S. S. R.	2,151	2,585
United Kingdom	11,578	12,748

More Warships Being Sent To Bolster European Squadron

New American Vessels Reported Going To Augment Detachment At Lisbon "All The Time"

JUN 8—1940 [By the Associated Press]

New York, June 7.—Rear Admiral David McD. Le Breton headed for Lisbon, Portugal, aboard the Atlantic Clipper today to assume command of a United States naval squadron now stationed at that neutral port.

He said two cruisers and four destroyers were now at Lisbon, "new ships are going there all the time," and the navy "is ready for any emergency that may develop."

He added that an air fleet would be attached to the Lisbon squadron, but expressed belief that "surface craft still control the sea."

Will Relieve Courtney

The admiral, who was accompanied by his wife, will relieve Rear Admiral C. E. Courtney, now in command of the European Squadron, who will return to serve in the Navy Department.

Previously stationed at the Naval War College at Newport, R. I., Admiral

Le Breton had commanded the Yangtze patrol in China.

Another passenger was W. B. Mitford, chairman of the Board of National Coke and Oil, Ltd., who spent three weeks in the United States studying explosives.

Three Clippers A Week

Pan American Airways, meanwhile, announced that beginning June 18 it would increase its transatlantic service to three round trips a week, instead of the two it has been operating for a year.

The addition will permit doubling the passenger capacity through a more equal distribution of mail cargoes. Under the new schedule, clippers will leave New York on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and leave Lisbon on Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays.

The Atlantic Clipper carried twenty-one passengers, including Gen. Stefan Cagna, director of civil aviation Italy, and 2,707 pounds of mail.

BILL WOULD ALLOW CREDITS TO ALLIES

Administration Backs Plan for Advances.

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WASHINGTON, June 7 (A. P.).—The administration, it was disclosed today, has shaped plans for acquiring such critical war materials as rubber and tin and hopes to pay for some of them by selling surplus American farm products.

Senator Wagner of New York cited a letter from Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, in reply to Republican contentions that a pending bill might cloak the extension of credits to belligerent nations in actual, if not technical, contravention of the Johnson act. The latter act bans credits to defaulting debtors.

The legislation would let the RFC set up a corporation authorized to purchase strategic war materials and pay in advance of their delivery. The corporation could require that, whenever practical, such payments be used to purchase American farm commodities.

Senator Townsend, Republican, of Delaware, said it appeared to him that this provision contained a loophole by which Great Britain, for instance, might be able to obtain needed cash immediately for the purchase of war equipment here by contracting to deliver rubber or tin at a later date.

"That might be a wise thing to do—I am not passing judgment on that," Mr. Townsend said, "but I doubt the wisdom of granting such broad power to a corporation set up by the Government. If it is to be done, Congress ought to know about it."

ANOTHER CRUISER GOING TO BRAZIL

Wichita Following Quincy to Watch Nazi Agents.

WASHINGTON, June 7 (A. P.).—The navy announced today that the cruiser Wichita will proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where the cruiser Quincy was sent last week. Though Secretary Edison described the trip merely as a "friendly visit," confidential reports to the administration within the last week said that pro-Nazi elements in South American countries had increased their activities since the German sweep through Flanders.

The Quincy, a 10,000-ton heavy cruiser, was ordered to South America last Friday with the announcement that Rio would be the first port visited. The Wichita, newest 10,000-ton heavy cruiser, like the Quincy, has been in service with the Atlantic neutrality patrol.

FCC Outlaws Amateur Portable Radio Stations. Britain Identifies Announcers To Stymie Pirates

JUN 8—1940 [By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 7.—The Federal Communications Commission, which earlier this week banned amateur radio communication with foreign countries, today virtually outlawed amateur portable stations.

An order prohibited the use of all such portable stations except those using short-range frequencies. The latter stations, an official explained, do not carry farther than the line of sight.

The commission declined to elaborate on its formal order, but an official said that there had been rumors

that portable stations had been used for communications with ships at sea.

The FCC issued its order after conferences with the Government

agencies dealing with alleged "fifth-column" activities.

Britain Names Broadcasters

London, June 7 (A. P.).—The British Broadcasting Corporation, by announcing the names of its news broadcasters, henceforth aims to stymie any fifth-column "pirate" radio station that might try to broadcast false news.

In the past the names of BBC announcers have been almost a state secret. By identifying its announcers, the Government-controlled broadcasting corporation figures it now will be impossible for a fifth-columnist commentator to dupe its listeners.

Six Anti-War Youths Held

New Orleans, June 7 (A. P.).—Police today detained six youths, three of them seamen, for painting signs on the sidewalk, reading:

"One hundred and thirty thousand Americans died in last war. No more Flanders fields for American boys. Defend America, not Europe."

They were held for investigation.

N. Y. STATE PLANS VOLUNTEER GUARD

Lehman Says Mobilization Is Arranged If Necessary To Replace Present Units

Special Assembly Session Obviated As Legislators Agree On Money Issue

JUN 8—1940 [By the Associated Press]

New York, June 7.—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman announced after a conference with legislative leaders of both parties today that plans had been completed for mobilization of a New York State Guard to replace the State's 26,000 National Guardsmen if the latter, or seventy-five per cent. of them, should be called into Federal service.

No special session of the Legislature would be called in connection with the defense program, he said, adding that legislative leaders had agreed emergency steps could be handled by the Governor and themselves.

Veterans Offer Services

The State Guard, similar to a unit organized in the World War, could be formed quickly under present statutes, it was stated.

Asked if he thought such a volunteer force could be enlisted quickly, the Governor replied:

"In the last few days I have received many letters from men, some of them veterans of the last war, volunteering to serve in the State Guard."

Spending Issue Clarified

The single issue that might have forced calling a special session—the authorization of defense spending—was clarified when the legislators agreed to the issuance of "certificates of intent" to pay the 500 National Guardsmen already called to guard the State's armories. This means that the amount will be included in the next budget and passed without opposition.

After the two-hour meeting at the Governor's home, Lehman declined to say whether the group had dealt with the subject of combating subversive activities. He said:

"We discussed a great many things, but I'd rather not go into details. I reported a step taken on the question of defense and related matters and the legislative leaders promised full cooperation on all matters which might arise in the future and require action."

Equipment Not Available

From information made available, it appeared the State Guard would be formed by voluntary enlistment of men between the ages of 18 and 45, commanded by an officer named by the Governor and paid with State funds.

It would be assigned to guard bridges, power plants and industrial key points. While the Guard would use National Guard armories, equipment for such a force is not available now.

The Governor yesterday asked the War Department for three additional anti-aircraft regiments—two for New York city and one for western New York. After the conference today, the Governor said he had little doubt that his request would be granted. New York city now has the only anti-aircraft unit in the State.

MEXICAN AID IF U. S. FIGHTS

San Antonio, Texas, June 7 (A. P.).—Mexico will "stand behind" the United States in case of war with any European nation, Gen. Melquiades Angulo, Minister of Communications and Public Works in the Cabinet of President Lazaro Cardenas, said today.

General Angulo, speaking before a City Council session, asserted he wanted to "assure the American people that we will act in international matters in complete accord and in full cooperation with the rest of the free republics of the continent."

WASHINGTON—1st Add Cruisers x x x neutrality patrol. The State Department described the Wichita's cruise as a "good will" visit to Rio de Janeiro. An official said the navy used to have a South Atlantic squadron, so that there was nothing extraordinary in the United States having warships in South Atlantic waters. However, he said the sending of the Wichita and Quincy south did not mean the reconstitution of a South Atlantic squadron and that he knew of no plans to send other warships to those waters.

JUN 8—1940

RETURNS GERMAN AWARD Peace Advocate Says Nazi Policies Are Contrary Ones

New York, June 7 (AP)—Thomas J. Watson, president of the International Business Machines Corporation, has returned to Adolf Hitler a German decoration given him in 1937 for his efforts in the interest of world peace. In a letter to Hitler yesterday, Watson explained he was returning the merit cross of the German Eagle, with star, because "the present policies of your Government are contrary to the causes for which I have been working." Long an active advocate of world peace, Watson has been decorated by several countries.

U. S. BANS IMPORTS OF STOCKS, BONDS

Acts To Block Sale Of
Securities Seized In In-
vaded Countries

Federal Reserve Banks Will
Require Proof Papers
Are Bona Fide

[By the Associated Press]
Washington, June 7—The Govern-
ment clamped restrictions on the
importations of securities today in an
order designed to block the sale of
such wealth seized from owners in
Europe's invaded countries.

Treasury officials said that they
were acting to prevent "dumping"
in this country's markets of securi-
ties which may have been seized from
"rightful owners" in Belgium, Hol-
land, Denmark, Norway and Luxem-
bourg.

While the order did not mention
Germany by name, Germany was the
invader of these countries.

Heavy Security Owners

These officials said they had no in-
formation as to whether Germany had
confiscated any securities in the in-
vaded countries or was trying to
peddle them here, but decided to take
precautionary measures because Hol-
land and Belgium, particularly, were
large owners of American securities.

Effective today the importation of
securities from any foreign country
was prohibited unless the securities
were submitted to a Federal Reserve
bank for examination.

Customs and postal officials were
authorized to open any packages ar-
riving from foreign countries to de-
termine whether any securities were
contained.

Treasury officials said when securi-
ties were submitted to a Federal
Reserve bank for examination officials
would try to determine whether they
belonged to governments or nationals
of the invaded countries.

Subject To Freezing

If the securities came from these
countries they would be subject to the
same stringent "freezing" order al-
ready applied to securities held in
this country by governments or citi-
zens of those countries.

As first drafted, the order applied to
securities from every country on the
globe, but a few hours later the
Treasury changed it to exempt from
inspection those securities coming
from Great Britain, France, Canada,
Newfoundland and Bermuda.

Inspected securities found to be
bona fide imports from countries not
included in President Roosevelt's
"freezing" order will be released.

Action Would Require Establishing Ownership

New York, June 7 (AP)—The ruling
of the Treasury today that any securi-
ties imported for sale must be passed
on by the Federal Reserve Bank, was
seen in brokerage circles as an effort
to deal with the problem of establish-
ing ownership of stocks and bonds
made out merely to "bearer" rather
than registered in the names of indi-
vidual investors.

It has been customary for many
foreigners dealing in American securi-
ties to have them made out to "bearer"
and to arrange transactions through
their banks.

Therefore, some said, it was likely
that banks in Holland and Belgium
held for clients substantial amounts of
American stocks and bonds unregis-
tered in the names of their real own-
ers, and it would not seem difficult to
ship these securities here for sale
through neutral countries.

It was understood the Federal Re-
serve Bank would henceforth permit
no securities to be imported and sold
here, unless they were accompanied
by documents establishing ownership.
Dutch and Belgian investors are un-
derstood to have held more than \$1-
000,000,000 worth of American securi-
ties.

3024-2815

LONDON, JUNE 7-(AP)—ROYAL AIR FORCE PROMOTIONS TODAY LISTED
S.D.CULLEY, BORN IN OMAHA, NEB., PROMOTED TO GROUP CAPTAIN FROM
WING COMMANDER.

HE IS A HOLDER OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER. 224PEO

BUCHAREST, JUNE 7-(AP)—SEVEN BRITISH AND THREE
NETHERLANDS EMPLOYEES OF ASTRA ROMANO, LEADING BRITISH-OWNED
OIL COMPANY, WERE EXPELLED FROM THEIR JOBS TODAY.

RUMANIAN OFFICIALS SAID THE EXPULSIONS WERE
IN LINE WITH THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY OF ELIMINATING NON-
RUMANIAN OIL WORKERS FROM THE VAST INDUSTRY. JUN 8-1940

MONTVIDEO, JUNE 7-(AP)—THREE ITALIAN SHIPS REMAINED ANCHORED TODAY
IN MONTEVIDEO HARBOR WITHOUT GIVING ANY INDICATION OF DEPARTURE, WHILE
NAVAL OBSERVERS ATTRIBUTED THEIR STAY TO EXPECTATIONS THAT ITALY SOON
WOULD ENTER THE WAR.

AGENTS OF THE LINER PRINCIPESSA MARIA, WHICH ARRIVED EN ROUTE TO
BUENOS AIRES AND DID NOT CONTINUE UP-RIVER, SAID DAMAGE TO ENGINES
HAD MADE THE HALT NECESSARY.

OFFICERS OF THE FREIGHTERS FAUSTO AND ADAMELLO, WHICH MADE AN
UNSCHEDULED STOP HERE AFTER SAILING FROM BUENOS AIRES FOR ITALY, SAID
THEY WERE ORDERED INTO THIS HARBOR AND NOW WERE AWAITING NEW ORDERS.

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 7-(AP)—ITALIAN SHIPPING LINES HERE SAID TODAY
THEY HAD NOT HEARD OF ANY ORDER FOR ITALIAN SHIPS TO HEAD FOR NEUTRAL
PORTS, AS REPORTED IN NEW YORK. JUN 8-1940
OFFICIALS SAID THE LINER CONTE GRANDE SAILED FROM RIO DE JANEIRO
LAST NIGHT AND IS SCHEDULED TO SAIL FOR BUENOS AIRES FROM SANTOS
TONIGHT.
THE LOADING OF GRAIN ABOARD NEUTRAL TRAMP SHIPS FOR ITALY IS
CONTINUING, IT WAS SAID.

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 7-(AP)-ITALIAN STEAMSHIP OFFICIALS IN BUENOS AIRES SAID TONIGHT THE LINER PRINCIPRESSA MARIA SAILED AT 1 P.M., FROM MONTEVIDEO FOR BUENOS AIRES, AND THE LINER CONTE GRANDE SAILED AT 2 P.M., FROM SANTOS FOR MONTEVIDEO.

JUN 8-1940
THEY WERE REPORTED EARLIER TO HAVE TAKEN REFUGE IN PORT.

OTTAWA, JUNE 7-(AP)-TWO CANADIAN SENATORS, SPEAKING IN THE DOMINION SENATE YESTERDAY, CALLED THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTENTION TO ARTICLES IN THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE AND THE SATURDAY EVENING POST WHICH THEY SAID THEY CONSIDERED "ANTI-ALLIED."

JUN 8-1940
SENATOR P.E. PLONDIN, QUEBEC CONSERVATIVE, DECLARED THAT THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, IN ARTICLES AND EDITORIALS RECENTLY, HAD BEEN CARRYING ON A "VICIOUS AND VEHEMENT ANTI-ALLIED CAMPAIGN" AND HAD MADE REFERENCES TO BRITISH "PROPAGANDA AND BRITISH "LIES."

JUN 8-1940
THE SENATOR SUGGESTED THAT SINCE THIS NEWSPAPER IS CIRCULATED IN CANADA, SOME STEPS SHOULD BE TAKEN AGAINST IT, PARTICULARLY SINCE IT OBTAINED ITS NEWSPRINT LARGELY THROUGH A CANADIAN SUBSIDIARY, THE ONTARIO PAPER CO.

SENATOR ARTHUR MEIGHEN, THE CONSERVATIVE LEADER, DECLARED THE TRIBUNE A "NAUSEATING MIXTURE OF IGNORANCE AND MALIGNANCY FROM THE FIRST LINE TO THE LAST; AND WILL DO MORE HARM AMONG SIMILARLY IGNORANT PEOPLE THAN ANYTHING ELSE I KNOW OF PUBLISHED ON THIS CONTINENT."

"I COULD USE ~~XX~~ LANGUAGE AT LEAST APPROACHING WHAT I HAVE SAID WITH RESPECT TO ANOTHER SHEET, THE SATURDAY EVENING POST," SENATOR MEIGHEN CONTINUED. "I DO NOT BELIEVE THE TIMES ARE SUCH THAT ORDINARY RULES CAN BE APPLIED; AND I THINK WE MIGHT WELL INJECT A LITTLE VIRILITY INTO OUR POLICY WITH RESPECT TO THIS KIND OF MENDACITY."

JUN 8-1940
RAOUL DANDURAND, GOVERNMENT LEADER, SAID HE WOULD CONSULT WITH AN APPROPRIATE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

NEW YORK, JUNE 7-(AP)-TWO-THIRDS OF "THE FAMOUS DIVE BOMBERS" OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE HAVE BEEN DESTROYED, ACCORDING TO A BROADCAST ON THE WAVELENGTH OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT RADIO PICKED UP BY CBS. THE TOTAL REMAINING WAS NOT GIVEN. JUN 8-1940

BUFFALO, N.Y., JUNE 7-(AP)-MECHANICS SWARMED OVER 50 UNITED STATES NAVY WARPLANES CONCENTRATED AT THE BUFFALO AIRPORT TONIGHT, CONDITIONING THEM FOR DELIVERY TO THE ALLIES AT A TIME AND UNDER CONDITIONS VEILED IN OFFICIAL SECRECY.

JUN 8-1940
THE PLANES, DIVE BOMBERS ONE TO THREE YEARS OLD, ARE BEING TURNED BACK TO THE MANUFACTURER, THE CURTISS AEROPLANE DIVISION OF CURTISS-WRIGHT, FOR RESALE TO THE ALLIES IN A TRANSACTION COMPARED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO TRADING IN LAST YEAR'S AUTOMOBILE FOR A NEW MODEL.

THEY WILL BE REPLACED, THE NAVY ANNOUNCED, BY NEW PLANES "OF A SUPERIOR TYPE, EQUIPPED WITH LEAKPROOF TANKS AND ARMOR."

3024-2817

BURDETTE S. WRIGHT, CURTISS AEROPLANE VICE PRESIDENT, AND OTHER COMPANY OFFICIALS DECLINED COMMENT AS TO WHEN AND HOW THE TWO-SEATER, LAND TYPE BIPLANE BOMBERS WILL BE STARTED ON THEIR WAY TO THE WESTERN BATTLEFRONT.

THE BOMBERS WERE FLOWN HERE FROM FIVE NAVAL RESERVE BASES AND VARIOUS MIDWESTERN POINTS WHERE THEY WERE LOCATED TEMPORARILY FOR TRAINING OF NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS.

BECAUSE OF THEIR LIMITED CRUISING RANGE, WELL UNDER 1000 MILES, THE BOMBERS WILL HAVE TO BE TRANSPORTED OVERSEAS ON SHIPBOARD

AN ADDITIONAL POLICE GUARD WAS ORDERED FOR THE WEEK-END AROUND THE HUGE CURTISS HANGAR AT THE AIRPORT, WITHIN AND JUST OUTSIDE OF WHICH THE BOMBERS ARE PARKED IN CLOSE-KNIT ARRAY.

FOR THE SECOND TIME IN A QUARTER-CENTURY CANNON ARE THUNDERING ALONG THE SOMME BATTLEFRONT -- RIVER LINE OF PARIS DEFENSE FROM THE NORTH SINCE THE DAYS OF CHARLEMAGNE.

THE FOES ARE THE SAME AS IN 1916, FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN AGAINST GERMANY, ON FRENCH SOIL. THE ROAD TO PARIS AGAIN IS AT STAKE. BUT THE TIDE OF BATTLE IS NEW.

FRANCE FIGHTS ALONE ON THE EAST-WEST LINE FROM THE SOMME MOUTH ON THE ENGLISH CHANNEL. THE DEFENSE LINE IS HASTILY BUILT--A "FLY-PAPER" FRONT TO SNARL AND SMOTHER THE SHOCK OF TANK ATTACKS. GERMANY CARRIES THE IMPETUS OF ASSAULT.

IN THE FIRST BATTLE OF THE SOMME IN 1916, THE LINE WAS NORTH AND SOUTH, FOLLOWING THE UPPER SOMME AND TWISTING UP PAST ASSAS TOWARD YPRES, WITH THE ALLIES HOLDING THE CHANNEL COAST. THE DRIVE WAS TO THE NORTHWEST AGAINST FIRMLY-PLACED GERMAN POSITIONS PREPARED FOR ALMOST A YEAR AND A HALF.

THE BATTLE PLAN WAS DRAWN BY SIR DOUGLAS HAIG, BRITISH COMMANDER, AND HIS STAFF--AND NEWLY FORMED BRITISH ARMIES CARRIED THE BRUNT OF BATTLE.

FRANCE, EXHAUSTED AFTER VERDUN, COULD LEND BUT 16 OF 40 INTENDED DIVISIONS, AND THE FRENCH FRONT SHRANK FROM 25 MILES TO EIGHT. BRITAIN STARTED WITH 17 DIVISIONS, THEN ADDED MORE, AND BACKED UP THE BATTLE LINE WITH ARTILLERY--ONE GUN FOR EVERY 20 YARDS OF FRONT.

THE GERMAN DEFENSE STARTED WITH SIX DIVISIONS, LATER REINFORCED.

GENERAL HAIG PLANNED TO SMASH A HOLE THROUGH THE GERMAN LINE, THEN WIDEN THE BREACH BY ROLLING THE GERMAN FLANK BACK TO THE LEFT TOWARD ARRAS.

LONG AND INTENSE ARTILLERY PREPARATION GAVE AWAY THE PLAN AND THE CLOSE-PACKED WAVES OF BRITISH INFANTRY CHARGED INTO FIERCE COUNTER-FIRE.

THAT ATTACK OF JULY 1 PENETRATED THE FIRST GERMAN DEFENSES, BUT AT HEAVY COST AND AT A RATE DISAPPOINTINGLY SLOW TO THE BRITISH COMMAND.

SECOND DEFENSE LINES WERE SMASHED TWO WEEKS LATER WITH DIFFERENT TACTICS--BRITISH CAVALRY WENT INTO ACTION FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE 1914. THE DRIVE WAS SET OFF WITH A NIGHT ATTACK THAT TOOK THE GERMANS BY SURPRISE.

IN THE THIRD PHASE OF THE FIGHTING, THAT SEPTEMBER, TANKS WERE HURLED AHEAD OF TROOPS FOR THE FIRST TIME. SOME BROKE DOWN. SOME BROKE THROUGH.

THE ATTACK BOGGED DOWN IN A MUD THAT LEFT THE SHELL-PLOWED HILLSIDES RUNNING WITH MUD. THE BRITISH SPENT A COLD WINTER IN MUDDY, HALF-FLOODED TRENCHES.

A LIGHTNING THRUST BACK ON THE SAME FRONT GAINED THE GERMANS A 40-MILE ADVANCE WITHIN A FEW DAYS IN THE SECOND BATTLE OF THE SOMME IN 1918.

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ALLIED GENERALISSIMO WEYGAND'S TANK-TRAP BATTLE-LINE WAS REPORTED AS HOLDING FIRMLY AGAINST RENEWED GERMAN ATTACKS THIS MORNING, BUT IT HAD DEVELOPED TWO DANGER-SPOTS YESTERDAY---NAZI PROGRESS ON BOTH FLANKS OF THE OFFENSIVE SECTOR---TO WHICH I DRAW YOUR SPECIAL ATTENTION.

ALSO IN ORDER TO KEEP OUR PERSPECTIVE IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT WHILE CRAFTY OLD WEYGAND THUS FAR HAS HELD THE ENEMY SUCCESSES TO LOW-GEAR IN THIS BATTLE OF FRANCE, THE GERMAN ARMY ISN'T YET IN FULL CRY. HITLER HAS A LOT OF POWER IN RESERVE TO THROW INTO THE DRIVE.

IT IS WELL TO KEEP IN MIND THAT TERRIBLE FIGHTING IS AHEAD, AND THAT THE ALLIES CERTAINLY WILL BE WADING UP TO THEIR NECKS IN SWEAT AND BLOOD BEFORE THEY GET RELIEF FROM THE PRESSURE OF THE MOST POWERFUL WAR MACHINE EVER CONSTRUCTED.

JUN 8-1940

NOW AS TO THOSE TWO DANGER POINTS, AND WE'LL AVOID TECHNICALITIES AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE. ONE OF THESE DEVELOPED WHERE THE FRENCH LEFT FLANK RESTED ON THE COAST BY THE MOUTH OF THE SOMME, CLOSE TO ABBEVILLE.

THE GERMANS MADE A FURIOUS ASSAULT ON THE ALLIES' EXTREME WING BY THE SEA AND MANAGED IN THE FACE OF FIERCE RESISTANCE TO DRIVE DOWN THE COAST SEVENTEEN MILES. MUCH OF THE FIGHTING HERE WAS DESPERATE, HAND-TO-HAND WORK AND THE DEFENDERS HELD WELL IN VIEW OF THE STRONGER MECHANIZED FORCES OPPOSING THEM.

JUN 8-1940

THE SECOND HEAVY GERMAN ASSAULT WAS MADE IN THE ZONE OF THE AISNE RIVER AND CARRIED THE INVADERS TO THE FAMOUS CHEMIN DES DAMES. THIS IS A ROAD RUNNING ALONG THE CREST OF THE HILLS EAST OF SOISSONS.

THE CHEMIN DES DAMES IS SIXTY MILES NORTH OF PARIS AND IS ONE OF THE BULWARKS OF THE CAPITAL'S DEFENSES. YOU PROBABLY WILL RECALL THAT THIS RIDGE WAS THE SCENE OF SOME OF THE HEAVIEST FIGHTING OF THE WORLD WAR.

IN THIS ATTACK WE HAVE AN EXAMPLE OF THE WORKING OF WEYGAND'S "DEPTH" DEFENSES WHICH I DESCRIBED YESTERDAY. WHEN THE GERMAN AVALANCHE ROARED DOWN TOWARDS THE FRENCH FRONT, THE LINE WAS OPENED BY THE FRENCH AND THE NAZI MECHANIZED FORCES AND TANKS WERE ALLOWED TO RUSH THROUGH.

LAST NIGHT, AFTER THE GERMANS HAD SLACKENED, THE FRENCH COUNTERATTACKED. THIS WAS PROCEEDING THIS MORNING. THE POINT OF THIS PROCEDURE, OF COURSE, IS THAT THE FLEXIBLE FRENCH LINE SUSTAINS FAR LESS SHOCK THAN AS THOUGH IT TRIED TO IMPOSE AN IRON FRONT TO THE ASSAULT.

THE PURPOSE OF THE DRIVE ON THE COAST IS NOT ONLY TO CAPTURE THE IMPORTANT PORT OF LE HAVRE AND SO ERECT A FURTHER BARRIER BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND, BUT TO TURN THE ALLIED LEFT FLANK AND SWING TOWARDS PARIS. AT THE SAME TIME THE ATTACK AT THE CHEMIN DES DAMES IS CALCULATED TO CUT THE FRENCH LINE AND RUN A SECOND ARM DOWN TOWARDS PARIS.

JUN 8-1940

IN OTHER WORDS, WE WOULD HAVE A BIG PAIR OF PINCERS. AND IN THOSE PINCERS WOULD BE THE ALLIED FORCES WHICH HAD BEEN HOLDING THAT LONG STRETCH FROM THE COAST TO THE AISNE RIVER.

NOW A BATTLE LINE, EITHER FOR DEFENSIVE OR OFFENSIVE PURPOSES, MUST HAVE A STRONG ANCHOR AT ONE END ON WHICH IT CAN PIVOT, OR A VERY POWERFUL CENTER WITH BOTH WINGS FREE. THE END-ANCHOR ALWAYS IS SOUGHT AS BY FAR THE SAFER FOR OPERATION.

THE ALLIED LINE HAS BEEN ANCHORED ON THE COAST. IF THE GERMANS COULD TURN THAT FLANK AND AT THE SAME TIME COULD CREATE A NEW ALLIED FLANK ON THE AISNE BY CUTTING THE LINE, THE ALLIES BETWEEN THE SEA AND THE AISNE OBVIOUSLY WOULD BE WITHOUT ANY ANCHOR AND WOULD BE FLOATING OUT IN THE OPEN.

JUN 8-1940

3024-2819

30.24-2819

WE THEN SHOULD HAVE ANOTHER POSITION SUCH AS EXISTED IN THE BATTLE OF FLANDERS WHERE THE ALLIED FORCES WERE SURROUNDED.

IT IS FOR THIS REASON THAT I SUGGESTED YOU WATCH THESE GERMAN TURNING MOVEMENTS. ALLIED RESISTANCE MAY HALT THEM ALTOGETHER AND FORCE THE NAZIS TO UNDERTAKE SOME OTHER OPERATION TO ACHIEVE THEIR DOUBLE PURPOSE OF CAPTURING PARIS AND CRUSHING THE FRENCH ARMY.

WEYGAND THIS MORNING SOUNDED THE KEY-NOTE OF HIS DEFENSE IN AN ORDER OF THE DAY TO HIS TROOPS IN THESE WORDS:

"THE FUTURE OF FRANCE DEPENDS ON YOUR TENACITY. HOLD TIGHT TO THE SOIL OF FRANCE."

THAT PUTS THE POSITION EXACTLY. WEYGAND'S BUSINESS IN LIFE IS TO "HOLD" UNTIL THE FURY OF THE GERMAN ONSLAUGHT HAS BEEN EXHAUSTED.

ANY LARGE SCALE ALLIED OFFENSIVE WILL BE DIFFICULT AND DANGEROUS TO UNDERTAKE BEFORE THE BRITISH ARE ABLE TO REORGANIZE THEIR EXPEDITIONARY FORCE AND GET HELP TO THE BATTLE-LINE. THAT WILL BE SEVERAL WEEKS AT BEST.

JUN 8-1940

WEYGAND CAN'T AFFORD TO TRY OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS EXCEPTING IN THE NATURE OF LOCAL COUNTER-ATTACKS TO RECTIFY HIS LINE WHERE THE GERMANS HAVE PUSHED IN, AS IN THE CASE OF THE IMPORTANT CHEMIN DES DAMES.

HIS JOB IS TO "HOLD TIGHT TO THE SOIL OF FRANCE." HIS EFFORTS THUS FAR HAVE MADE TOUGH GOING FOR THE GERMANS WHO ADMIT AS MUCH, ALTHOUGH THEY CLAIM THAT "THE WEYGAND LINE WAS BROKEN THROUGH ON THE ENTIRE FRONT."

ANY AND ALL OFFENSIVES

ANY AND ALL OFFENSIVES FINALLY MUST LOSE THEIR FORCE BECAUSE, FORSOOTH, THE HUMAN BODY CAN STAND ONLY SO MUCH STRAIN. IF WEYGAND CAN HOLD THE GERMANS WITH WHAT THEY DESCRIBE AS HIS KNHEAVILY FORTIFIED FIELD POSITIONS, HE WILL HAVE ADVANCED HIS CAUSE IMMEASURABLY

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MILLION NAZIS, 3,500 TANKS BEND 60-MILE FRENCH LINE

NAZIS PUSH DEFENDERS TO 48 MILES OF PARIS; MILLION MEN IN DRIVE

"Greatest Battle In History" Rages South Of The Somme; Germans Throw 67 Divisions Into Onslaught; Allies Claim Main Lines Hold

BY HENRY G. CASSIDY
[By the Associated Press]

Paris, June 8—The French were falling back tonight along nearly sixty miles of the front but still fighting against the German offensive on Paris—facing the strongest attack of the war and the most massive mechanized onslaught in military history.

The Germans threw sixty infantry divisions and seven armored divisions—more than 1,000,000 men and 3,500 tanks—into the assault south of the Somme.

This mighty push reached its peak in the center of the front, where reserves were brought up in the Oise Valley—the route to Paris—and hurled into the battle in the region of Roye and Noyon, in an area forty-eight miles north of this capital.

500,000 In One Sector

In this sector alone the Germans were estimated to have used 500,000 men. Starting at dawn, after dive bombers, artillery and tanks had opened the way, the Nazi infantry charged, each man holding the shoulder of the man before him.

The French were outnumbered in infantry.

North of the capital the French withdrew for the second successive day. The general fall-back was called a "retirement maneuver," and a military spokesman declared the main line remained unbroken.

The Nazis also struck a tremendous blow on the French right (east) flank and succeeded in establishing a foothold on the south bank of the Aisne river. In that sector, the French were counter-attacking bitterly.

JUN 9-1940

Nazis On West Blocked

German pressure diminished tonight on the extreme (west) flank, where the Bresle river blocked their infantry. A tank column of 200 to 300, which penetrated south to Forges les Eaux, was reported being pounded to bits by French artillery and cannon-firing planes.

The battle raged with varying intensity all along the new, shortened 110-mile front from the sea to the Aisne.

Military authorities not given to exaggeration called the battle frankly "the greatest of all time." The number of tanks used almost doubled those employed in the Battle of the Meuse, when the Germans broke through to the sea.

German Losses "Enormous"

On the central sector of the front—running nearly sixty miles from Aumale on the Bresle to Noyon on the Oise—the Nazis sent wave after wave of machines and men smashing against the French lines.

German losses were reported by the French high command to be "enormous"—but still they came.

The French clung to the support points of the Weygand Line on the rolling hills and in the scattered woods of the battlefield, pouring fire into the tanks with their artillery.

The advance guards had fallen back yesterday under Gen. Maxime Weygand's orders and the movement continued tonight after French front-line positions had been swamped under the attack wave.

But still ahead of the Germans stretched a field of barriers all the way to Paris.

Berlin Factories Bombed

The Admiralty announced that a squadron of naval bombers raided factories in the suburbs of Berlin last night.

It was the first time Allied flyers had dropped bombs on Berlin, although the German capital has been scouted and showered with propaganda leaflets since the start of the war.

The communique said "all planes returned to their bases." German flyers raided Paris last Monday, causing nearly 1,000 casualties, dead or wounded.

Anti-aircraft guns thundered into action in the Paris area tonight for the third successive night, but no air-raid alarms were sounded and the firing soon died out.

The guns were heard shortly before midnight with the firing much heavier than on the two previous nights.

Artillery Successes Claimed

In his night communique, General Weygand singled out two artillery units for special praise for the destruction they wrought among German Panzer units.

"The artillery group of Commandant Pouyat destroyed thirty-eight German tanks," he said. "One battery of this group commanded by Captain Vandelle destroyed alone nineteen.

"Another artillery group commanded by Commandant Gunen, attacked at a distance of one hundred meters by tanks, destroyed seventeen."

Air Force Strafes Nazis

The Allied air forces, outnumbered since the start of the campaign, stayed in the battle with one squadron of more than 150 bombers protected by both British and French pursuit planes and raining explosives on the German lines.

Some planes swooped down to an altitude of only fifty feet to bomb and machine gun enemy tanks and troops.

An Air Ministry communique announced German pontoon bridges over the Somme were destroyed last night and that Reichswehr reinforcements were dispersed, while navy bombers raided factories in the Berlin outskirts.

The Germans moved in two vast thrusts: From south of Roye in the Oise Valley in the center, and to Forges les Eaux, on the west flank.

Battle On Weygand Line

The action nearest Paris was in General Weygand's thick and heavy center line. The fighting raged on both banks of the Oise—the river whose valleys lead down to Paris—and was declared especially frightful in the deep shadows of the Ourscamp Forest, south of Noyon.

While the front thus erupted with new week-end violence, the French replied with bombs to the Nazi raid of last Monday which killed and wounded about 1,000 Parisians.

The supreme effort of the Germans had created this general change in the front:

It had fallen back from the Somme to the Bresle in the west, from Ham to the region of Noyon in the center, and from the Ailette to the Aisne in the east.

Much of the slow German advance was attributed by the French to general strategic withdrawals to avoid being outflanked by the two-headed German thrust pushing down directly toward Paris on the one hand and toward Rouen in the west.

Polish Artillery Joins Defense

But the bulk of the French infantry and world-famous artillery still stood intact against the pounding of German tanks and dive bombers.

Too, it was disclosed for the first

time that Polish artillery had joined the defenders.

On the French right flank, where some Germans crossed the Aisne yesterday east of Soissons only to be annihilated by French fire, counter-attacks were reported to have cleaned up the entire south bank, reestablishing a solid front.

In Paris, from which thousands were in orderly flight, the authorities asked racing motorcyclists to enlist in a special corps of parachutist-chasers already formed by the city's motorcycle police.

NAZIS HURL 1,000,000 MEN AND 3000 TANKS INTO FRAY

Weygand Retires on 60-mile Front Running From Aumale to Noyon With Foe Now Only 48 Miles From Capital.

JUN 9-1940

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, June 8.—Under the shock of the greatest offensive of the war—an assault by more than 3,000 Nazi tanks and 1,000,000 German infantry—the French withdrew tonight on a sixty-mile section of their line running from Aumale on the west to Noyon in the center.

The War Ministry spokesman declared, however, that it was simply a "retirement maneuver" and that tremendous losses were inflicted on the invading Germans during the retreat.

Along the shortened 110-mile front, south of Noyon, the battle thundered tonight only about forty-eight miles north of Paris.

The Germans, said the spokesman, threw into the mighty struggle twenty fresh infantry divisions to stand with forty divisions already in action. It was, he said, the "biggest day's battle of the war."

The picture generally was this:

On the French right (east) the Germans crossed the Aisne River and established on its south bank a small bridgehead at which the French hurled a tremendous counter-attack.

On the left (west) some 200 to 300 Nazi tanks broke through a gap and, crossing the Bresle River, plunged forward to Forges-les-Eaux—midway between the river and Rouen, a total push of about twenty miles.

French anti-tank squads went in pursuit, with the prospect of entrapping the raiders, and Allied bombers attacked from the air.

It was this break-through of the machines of steel which apparently led to the withdrawal along the Aumale-Noyon line.

Air Fleets Harry Tank Forces.

Over the whole battle area—a deep front running from Bresle in the west to the Aisne in the east—a flying column of 150 French bombers, protected by French and British pursuit ships, showered explosives on German tank convoys, airfields and troop concentrations.

The Germans moved in two vast thrusts—from south of Roye in the Oise Valley in the center, and to Forges-les-Eaux on the west flank.

Against a deep wall of Frenchmen the Nazis threw 3,000 tanks—nearly three-fourths of all they have, as Allied sources estimated it.

A plunging column of 200 to 300 of these machines of steel broke through a gap in the French left flank, crossing the Bresle and finally bringing up nearly twenty miles to the south at Forges-les-Eaux, a point midway between the river and Rouen.

They were reported, however, to have passed the French support points—both hidden and open positions heavily armed as tank traps—without any following infantrymen to support them, and the French looked forward to isolating and smashing them, and thus increasing to around 1,000 their total bag of these panzer units.

This action was in the center of Gen. Weygand's line, where the Nazis struck hard after 200 to 300 of what the French call "suicide tanks" had broken the French left flank, crossing the Bresle and racing south nearly twenty miles to Forges-les-Eaux, midway between the river and Rouen.

The Somme front, in general, however was declared by the French to be holding on a line which was roughly only seven to twelve miles south of its starting point, despite the tremendous four-day-long assaults of the Nazis.

The German armored units which broke the left flank went around French support points without an infantry

followup, and their entrapment seemed probable. French anti-tank squads are in hot pursuit.

Meanwhile there came disclosures that Polish artillery now is pounding away at the Nazis, side by side with the French.

Forges-les-Eaux is twelve miles south of the Bresle River and nearly forty miles from Abbeville on the Somme, where the right wing action of the German offensive started three days ago. The town is twenty-five miles north-east of Rouen.

[The French Government radio estimated that 400 German tanks had been destroyed yesterday. This would make 800 of Germany's original force of 2,000 reported destroyed since the battle of the Somme began.]

Along the rest of the 125-mile front from the channel to the Maginot Line, waves of (one word censored) defense posts were withstanding Nazi assaults. Advance guards consolidated new positions after withdrawing in the central zone between Amiens and Ham.

Fighting ranged from the channel resort of Treport, to the Aisne River, where the eastern end of the combat zone was marked by the villages of Bourg and Comin at the junction of the Oise-Aisne Canal.

Battle on Aisne Continues.

Between there and the Maginot Line German batteries kept up their artillery bombardments, drawing fire from the French gunners.

German attempts yesterday to cross the Aisne east of Soissons failed completely, military advisers said. Resumption of fighting today began north of Soissons, where the French continued to hold their positions on the north bank of the Aisne.

Northwest of Soissons advance guards battled on the north bank of the Oise. Fighting was particularly heavy in the glades of the Ourcamp Forest.

Allied aviation continued to attack German tank and motorized columns with bombs and aerial cannon. Hundreds of tons of high explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped on German rear guards, causing enormous losses, Paris advisers said.

A French military spokesman said that the western portion of the Weygand line, withdrawn altogether below the river Somme, now follows an almost straight line from the upper Bresle to the region south of Ham before joining the Oise and Aisne defenses.

The spokesman said that the German column which moved southward was composed only of tanks, and that there was not a sign of supporting Nazi infantry.

These advanced Nazi units swung the German attack south and slightly west of the original Allied defense lines on the wooded heights along the Bresle River.

With Gen. Weygand himself at the front, the French troops which withdrew to new positions along the Aisne River, on the eastern part of the northern France battle line, carried out his command for strategic withdrawal in perfect order, the spokesman said.

He added that they took up their re-established line only after having fulfilled their mission of harrying the German tanks.

The military reporter said the French estimated that the Nazis have about two-thirds of all their available tanks in action at present along the Somme-Aisne front.

The French defenses are holding and isolating the motorized spearheads, he declared, while artillery and infantry on both sides clashed in front line battles.

French Command Is Satisfied.

As the combat was renewed with full violence today, the French High Command was reported "satisfied" with the progress of the fighting.

Meanwhile Paris heard anti-aircraft fire at 11:31 A. M. (6:31 A. M., New York time). The firing ceased after a few shots.

Two divisions of German tanks—between 800 and 1,000—were said to have been brought from Abbeville, near the mouth of the Somme, to the central front to join some thousand others already operating in the region south of Peronne, where the Nazis are driving at the Oise River and its two highways leading to Paris.

French 75s continued to blast the rolling fortresses, the spokesman said. He declared that a single battery of these famous guns destroyed twenty-five tanks yesterday. Published reports of the Nazi losses in tanks have run as high as 700.

Heavy forces of Allied planes supported the artillery and infantry by breaking up troop concentrations, reducing infiltrations and halting supply trains.

Nazis Bomb Allied Lines.

At the same time Nazi planes conducted scouting and bombing expeditions against Allied communications. A number of bombs were dropped on railway lines leading west, north and south from the Paris region, the spokesman said.

He said several ports also were bombed, but did not identify them by name.

The Allied forces entered the fourth day of the battle of France in newly established, straightened positions along an eighty-mile front running eastward from the English Channel.

The most powerful Nazi thrust threatening Paris was aimed at the Oise River Valley, the broad natural route through which two man-made highways lead to the capital. One military commentator placed the reformed battle lines at Noyon, on the Oise, within sixty miles of Paris.

The withdrawals of the French advance guards indicated a strategic straightening of the line running from the south bank

of the Bresle River on the coast to its juncture with the stiffly resisting Aisne River defenses.

Infiltrations of German armored columns forced this re-establishment of positions, which at some points dropped the Allies several miles back of their original stronghold on the south bank of the Somme.

No Severe Setback.

But there was no indication that the Nazi blitzkrieg tactics of parallel thrusts into the Allied defenses had succeeded in any severe flanking of Gen. Weygand's miles-deep defense system.

As pictured by Charles Morice, military commentator for Le Petit Parisien, the line has withdrawn entirely from the Somme, abandoning Amiens to the Germans, and near its eastern extremity passes through Noyon, which is sixty miles from Paris.

Gen. Morice traced a line running southeast from Treport, at the mouth of the Bresle, to Aumale; then eastward to the south of Amiens, perhaps through Poix, Conty and Alilly, where it would cross the River Noye to reach the rivers Don and Avre; from there on toward Roye and Noyon, from where it would go on to join the Aisne line.

Motorcycle Troops Stopped.

While the Allied advance guards in the west withdrew, the supporting points of their deeply-staggered lines were reported holding fast. The Nazis' light armored cars and motorcycle troops, which set fires and cut communications in Artois and Picardy after the Meuse breakthrough at Sedan, were not able this time to follow the heavy tanks.

In addition to the accurate Allied artillery fire that belabored them, low-flying British and French planes dumped an increasing hail of bombs on the Nazi columns. The French communique said that 100 tons of bombs were dropped in twenty-four hours.

The German tanks pushed on past the machine gun and light artillery nests which the Weygand defense system holds back for lighter targets, such as infantry and motorcycle detachments. Waiting for the tanks are both the point-blank fire of hidden French guns and more Allied planes which, with light cannon aboard, swooped down on the tanks, firing at their light-top armor plate.

In the course of these raids and others on munition and fuel bases Allied pilots shot down twenty-one Nazi planes, the communique said.

British Tanks in Action.

Not all the tank action was restricted to the Germans. British-manned tanks, in support of infantry on the Somme front, were reported to have captured a Nazi infantry detachment. A correspondent with the B. E. F. said that the prisoners told of having had to march thirty miles a day and then plunging into battle without a chance to rest.

Military observers regarded the withdrawal of the Allied lines in the west, to the south bank of the Bresle, as strategic. They de-

scribed the terrain near the coast, between the Bresle and the Somme, as poor for defense, but possessing in its swamps excellent natural traps for tanks. Many of these were said to have bogged down.

FRANCE ANNOUNCES 'BOMBING OF BERLIN'

But Germans Deny Reprisal Raid on Suburbs
—R. A. F. Drops Missiles on Nazi Lines
—English Coasts Are Assaulted.

PARIS, June 8 (A. P.).—The French Ministry of Marine announced today that a squadron of naval bombers had raided factories in the suburbs of Berlin last night.

It was the first time that Allied flyers had dropped bombs on Berlin, although the German capital has been scouted and showered with propaganda leaflets since the start of the war.

[Denying that factories in the Berlin suburbs had been bombed last night, a German spokesman said: "We have been out with spyglasses all day looking for damage. There have been no air raid alarms in Berlin and no rumors of such bombing."]

German flyers raided Paris last Monday, causing nearly 1,000 casualties, dead and wounded. (Here seven words censored.)

The text of the communique read: 1940
"A squadron of navy aviation bombarded on the night of June 7 certain factories in the outskirts of Berlin. All planes returned to their bases."

May Have Used U. S. Planes.

The French did not say what type of plane they used or from where they flew. It is known that the French have taken some American-made dive bombers from their fleet to use in land operations.

A Marine Ministry spokesman said that no further details of the Berlin bombing could be given, but he did not "think" that the bombers were American-made. Planes bought from America were mostly dive bombers assigned to aircraft carriers.

French reprisal raids have been made on Frankfurt and on Munich since the Paris bombing.

It was officially denied that the Germans, in a raid on Cherbourg and Havre, had "destroyed" these ports, as claimed by Berlin. The

French said that only a few bombs had been dropped.

Meanwhile dispatches from Nancy stated that many places in that area of France had been bombed recently, but only a few persons had been wounded and no important damage has been reported.

Outer Berlin Is Bombed in French Raid

Factories in Suburbs of Capital Attacked by Naval Air Squadron

Germans Deny City Suffered Damage

Troop Concentrations of Nazis Raided by British Flyers Over Battle Line

Air operations in the war: Paris reported French Navy planes bombed factories in the suburbs of Berlin Friday night and returned safely to their bases. Berlin denied the assertion as "posterous."

In London, the Air Ministry said British bombers raided German troop concentrations in northern France on Friday night and Saturday and also attacked military objectives in northwestern Germany.

NAVY PLANE RAID BERLIN
By The Associated Press

PARIS, June 8.—The French Ministry of the Navy announced today that a squadron of French naval bombers raided factories in the suburbs of Berlin last night. It was said to be the first time Allied flyers had dropped bombs on Berlin, although the German capital has been scouted and showered with Allied propaganda leaflets several times since the start of the war.

German flyers raided Paris last Monday, causing nearly 1,000 casualties, dead or wounded. (Here seven words were censored.)

Anti-aircraft fire was heard in Paris tonight for the third successive night. The fire was heavier than on the two previous occasions. The text of the communique follows:

"A squadron of navy aviation bombarded on the night of June 7 certain factories in the outskirts of Berlin. All planes returned to their bases."

The French did not say what type of plane they used or from where

they flew. It is known the French have taken some American-made dive bombers from their fleet to use in land operations.

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that no further details of the Berlin bombing could be given but that he did not "think" that the bombers were American-made. Navy planes bought by France in America are mostly dive bombers assigned to aircraft carriers.

French reprisal raids have been made on Frankfurt on the Main and Munich in Germany since the bombing of Paris took place.

It was denied officially that the Germans in a raid on Cherbourg and Le Havre, had "destroyed" these ports, as asserted by German

sources. The French said only a few bombs had been dropped.

Berlin Denies It

BERLIN, June 8 (P).—An authorized spokesman declared tonight that there was "absolutely no truth" in a French announcement that factories in the Berlin suburbs had been bombed last night.

"We have been out with spyglasses all day looking for damage," the spokesman said. "There have been no air-raid alarms in Berlin and no rumors of such bombing."

Berlin Reports Steady Advance

BERLIN, June 8 (A. P.).—Germany's offensive along the Somme River is rolling forward successfully, with new ground gained on the lower Somme, the High Command announced today, but the official report failed for the third successive day to give specific details of the terrific fighting in northern France.

The Nazi air force was reported taking a big hand in the operations, bombing troop concentrations behind the French lines.

Other developments listed in the communique were:

1. The number of prisoners taken at Dunkirk, originally placed at 40,000 and raised to 58,000, was given as 88,000.
2. A German submarine sank a 14,000-ton enemy auxiliary cruiser off northwest Ireland.
3. The air force renewed attacks on Dover harbor and airports of the south and east coasts of England.

4. Ten civilians were killed in Allied air raids on one German city, but generally little damage was caused by the continued raids.

Two paragraphs covered the immense battle in France:

"Our operations south of the Somme and the Aisne canal continue to proceed satisfactorily. On the southern lower Somme also the enemy was pushed back."

"The air force supporting the army fighting on the southern Somme successfully bombed with strong forces troop concentrations, columns of infantry and artillery positions."

Proceeding on Schedule.

The lack of details in the High Command's communiqués was said in informed circles to be in line with its policy of not giving the enemy "a clearer picture of the situation." However, it was said that the advance was proceeding on schedule.

Acknowledging only five German losses, the High Command said the Allies lost seventy-one warplanes yesterday—twenty-nine shot down in air fights, twenty-five brought down by anti-aircraft guns and the others destroyed on the ground.

Informed German spokesmen said meanwhile that the Nazi campaign had now "definitely shattered

French hopes" of conducting a defense from fixed positions.

Following a break-through all along the Somme-Aisne line yesterday, they declared, the Nazi steamroller is again in motion and

the blitzkrieg tactics which proved so successful in Poland, Holland and Belgium have been resumed. Authorized spokesmen said, however, that three days of continuous assaults had proved France's so-called Weygand Line is "unstable," and the German war machine was reported attacking simultaneously at four points in an effort to smash stubborn French resistance.

Drive At Four Points

Adolf Hitler's own newspaper, *Völkischer Beobachter*, said the drives were developing in the regions of Abbeville, Amiens, Peronne and the Oise-Aisne Canal. The thrust southward from Abbeville was aimed at the important west coast port of Le Havre, while the other three pointed directly at Paris.

The onrushing German units, strongly supported by the dreaded Stukas (dive bombers), were said to be encountering massed French forces everywhere along the improvised Weygand defense positions.

However, informed persons said, the French positions no longer constitute a major obstacle.

Air Force Credited

The Nazi air force was said to have played a major part in yesterday's German gains along a front extending more than sixty miles eastward from the English Channel.

Allied troop concentrations and traffic lanes both immediately behind the front and in the hinterland were the main targets of "successful" raids, spokesmen said.

German warplanes also showered the French port of Cherbourg with bombs, he declared, while Essex and other regions on the southern and southeastern coasts of England were again "visited" by Nazi bombers.

Völkischer Beobachter said the French were fighting "bravely and

stubbornly to hold their lines," but said the German attackers, nevertheless, were making headway.

The French were quoted as saying they were withdrawing from advance positions.

The high command failed to tell a public clamoring for news how far the German drive had carried.

German war analysts, amplifying official reports, said Nazi attackers had found the French line along the Somme-Aisne front "spongy." They agreed, however, that the Allied commander in chief, Gen. Maxime Weygand, had made excellent strategic use of available terrain in mapping his defenses.

"Absorbs Blows Like Mattress"

They explained that the chief characteristic of the French line was its "mattress-like" ability to absorb blows, yielding at the point of impact but slowly bringing the thrust to a halt.

Action along the Somme-Aisne front absorbed public attention almost to the

exclusion of developments farther east, where the high command said German forces were pressing close to the main Maginot Line defenses south of Saarbruecken.

The press asserted that France had greatly weakened her forces along the Maginot Line to bolster the troops holding the Somme-Aisne front.

Keeping Eye On Italy

German summaries of the latest raids over German territory by British bombers disclosed a concentration of activity south of the Ruhr and east of Luxembourg. It was from this vicinity that the heaviest drive in the now-completed Belgian campaign was launched.

The average German kept one eye focused on the Western front and the other on Italy, whose entrance into the war at the side of her Axis partner is generally believed to be only a matter of a short time.

Authorized German sources declared the German-Italian policy is governed by a single thought—"How can England and France be struck in the most catastrophic manner?"

"Have Only One Desire"

These sources added that Germany and Italy are working in close cooperation. They said neither country places its own interest in the foreground but "both have only one desire, namely, to deal an effective blow at England and France."

Considerable significance was attached to reports that Italy had ordered her merchant vessels into neutral ports. But there was not the slightest official hint in Berlin as to when and how Italy would act.

News that the United States liner Washington had been directed to omit a call at Genoa to pick up refugees and to head for Lisbon instead was received here as a hint that the United States recognizes the existence of a more tense situation in the Mediterranean.

WEYGAND LINE BREAKING UP, REICH CLAIMS

French "Depth Defense" Called Weak And Unstable

[By The Associated Press]

Berlin, June 8—German military sources declared tonight the Nazi steam roller is breaking the Weygand

Line at will and pushing down the path to Paris just as planned.

Three confident sentences made up the high command communique which for the fourth day of the north France drive reported steady advances without disclosing any details.

But those at home were advised not to fear that this meant a bog-down of the drive by veteran troops and fresh divisions. Instead, military sources said, the march to the heart of France continues each day ahead of the pace first set.

Berlin Bombing Denied

An authorized spokesman called "absolutely" untrue a French announcement that naval bombers dumped explosives onto factory districts in the Berlin suburbs last night. "We have been out with spyglasses . . . looking for damage," the spokesman said. "There have been no air-raid alarms in Berlin and no rumors of such a bombing."

Meanwhile, gains were claimed for four big thrusts, steel shod and supported by plunging Stukas.

Hitler's own newspaper, *Völkischer Beobachter*, listed the drives and their objectives as:

Southwest from Abbeville over the Bresle river toward Le Havre, extending Germany's grip on the northwestern coast of Europe from the Arctic Circle in Norway to south of the mouth of the Somme.

South from Amiens; south from Peronne and south from Oise-Aisne canal—to merge into one smashing punch at Paris.

"Operations south of the Somme and the Oise-Aisne canal are progressing successfully," the German communique said, "and the enemy is being thrown back south of the lower Somme."

Claim French Are Weak

Those successes, the Germans said, proved the new French "depth defense" had spongy, weak links and is "unstable."

France's experience with the German Blitzkrieg machine, it was added, sent to the military graveyard "France's hopes" for fixed-position warfare.

A German radio review of the week's fighting commented that Britain "will soon get to feel" the results of German control of the coast.

"The blockade Britain wished on Germany turns the other way," the German announcer said. "Britain's eastern ports, especially the important Thames estuary, and some of the southern ports will soon be blocked for all trade."

It was indicated this would be accomplished by submarines, wave-skimming torpedo launches and bomb-

ers based close to the English Channel.

Eyes Are On Italy

Germans at home divided their attention between reports from the French front and reports of Italy's preparations for war.

Officials only smile in answer to questions as to when Mussolini may place the Axis nations side by side in battle.

The authoritative newspaper *Dienst Aus Deutschland* expressed "informed" German opinion that Spain would have an increased part in the "new Europe."

The newspaper predicted that:

1. Gibraltar, fortified guardian of the Mediterranean from the west, would become Spanish "as it was originally."

Areas across the Mediterranean from Spain—apparently meaning territory in addition to Spanish Morocco—must be placed under Spanish control.

3. Spain thus would become "independent trustee" for nations on the Mediterranean or doing business there.

4. Spain's "moral obligations" and "real interests" would be linked with the Axis partners—Italy and Germany.

Neutral observers watch closely for Soviet Russia's attitude toward the reshaping of Europe on Axis principles. There was no new statement of the Soviet position in regard to German-Italian plans.

French Advance Different

Meanwhile, the Berlin newspaper *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* described operations in north France as "varying greatly" from the Blitzkrieg campaign in Flanders, and said:

"For the present the successes of German fighting cannot stand out in huge and gains. Other measures cover here. The high command, therefore, becomes still more reserved in naming names than in Flanders."

Continued air raids against the English port of Dover and airdromes along eastern England were announced. At the same time Allied airplanes were said to have caused little damage to military objectives in Germany. In one bombed German town ten civilians were reported killed.

The Germans said they shot down or destroyed seventy-one Allied planes to five of their own lost yesterday. A submarine was credited with sinking an Allied auxiliary cruiser of 14,000 tons off the northwest coast of Ireland.

NAZI SPEEDBOATS HUNT WARSHIPS

They Are Little More Than Torpedo Tubes.

BERLIN, June 8 (A. P.).—The German speedboats which are sent after British warships in the English Channel combine the advantages of the daredevil tactics of the Japanese human torpedoes and the fearful German stuka dive bombers.

These mosquito boats, which were used to attack British ships covering the evacuation of Allied troops from Dunkirk in the battle of Flanders, actually are nothing more than floating torpedo tubes.

Their sole function is to puncture and destroy larger ships in swift surprise raids in enemy harbors or in confined sea areas. Human hands direct the torpedo from its tube almost to the side of the enemy vessel, the boat itself being aimed at the target and sent rocketing toward it until the torpedo is released.

These boats are built with but a fracture of the material needed for other warships and, like many other German products, originated more out of economic than strategic considerations.

The speedboats carry crews of twelve to fifteen men who are capable of bearing up under the nervous strain of dashing under tremendous speed into the very shadow of the warship with the torpedo "at ready," releasing it at the last possible moment to insure maximum accuracy.

The small boat then careens aside in the style of stuka planes and treads away to a safe distance.

The drivers of these mosquito boats are recruited from three principal sources: The ranks of German motor-boat racers, north German fishermen and members of canoe clubs of Sudeten and Austrian Germany who are accustomed to the swift transit and quick thinking required in mountain rivers.

The gasoline consumption of the small boats corresponds to that of two medium-sized automobiles. A mother ship for the darting speedboats accompanies them with their munitions and fuel supplies. The mother ships permit a widened area of operations.

Day's War Communiques

French

PARIS, June 8 (AP).—The French High Command's communiqué this morning said:

Armored enemy units reported last night near the upper valley of the Bresle [river] accentuated their progression. Advanced detachments reached a point in the region of Forge-les-Eaux.

The situation remains the same on all the rest of the front.

Tonight's French communiqué said:

The battle continued, lasting all day on the entire front between the sea and the Chemin des Dames. West of the Oise the enemy, diminishing their pressure on the lower Bresle, concentrated their effort on a vast front between Aumale and Noyon.

Their infantry divisions formerly in the rear entered the line reinforced by powerful artillery. They added their fire to that of armored divisions engaged in the preceding days. More than twenty fresh divisions entered the struggle, besides seven armored divisions engaged the day before.

Our divisions could not limit the progress of this effort, out of proportion to their own effectives, except by manoeuvring in retreat in a prescribed direction. All reports agree that they inflicted on the enemy considerable losses.

East of the Oise the battle also was accentuated. They [the Germans] threw new divisions into the battle and sent in armored machines. These new forces were permitted to take foot widely on the heights south of the Aisne.

Our units defend the ground foot by foot. During the latest combats the artillery group of Commandant Pouyat destroyed thirty-eight tanks. One battery of this group, commanded by Captain Vandelle, destroyed alone nineteen. Another artillery group commanded by Commandant Guen, attacked at a distance of 100 meters by tanks, destroyed seventeen.

Intense activity of our aviation, which during the day continued with the greatest vigor harassing the enemy. Armored machines were attacked anew with cannon, more air fields were bombed, convoys on roads hit and dispersed.

Early this afternoon more than 150 planes, protected by French and British pursuit planes, launched an enormous tonnage of bombs on enemy columns and concentrations.

A squadron of the Naval Air Force during the night of June 7 bombed certain factories in suburbs of Berlin. All our planes returned to their base.

German

BERLIN, June 8 (AP).—Today's communiqué of the German High Command follows:

Our operations south of the Somme and the Aisne canal continue to proceed successfully. On the southern lower Somme also the enemy was pushed back.

The air force supporting the army ground fighting on the southern Somme successfully bombed with strong forces troop concentrations, columns of infantry and artillery positions.

The number of prisoners taken

at Dunkerque increased to 88,000.

The force executed armed reconnaissance against the British, and on the south coast of England units of the English Air Force as well as the harbor were bombed.

At Narvik, the air force supported army units fighting there by effective attacks on enemy positions. Gasoline tanks were set afire and one enemy cruiser sustained two severe bomb hits.

A German U-boat off Northwest Ireland sank an enemy auxiliary cruiser of 14,000 tons.

Nocturnal enemy air raids on German territory generally caused immaterial damage. In one city the residential section was hit and ten civilians killed.

Total air losses of the opponents yesterday amounted to seventy-one airplanes, of which twenty-nine were shot down in air fights, twenty-five by anti-aircraft and the rest destroyed on the ground. Five of our own planes are missing.

British

LONDON, June 8 (AP).—The text of an Air Ministry communiqué tonight follows:

Throughout yesterday and last night the effort of the Royal Air Force was again mainly directed to support of Allied armies in France.

Many reconnaissances were carried out and on the information obtained a large number of bombing sorties were undertaken. Lines of communication, ammunition and petrol dumps, troop concentrations and columns of armored fighting vehicles were repeatedly attacked.

One enemy aircraft was shot down and one of our medium bombers is missing.

These operations were continued at night on three points behind the enemy's lines. Much damage was caused to the railhead at Hirson, where woods were set on fire and many explosions caused. Here troop concentrations were machine-gunned.

At Abbeville many explosions

and fires were caused and extensive damage was done to the air-drome. All our aircraft returned safely.

Other formations of heavy bombers attacked military objectives in Northwest Germany. All returned safely.

Our fighters were active over the battle zone throughout yesterday. Seventeen enemy aircraft were destroyed. Some of our fighters are missing.

Throughout today, Saturday, similar operations have been in progress. Reports so far received indicate that our medium bombers inflicted heavy damage on the enemy's motorized forces.

ARMED CRUISER CARINTHIA IS SUNK BY NAZIS

British Auxiliary Ship
Goes Down Under
U-Boat Attack

English, However, Claim
Growing Supremacy
On The Seas

[By the Associated Press]

LONDON, June 8.—The sinking of the armed merchant cruiser Carinthia—a 20,277-ton former Cunard-White Star liner popular with Americans as a world cruise ship before the war—was announced tonight by the Admiralty.

It was the largest merchant ship yet sunk by enemy action.

Two officers and two seamen were killed when the ship, one of fifty merchant cruisers in the British fleet, was torpedoed by a U-boat. Other officers and the crew were saved. In peacetime the crew was 405.

More than 200 of the crew were landed at a British port by a warship tonight. Another one hundred were expected on a second rescue ship. The crew said the Carinthia remained afloat for some time after being torpedoed but that two warships failed in an attempt to tow her to port.

Place Of Attack Secret

The Admiralty did not say where the Carinthia, a twin-screw vessel

in 1925 and long in transatlantic service, was attacked.

The Germans, however, a few hours before, announced a 14,000-ton auxiliary cruiser had been sunk off the northwest coast of Ireland.

The Carinthia was the second British armed merchant cruiser sunk since the war started. The Rawalpindi, 16,697 tons, was lost last November 23 with 280 of her personnel after an attack by the German pocket battleship Deutschland off Ireland.

Claim Top Naval Strength

Earlier an official Admiralty statement had observed that "the balance of naval strength in favor of the Allies is now far greater than at the outbreak of the war."

On the other side of the book, the British marked down new bombing success in the air: An attack on German troop concentrations at Abbeville throughout Friday and Friday night and on "military objectives" in north-west Germany.

"Many reconnaissances were carried out, and on the information obtained a large number of bombing sorties were undertaken," the Air Ministry communiqué said. "Lines of communication, ammunition and petrol dumps, troop concentrations and columns of armored fighting vehicles were repeatedly attacked."

R. A. F. Downs 17 Planes

The Royal Air Force destroyed seventeen German planes yesterday, the communiqué said, while thirteen British planes were missing.

"Much damage was caused to the railhead at Hirson, where woods were set on fire and many explosions caused," the communiqué said. "Here troop concentrations were machine-gunned. At Abbeville many explosions and fires were caused and extensive damage was done to the air-drome."

Reports of Saturday's operations, it added, indicate "that our medium bombers inflicted heavy damage on the enemy's motorized forces."

Mechanized Units Bombed

In a supplementary statement, the Air Ministry said German troop concentrations and mechanized columns in the immediate rear of the battle front between Le Treport, a Channel port, and Amiens "were subjected to repeated attacks at short intervals" by waves of aircraft.

"Road and rail communications in back areas were systematically bombed and towns and villages in which troops were massing were wrecked and set ablaze," the statement continued.

"At Araines, which the enemy had converted into a vast military encampment, over 800 high-explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped within the period of three minutes."

Direct Hits Claimed

It claimed direct hits in the center of Vismes and destruction of houses to block strategic roads near Miannay. One British plane, it said, after bombing a small ammunition dump northeast of the River Bresle, flew at a level of 100 feet to machine-gun an anti-aircraft gun and crew out of action.

The Air Ministry said one bomber, attacked by three Messerschmitt 109's, had "skimmed the housetops of scattered villages as he made for the coast," shooting down one of the pursuers in flight. The others gave up the chase at the coast.

Windsor Resignation Denied

The War Office, incidentally, denied today a report that the Duke of Windsor had resigned, and announced that he was visiting French troops on the Italian border and would shortly return to his headquarters. Before he went to the south—the Duchess of Windsor is at Cap d'Antibes—the Duke was liaison officer between the British and French troops.

Britain, today raised the age limits of many reserved, or exempt, occupations, making 30,000 white-collar workers immediately available for service and calling up many others by August 1.

The reservations were extended to agricultural workers and "distributive workers," chiefly proprietors or managers of businesses.

Many Warships Added

In declaring that Allied naval strength is "far greater than at the outbreak of war," the Admiralty statement continued:

"Since the beginning of the war in addition to reinforcements of warships in all classes except battleships the navy has been strengthened by more than fifty armed merchant cruisers and more than 1,500 minor war vessels and auxiliary craft, of which fifty-eight have been lost.

"The French navy is a very powerful and rapidly growing force.

"The Allied fleets have been reinforced by active cooperation of Polish, Norwegian and Dutch naval forces.

More Ships On Way

"During the next few months the Royal Navy will receive a further large increase in strength comprising every category of warship from battleships to motor torpedo boats and a very large number of auxiliary craft."

The statement listed the following losses: One of fifteen capital ships, one of seven aircraft carriers, two of sixty-two cruisers, twenty of 185 destroyers, eight of fifty-eight submarines, six of 108 minesweepers, converted into a vast military encampment, over 800 high-explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped within the period of three minutes."

The statement said nearly a million tons of warships are being built in British shipyards and "the contrast

between German naval weakness and the great and growing strength of the Allied navies has apparently alarmed the German high command."

Western General Replaced

The appointment of Gen. Sir Robert Gordon-Finlayson as commanding chief of the British Isles' western command, replacing Gen. Sir Henry C. Jackson, was announced today.

The War Office said his and other appointments announced "are consequent upon the increasing importance of home defense which has introduced operational as well as an administrative aspect into the duties of general officers commanding-in-chief of the home commands."

Lieut. Gen. Sir Ronald F. Adam was named general officer commanding in chief of the northern command

succeeding Sir William H. Bartholomew, and Maj. Gen. H. C. B. Wemyss was named adjutant general of the forces with the acting rank of lieutenant general, succeeding Gordon-Finlayson.

Ready To Fight For Churchill

Meanwhile, with public attention centered on next Tuesday's secret session of Commons, W. P. Spens, chairman of the powerful Conservative "1922 committee," most influential group in the House, served notice he would consider any attempt to oust certain members of Prime Minister Churchill's Cabinet as "utterly indefensible."

Spens said he was "horrified" at the possibility that advantage would be taken of the secret session to "launch an attack on certain ministers with a view to compelling their resignation."

Such an attempt, he said, would "inevitably mean an end of political truce and at a time when the enemy is at our gates and we are fighting for our very lives, such conduct appeals to me utterly indefensible."

Chamberlain Named

Former Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain has been named as among those who might be criticized at the session. Chamberlain remained Conservative party leader at Churchill's request May 17. As such he held a 281-200 majority at the lowest mark of his career as Prime Minister, and the statement by Spens today indicated his position has not weakened.

The Times lent its authoritative voice to the plea for "constructive suggestion" and frowned upon the idea of a "mere inquest."

"The search for scapegoats might, indeed, reveal a whole herd of them, some in unexpected places," the Times said, "but it would not produce a single tank or a single airplane."

"Burst Of Energy"

The Times added that some of the Ministers regarded as liable to blame for the present critical state "are now conspicuous figures in the new burst of energy which has lately given so welcome an impulse to production."

On the diplomatic front, reliable London sources said that Soviet Russia was closely watching Hitler's military advances, alert to the possibility of infringement on Soviet interests.

Although there has been no suggestion of conflict between Russian and German aims, the Nazi grasp on the Low Countries, Denmark and the most important part of Norway, has naturally attracted Soviet "attention," these sources said.

THE CARINTHIA SUNK BY U-BOAT

British Announce Loss of Merchant Cruiser.

4 MEMBERS OF CREW KILLED

20,277-ton Vessel Was Formerly on Trans-Atlantic Run.

LONDON, June 8 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced tonight that the armed merchant cruiser Carinthia had been torpedoed and sunk by a U-boat. It said two officers and two seamen were killed. The Carinthia, a Cunarder of 20,277 tons, formerly was in the trans-Atlantic service.

The Carinthia in peace time carried a crew of 405. She is the largest merchant ship to be sunk by enemy action since the start of the war.

It was one of fifty merchant cruisers which the British have armed. Except for the four dead the crew was saved.

The Admiralty did not say where the Carinthia was sunk. The Germans claim they sunk an auxiliary cruiser "of 14,000" tons off north-west Ireland.

J. F. B. Barrett was captain of the Carinthia. It was the second British armed merchant cruiser to be sunk since the war started. The other was the Rawalpindi, 16,697 tons, sunk by the German pocket battleship Deutschland off Ireland November 23 last with 280 lost.

The Carinthia was in the New York to England passenger service before the war started. She left

New York on September 3, the day the war began, and was converted into an armed cruiser after reaching Liverpool.

She was particularly well known among Americans for her annual world cruises. Owned by the Cunard White Star Line, the twin screw ship was built in 1925 at Barrow, England. She was 600 feet long and had a seventy-three-foot beam.

She was a sister ship of the Samaria, which continued in service between New York and England after the war started.

The Carinthia, daubed a camouflage gray before she left New York to join the British Navy as an auxiliary ship, had carried thousands of Americans across the Atlantic.

British Bomb Nazi Army.

LONDON, June 8 (A. P.).—The British Air Force bombed German troop concentrations at Abbeville throughout yesterday and last night and attacked "military objectives" in northwest Germany, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

The Ministry said that the railroad at Hirson and the air field at Abbeville were damaged.

Seventeen German planes were reported destroyed by R. A. F. fighters yesterday. Thirteen British planes were said to be missing.

Statement Is Expanded.

A supplementary statement by the Ministry said that German troop concentrations and mechanized columns to the immediate rear of the battlefield between Le Treport and Amlens, "were subjected to repeated attacks at short intervals" by waves of aircraft.

It added: "Road and rail communications in the back area were systematically bombed and towns and villages in which troops were massing were wrecked and set ablaze. At Araines, which the enemy converted into a vast military encampment, over 800 high explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped within a period of three minutes."

The statement said that direct hits were registered in the center of Vismes and that houses were demolished by bombs to block strategic roads near Miannay. One British plane, after bombing a small ammunition dump northeast of the River Bresle, flew at a 100-foot level to put an anti-aircraft gun and its crew out of action with machine gun fire.

For the third successive night, German air raiders carried the war into the south and east coast counties of England last night and early today in a series of attacks marked by the machine gunning of houses at a southeast port town.

Damage in Britain Denied.

Announcing the raids on Britain, a communique of the Air Ministry and the Ministry of Home Security said: "Some bombs were dropped but little material damage was

done and no casualties have been reported."

One Nazi bomber crashed and burned in East Suffolk. One of her crew was reported killed, another injured and one captured.

The injured man later died. The captured flyer struggled with the police, declaring that he wanted to keep on fighting.

The machine-gunning plane which struck at an unidentified town dropped no bombs but circled repeatedly at a low altitude. The Ministry of Home Security reported one house badly damaged and other buildings slightly damaged. The inhabitants escaped injury by huddling in shelters for forty-five minutes.

The London Daily Mail described these latest assaults as "terror raids."

The air raid alarms echoed in ten counties—Cambridge, Norfolk, Essex, Suffolk, Kent, Lincolnshire, Hertfordshire, Northumberland, Durham and Yorkshire.

In Norfolk, where the alarm lasted an hour as compared with five minutes in Durham, deep-throated explosions were heard in the distance.

Look to U. S. for Aid.

Meanwhile aerial danger of another sort momentarily imperiled Sir Stafford Cripps, the new British Ambassador en route to Russia, Reuters (British) News Agency reported from Bucharest, when lightning struck the airplane in which

he was flying near Salonica. He was unhurt and the plane reached Bucharest safely, Reuters said.

The Yorkshire Post of Leeds, in fluent north of England newspaper which has often been called the mouthpiece of War Minister Anthony Eden, declared that responsible American opinion may soon come to believe that the United States should declare war on Germany.

The newspaper predicted that this opinion would want to "give the utmost moral weight to America's condemnation of the foul ideas of conquest that Hitler is rushing into effect," and expressed the hope that America will decide to send us war supplies at extreme war speed.

The press generally played up the speeding of American plans to send armaments to the Allies.

The London Daily Telegraph, in its leading editorial, said:

"The master word is 'What thou doest, do quickly.' Anything that hastens victory is of immeasurable value to the whole world."

As the Government heightened air raid precautions the Home Secretary, Sir John Anderson, broadcast an appeal for volunteers to man the defenses and said that compulsory powers could be invoked if necessary.

Britain Shifting Leaders of Its Home Defenses

Gordon-Finlayson Heads Western Command, Adam Takes Charge in North

LONDON, June 8 (A. P.).—Sir Robert Gordon-Finlayson was appointed today general officer commanding in chief of the British Isles' western command, replacing Gen. Sir Henry C. Jackson. This shift in command was among a number of appointments announced by the War Office "consequent upon the increasing importance of home defense."

Lieut. Gen. Sir Ronald F. Adam was named general officer commanding in chief of the northern command, succeeding Gen. Sir William H. Bartholomew, Maj. Gen. H. C. B. Wemyss was named adjutant general of the forces, with the acting rank of lieutenant general, succeeding Gen. Gordon-Finlayson.

The War Office announcement said: "The appointments are consequent upon the increasing importance of home defense which has introduced operational as well as an administrative aspect into the duties of general officers commanding in chief of the home commands."

"Prior to his appointment as adjutant general nearly a year ago,

Gen. Gordon-Finlayson was general officer commanding in chief of British troops in Egypt, Lieut. Gen. Adam has recently been in command of a corps of the B. E. F. (British Expeditionary Force).

"It will be remembered that the western command vacancy, temporarily filled by return from retired pay of Gen. Jackson, was created by the appointment of Lieut. Gen. (R. H.) Haining as vice-chief of the Imperial General Staff."

Gen. Gordon-Finlayson, fifty-nine years old, was mentioned in dispatches seven times in the World War. Gen. Jackson is sixty years of age, and held the western command from 1936 to 1939. He retired from the army a month before the war started and was reappointed to the command a fortnight ago. Gen. Jackson was wounded twice and mentioned in dispatches eight times in the World War. Gen. Adam, who was received by King George VI after the evacuation of Dunkerque,

France, is regarded as being among the "brains" of the army. He is fifty-five years old.

Dalton Reports Food Shortage Gripping Reich

Economic Warfare Chief, on Radio, Says Plunder May Feed Nazis Till Fall

LONDON, June 8 (A. P.).—Dr. Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare, told the British people in a broadcast tonight that "streaks of shortage are spreading like wales (welts) across the economic body of Germany."

Great Britain's economic warfare, Dr. Dalton said, is forcing Germany to live on accumulated stocks, and "in this colossal effort she is ex-

pending them, eating into them at a tremendous rate."

"She can never replace them now, and stocks that Hitler has stolen by his marauding expeditions in Denmark, Norway and the Low Countries are very small compared with his vast needs," he said.

Hitler, he declared, has not improved Germany's economic position by the Denmark and Low Countries moves. He pointed out that those countries depended on imports.

Hitler "may plunder enough from the enslaved little countries to feed his hungry people during this summer," Dr. Dalton continued, "but as summer turns into autumn he begins to lose many of the normal exports from these countries into Germany. Hitler and his advisers will put on solemn faces when they speak of oil."

The Allies have virtually cut off the Germans from rubber, ferro-alloys, oilseeds, cotton and wool, all of which are key war supplies, Dr.

Dalton asserted. He declared Germany's supply of oil from Rumania and Russia had been "very disappointing."

"Let us never forget the difficulties of Germany," Dr. Dalton said. "The Germans cannot hope to win a long war. In the long run we shall get them down. Their only hope is to win a short war, and that we shall not let them do."

Windsor at Italian Border To Visit French Troops

London Says He Will Return to Headquarters 'Shortly'

LONDON, June 8 (A. P.).—The War Office announced today that the Duke of Windsor is visiting French troops on the Italian border and will "shortly return to headquarters."

A press notice issued by the Ministry of Information said: "There

is no foundation for the report that the Duke of Windsor has resigned his military appointment. He is paying a visit to French troops on the Italian border and will shortly return to the headquarters of the mission to which he is attached."

The announcement was taken to mean that the former king had exchanged his former job of liaison officer between the French and British forces for a mission the nature of which is not being announced.

Authoritative sources had said previously that the Duke no longer was liaison officer and had gone to the South of France. The Duchess is there, too, at their villa at Cap d'Antibes, not far from the Italian frontier.

BRITISH REPORT NAZIS LET 31 DIE

Say U-boat Crew Watched While Men Drowned.

LONDON, June 8 (A. P.).—The British navy press section declared today that a U-boat on May 27 watched the crew of thirty-six struggling in the water for half an hour before leaving the helpless seamen to their fate.

The press statement said that all but five perished before a neutral steamer arrived. It described the treatment of the men as "one of the foulest acts ever perpetrated by a U-boat commander and his crew."

The statement said the ship sank in two minutes, leaving no time to get the boats clear. The statement did not identify the merchantman.

The statement added that the German U-boat commander drove his craft among the men struggling in the water "to ask survivors the name of their ship and to give members of his crew an opportunity to take photographs of his unfortunate victims."

"And while they did so, the U-boat commander stationed two men with boathooks to fend off and jab at the wretched men who tried to clamber on board, thinking the U-boat had come to pick them up."

"For about half an hour this went on. Then it seemed the Germans were sated with their bestial gloating. The submarine steamed away, leaving helpless British seamen to their fate in the rough sea."

Twenty-four hours later, the statement said, a neutral steamer picked up five men. The other thirty-one perished.

Britain Honors Flyers Who Razed Last Bridge

Gives Victoria Cross to Two; One of 5 Planes Returned

LONDON, June 8 (A. P.).—The Victoria Cross was awarded today to two Royal Air Force flyers, now missing, who led an attack on an Albert Canal bridge over which the Germans streamed into Belgium last May 29.

They were Pilot De Garland and Observer Thomas Gray. They manned a leading plane in a formation of five which destroyed the bridge. All other bridges had been blown up and the order was given to destroy the remaining one at all costs. Only one of the five planes returned.

Oliver Russell Donaldson, twenty-eight, of Revelstoke, B. C., received the Distinguished Flying Cross for gallantry in flying action near the Franco-Belgian frontier in May.

Thousands See Raider Attack

A SOUTHEAST ENGLISH TOWN, June 8 (A. P.).—A lone German raiding plane and a British ground crew engaged in a spectacular duel in the glare of searchlights late tonight while thousands of townspeople looked on. The plane escaped seaward.

Searchlights picked out the Nazi craft, which roared in at an altitude of only 500 feet. Then the ground defenses blazed away. Machine gun bullets spurted skyward. The German answered with a stream of tracer bullets directed at the searchlights.

Anti-aircraft guns joined the defense with numerous bursts and the plane skimmed away toward the French coast, firing its machine at a height of 100 feet. No casualties were reported.

A second plane dropped red parachute flares at sea.

See Witch Hunt in Secret Session

LONDON, June 8 (A. P.).—Next Tuesday's secret session of Parliament on home defense seems to have an equal chance of becoming a witch hunt on a war council.

There's a growing hue and cry

from one group which would have vengeance for the mistakes leading up to the disasters of unpreparedness during the first weeks of the western war. This group is prepared to ask why there were not enough planes and tanks.

Some members of Parliament—Captain F. Bellenger, Captain S. F. Markham and Major Geoffrey Hutchinson, still wearing khaki—are back from the front and ready

to talk about the fighting which led to the calamity climaxed by the retreat from Dunkirk.

Prime Minister Churchill, speaking first, will have the opportunity to fix the trend of debate. Another significant point is that the blame-fixers seem unable to agree upon whom to fix the blame.

BACK TO BALDWIN.

One group which would carry the blame as far back as the premiership of Stanley Baldwin has been told by those who would wish to spotlight the failings of Neville Chamberlain's government that public sentiment itself was opposed to re-armament in Baldwin's day.

The authoritative lobby correspondent of the Press Association points out that those who have been criticized have individually on balance far more supporters than detractors.

years. Charles Hawtrey was playing in "Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure," while the famous Sir Herbert Tree packed houses in the historical drama "Drake."

Not All Shows Folded Up

With the German invasion of the Low Countries came the folding up of numerous London shows, but not all. Tonight's military minority seeking that kind of amusement can find ballet, light opera, farce, comedy, girl musicals, variety, and even heavy drama.

It finds the silent-screen stars Bebe Daniels and Ben Lyon playing in "Haw Haw," and it also finds revivals of "Chu Chin Chow" and "White Horse Inn." Two cinema theaters are still playing "Gone With the Wind."

After the show there are innumerable restaurants with license extensions purveying music and amusement.

Now they are punting on the Thames, strolling with girls in the parks, lounging beside cricket pitchets and tennis courts or making the rounds of the pubs.

people, which are Nice, Corsica, Tunisia and Jibuti."

6. "The life of the Italian people is subject to French and English control. Italy must insure her independence on the sea."

ITALY'S ENTRY IN WAR JUNE 13 OR 14 SEEN

Formal Announcement by Mussolini Is Not Expected Until Fascist Legions Have Been Flung Against French.

ROME, June 8 (A. P.).—Italy's entrance into the war against Great Britain and France within a week was forecast today in usually well-informed sources. These informants said that Italian action probably would start on the night of June 13 or June 14—next Thursday or Friday—with an announcement by Premier Mussolini after Air Service Out.

This seemed to preclude the possibility of a speech by Il Duce on Monday, as rumored in Switzerland.

"The Italian people are on the eve of a solemn event," declared Relazione Internazionale, authoritative Fascist weekly, which, it said, will be a "war of supreme independence."

It echoed Premier Mussolini's motto: "Better to live a day as a lion than a hundred years as a sheep."

Six Reasons Listed.

For the sake of foreigners, the weekly said, it listed six reasons why Italy is going to war:

1. Italy has followed a peace policy for eighteen years, seeking to

"balance positions, shorten distances and impose new, more humane political formulas."

2. France and England always have opposed Mussolini's policies.

3. When the "Italian people asked for land to work, they were offered deserts."

4. "Everything Italian, in domestic policy as well as in the international field, has been ostentatiously undervalued by the French and English."

5. "Democratic Europe, which has deprecated the Italian people, can only be fought. The Italian people have reached the limit of their patience. This war must solve territorial questions for the Italian

Italian air service to foreign destinations was curtailed today as delays in shipping schedules and the departure of troops for the south strengthened belief that the nation may soon enter the war on the side of Germany.

An official announcement said that air mail service between Rome and Rio de Janeiro, which has been on a weekly basis, has been reduced to one round trip monthly.

Air line service to Haifa, Bagdad and Bassora also was suspended, and officials said that planes will fly only as far as Rhodes until further notice.

Reinforcements Go South.

The Roma-Sardinia steamship line also suspended service.

Amid emotional farewells from their families, a trainload of recalled soldiers left for Naples from Rome's central station this morning as Italy went steadily forward with her preparations for war.

The troops departed for the south less than twenty-four hours after the appointment of seventy-four-year-old Marshal Emilio Debono to command the south army group. Military circles interpreted the designation as meaning his command would include the one Italian army which has been stationed in the south and the two which are in Libya. Some Fascists have said one of Italy's first moves if she enters the present war would be to strike at Egypt and the Suez Canal from Libya.

Reynaud's Gesture Ignored.

While Fascist authorities ignored the olive branch tendered by French Premier Paul Reynaud in his speech Wednesday night and said it had come too late, there were other indications that Premier Mussolini will not delay for long his announcement of Italian entry into the European conflict.

In the midst of reports from abroad that Italian merchant ships in foreign waters had been ordered to neutral ports and that scheduled sailings had been cancelled, a well-informed source said the Italian liner Rex would not sail for New York next Wednesday, although the line still was taking reservations.

Funds Granted Air Force.

New armament grants went to the air force, which was given \$380,000,000 for expansion in the next three years, and to the navy, which got \$80,000,000 for sea and shore armament.

After a day of demonstrations demanding liberation of Britain's Mediterranean island naval base of Malta, the Institute of Roman Studies today issued invitations to hear a Rome University professor lecture Monday on "The Italianity of Corsica as revealed by its folk-songs." The island of Corsica has figured prominently in Italian demands on French Mediterranean possessions.

At the same time improvement in Italian-Russian diplomatic relations was reported, with Italian Ambassador Augusto Rosso and Soviet Ambassador Nicolai Gorelchin expected to resume the posts they left when Russia recalled Gorelchin because of Italian demonstrations against the Soviet invasion of Finland.

Patriotism flared in unexpected ways. One newspaper, which devotes six pages to printing the same communiques contained in every other Italian paper, used a half column to scold Italians who waste paper by sending calling cards in two large envelopes and bar boys who wipe their counters with paper when rags would do.

A report that former Premier Pierre Laval of France is in Rome, trying to reach an Italo-French settlement, persisted today, but, as always for the last month, it was denied in French circles. Both the French and Italian officials remained silent on what negotiations have gone on between them, but it was clear from authoritative Italian comment that French concessions were too late.

The British and French are expected to issue a white paper on

the negotiations with Italy whenever she enters the war.

Other Warlike Moves.

Anti-aircraft artillery encircling Rome is being re-enforced, officials disclosed. All Italian museums

have been closed and emptied of their art treasures which, the authorities said, would be packed away in safe places against air attacks.

Italians who formerly lived in Malta were said to be volunteering for service in "action groups" to regain that British island for Italy. Stefani, official news agency, reported that French authorities in Morocco were seeking "by every means" to suppress "irredentist incidents" which, it said, had broken out around Fez and Maknes, "well-known center of Moroccan nationalism."

Another Stefani dispatch charged that Italians trying to leave the protectorate were "given the run around on various pretexts, preventing them from leaving Morocco." The Rome Insurance Guild recommended that life insurance policies be limited to 200,000 lire (about \$10,000) each.

BELIEF GROWS DUCE TO ENTER WAR IN WEEK

Some Observers Expect Mussolini To Declare Stand Monday

Ship And Plane Services Curtailed As Prelude To Action

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, June 8.—A pointed warning that five English cities would be bombed for every Italian city attacked by Allied bombers in the event Italy enters the war was published today by the Rome newspaper *Il Giornale d'Italia* just while foreign observers were expressing belief Italy would enter the conflict next week.

Il Giornale d'Italia's editor is Virginio Gayda, long recognized as Premier Mussolini's editorial mouthpiece.

Reports have circulated here that the British and French plan to bombard Italian centers if this nation entered the war against them.

Five-To-One Reprisal

To these reports, the authoritative newspaper said:

"For every Italian city bombed five English cities would suffer the same treatment."

Bombardment of Rome would be the signal for "similar but greater bombardment of London," the newspaper added.

However, Rome was considered here to be fairly safe from attack, with the Italians prepared to make it an open city by removing Government offices, troops and aircraft.

Some observers heard that an Italian attack on their first secret objective would come in the early hours next Monday, but a source considered reliable indicated it probably would be later, possibly Thursday or Friday night.

Although only Mussolini and possibly his Axis partner, Adolf Hitler, are supposed to know the date of the expected entry into the war, confidence that Italy has closed her last week as a non-belligerent nation was based on impressions in Italian circles as well as war preparations which appear to be complete.

Another War Indication

The imminence of an Italian move was indicated further by foreign reports that Italian ships are being kept in neutral ports.

Government-controlled newspapers substantiated the reports by publishing them.

A competent source said Italian ships would fail to make their sailings from Italian ports as scheduled during the coming week.

Italian air service to South America was placed on a basis of one round trip each month instead of each week, presumably as a war precaution. Departures are to be secret.

Italians took great notice of what newspapers described as "the growing agitation for American intervention" in the war. But Fascists in Government circles as well as newspapers continued to scout the idea that the United States would be able to give Britain and France effective aid in time.

Intervention Article "Explained"

Il Giornale d'Italia sought to explain the declaration of its editor that United States entry into the war would give European powers the right to intervene in American affairs.

The newspaper declared the article was not a "provocation or threat" toward the United States, explaining it meant to say that American intervention in Europe would "create a precedent which would justify the turning of European powers against America either at the present or in possible future conflicts."

A Fascist in position to express the Government's view volunteered belief that the Germans would crack the Weygand Line in France within a few

Wartime Blackout Fails To Quench London Gayety

Tommies Back From Flanders Seek And Find Forgetfulness Behind Closed Doors

by EDWIN STOUT JUN 9-1940
[By the Associated Press]

London, June 8.—Gay old Piccadilly and Leicester Square are as silent as Limehouse in the seemingly dead mysterious city of wartime London, but behind the blackout life goes on in a blaze of lights to the rhythm of the latest American band music and the clink of glasses.

Boisterously blotting out tomorrow's grim possibilities, furloughed Tommies back home from the bloody battle of Flanders are spending their precious hours in a variety of indoor and outdoor amusements.

Despite the strict regulations necessitated by anti-air-raid precautions, it's merely a matter of knowing which black-painted door to open, which corridor turn to take.

Nothing Like World War London

Outwardly, however, London presents an aspect in sharp contrast to the World War days, when patriotism was expressed in shouting, singing street parades and recruiting demonstrations with brass bands and illuminated trucks and flags.

Those were the days of lavish spending by soldiers on leave with a determination to keep the cabaret footlights as well as the home fires burning.

Oscar Adche was appearing then in "Chu Chin Chow," which ran five

and, after that—if one knows how—there is the English variant of night clubs, called "bottle parties."

Bottle Party Procedure

Supposedly, you order the bottle or bottles for your after-hours party during the daytime, so that it is "technically" purchased during the legal hours for selling liquor. Actually it's a procedure of the customer saying, "Waiter, did you get my order this afternoon?" And the waiter, who may have never even seen the customer before, says unwinkingly, "Yes, sir. At once, sir!"

The great peacetime centers of amusement lack the old crowds, however, and for every furloughed soldier boy in Piccadilly or Leicester Square you find ten in outlying dance palaces and special canteen social halls kept up patriotically where the expense of a little music is satisfactory and the volunteer home-girl talent as alluring. Variety houses (nearer the girl friends' homes) are packed.

Life In The Suburbs

One really has to get into the suburbs before the blackout comes to see the bulk of men on leave who have suddenly reappeared. They had almost totally vanished prior to the army's return from Dunkerque.

days and then would be ready to London.

"No Place To Land"

After the European continent came under the control of Germany and Italy, he said, there would be no place for American troops to land.

In the midst of war talk, Vatican authorities said Vatican City would be closed to the public as a precaution except for Pope Pius' Wednesday audience.

Relazioni Internazionali, authoritative Fascist weekly, declared the Italians are on the "eve of a solemn event" which will be a "war of supreme independence."

To inform foreigners, the weekly said, six reasons why Italy is going to war were given. They were:

1. Italy has followed a peace policy for eighteen years seeking to "balance positions, shorten distances and impose new, more humane political formulas."
2. France and England always have opposed Mussolini's policies.
3. When the "Italian people asked for land to work they were offered deserts."
4. "Everything Italian, in domestic policy as well as in the international field, has been ostentatiously undervalued by the French and British."
5. "Democratic Europe, which has deprecated the Italian people, can only be fought. The Italian people have reached the limit of their patience. This war must solve territorial questions for the Italian people, which are Nice, Corsica, Tunisia and Djibuti."
6. "The Italian people is subject to French and English

control. Italy must insure her independence on the sea."

Luca Pietromarchi, chief of the Italian War Economy Office, handed to Premier Mussolini a new report of damages suffered by Italy as a result of what he called the "intolerable" contraband control by the Allies.

Program Outlined

The last previous report May 11 became the basis for nation-wide anti-British outbursts. The report complained that the Italian liners Conte di Savoia, Rex and Vulcania had been held at Gibraltar for six, twelve and nine hours on May 4, 5 and 6, respectively.

Pietromarchi also cited four Italian proposals which he said would make contraband control bearable:

1. Abolition of the rerouting of ships.
2. Extension of the British navicert system of approving cargoes in advance.
3. Freedom of exports which bear Italian certificates of their origin.
4. Abolition of control regarding communications between Italy and her possessions.

The report said the mail-control situation had "worsened."

The Fascist party secretary, Ettore Muti, received a call to arms tonight and turned the party command over to a substitute.

Pietro Capoferri, 47-year-old party organizer and member of the Fascist Chamber, will fill in for Muti.

Duce Reported Planning Crucial Speech Monday

Fascists in Switzerland Say He May 'Declare War'

BERNE, Switzerland, June 8 (A.P.).—Fascist Italian sources in Switzerland reported today that Premier Benito Mussolini would make a speech "offering peace or declaring war," probably on Monday.

A peace offer, they said, was the strongest possibility, but they suggested it would be tantamount to an ultimatum to the Allies, with only a few days allowed for considering it.

The same date for a Mussolini speech was set through a "rumor" published by the pro-Italian news agency, Telepress, which has headquarters in Geneva and is used as a vehicle for Fascist opinion abroad.

A Telepress morning bulletin reported that former Premier Pierre Laval had been left out of Premier Paul Renaud's new French Cabinet so that he would be free to travel to Rome. The agency said it was "rumored" that Laval would arrive in Rome today.

Italian sources indicated that Mussolini's offer would be based mainly on "a separate peace with France or 'continued non-belligerency,' in exchange for French satisfaction of certain Italian territorial demands. These sources, however, echoed previous remarks of officials in Rome that "it is all in the Duce's hands."

Ship Runs to Cover

MEXICO CITY, June 8 (A.P.).—The Italian tanker Fedra, en route from Beaumont, Tex., to Naples, with 57,000 barrels of oil, put in at Tampico today in response, her captain said, to radio instructions to make quickly for a neutral port. Port authorities said two other Italian cargo boats, the Dora and Alabama, were reported steaming for Tampico harbor from somewhere in the Atlantic.

Four German ships have been tied up here since the start of the war.

Ship Drops Anchor

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, June 8 (A.P.).—The Italian steamship Fella, which had been en route to the United States, put in yesterday at the Pacific coast port of Punta Arenas and dropped anchor. Forty-seven passengers were aboard.

Italian Ships at Anchor

RECIFE, Brazil, June 8 (A.P.).—Four Italian ships, identified as the Stella, Africano, Librato and the Vintequatromai, anchored here today, and two more were expected.

Three Italian Tankers Move

MARACAIBO, Venezuela, June 8 (A.P.).—Three Italian tankers, the Trottiera, Basi and Simpadre, left today for Cabello after it was found that they drew too much water to enter Maracaibo Bay.

Conte Grande Ordered Back

BUENOS AIRES, June 8 (A.P.).—The Italian liner Conte Grande, en route to Italy from Argentina, has been ordered back to Santos, from which she sailed last night, a representative of the line disclosed today.

Conte Verde in Shanghai

The German official radio station in Berlin said in a broadcast picked up here by the National Broadcasting Company today that the Italian liner Conte Verde, now in Shanghai, had postponed its sailing indefinitely. The ship was said to have been scheduled to sail tomorrow.

An announcer for the same network in Rome said Italy's preparations for an expected entrance into the war included the closing of all museums and crating or sandbagging of many of the city's valuable statuary.

He said that a report that the giant liner Rex was being made into a hospital ship could not be confirmed.

Italian Ship Held In Port

Shanghai, Sunday, June 9 (A.P.).—The Italian steamer Conte Verde failed to sail for Italy today as scheduled, and officials of the Lloyd Triestino Steamship company said its departure had been "postponed indefinitely pending instructions."

Hoare Greeted By Franco and 'Gibraltar' Cry

New British Envoy to Spain Presents Credentials; Guards Check Students

MADRID, June 8 (A.P.).—Sir Samuel Hoare, presenting his credentials as Great Britain's new Ambassador to Spain, assured Gen. Francisco Franco today that Britain wished to see "Spain strong, powerful and exercising in Europe the influence that is due her historic position."

Franco's colorful Moorish cavalry escorted Sir Samuel and the British Embassy staff to the royal palace. The ambassador said he found "much that is common" between Britain and Spain.

"This community of interest," he added, "makes me confidently hope that good relations between Spain and Great Britain will daily become more intimate and friendly."

Throngs along Sir Samuel's route to and from the palace saluted him with outstretched arms. There were scattered groups of Falangist (Fascist) students who shouted "Gibraltar!" But 500 guards surrounding the palace prevented any incidents. (Certain Spanish elements recently have demanded the return to Spain of Gibraltar by Britain.)

Replying to Hoare's felicitations Gen. Franco expressed appreciation of Hoare's "friendly attitude" toward Spain during the Spanish Civil War, and promised the "collaboration of my government and new Spain" in harmonious relations between the two countries.

Spanish Gibraltar Predicted

BERLIN, June 8 (A.P.).—The authoritative commentary, "Dienst aus Deutschland," predicted today that Gibraltar would become Spanish as it was before Britain made it a Mediterranean stronghold.

The commentary said that areas opposite Spain on the African coast—apparently meaning some in addition to Spanish Morocco—"must, be in Spanish hands."

"Spain in this position will have the function of an independent trustee for all nations living on the Mediterranean or doing business there."

A great, proud independent Spain in the new Europe as a friend of the axis partners (Germany and Italy) will correspond not only to moral obligations among the three states, but also to the real interests of the two axis powers."

SWISS BRING DOWN NINTH GERMAN PLANE

Lose Two Pilots in Battle Over Mountains With Flight Of Bombers

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, June 8.—Switzerland, caught between two powerful neighbors already fighting and a third ready to enter the conflict, downed two German planes violating her territory today in demonstrating anew a firm determination to preserve her neutrality.

Swiss army patrol planes brought to nine the number of German planes forced to earth in the past month when a Messerschmitt fighter was shot down in Lucerne canton, deep in Switzerland, and a Nazi bomber was forced to land in Solothurn canton, northwest of Bern near the French frontier.

Two Swiss Killed In Battle

The Swiss themselves lost one fighter which was shot down, killing its two lieutenant pilots, in a battle with a flight of Nazi bombers over the Jura Mountains across the Doubs river from France. The fate of crews of the downed German planes was not immediately determined.

With Switzerland already on the anxious seat because of the fighting between neighboring France and Germany, the prospective entry of Italy into the war brought forebodings that Switzerland might suffer the same fate as the German-conquered Netherlands.

Diplomatic Moves Hidden

But the Swiss hope to put up a better fight than the Dutch, who capitulated after five days of invasion.

There have been many rumors—but no facts disclosed concerning diplomatic moves among the tight-lipped Swiss government and its three big neighbors.

The Swiss army, mobilized along the frontiers to its full strength of a half-million men when the Germans invaded the Low Countries, now perhaps is down to 300,000 troops. Those on leave, however, carry guns and orders on how to crush any rear-guard action or parachutists.

Some sources explained the release of part of the troops from frontier duty simply was the high command's

method of reinforcing interior defenses.

Tunnel And Passes Mined

By order of the army no civilians except inhabitants of the region are allowed to enter the southern Valais department, which covers the French Savoy and Italian Piedmont frontier.

There the great Simplon tunnel and mountain passes are chock-full of dynamite ready to go off at the push of a button. The army command is silent on the number of troops in that region, but it is no secret that famed Swiss ski troops and mountaineer forces are in the Alps—which Italy must cross to join hands with Germany on the French border.

Ticino Canton Open On South

Few military preparations have been undertaken in Switzerland's Italian-speaking Ticino canton on the frontier. It is ringed by the Alps on the north but open on the south, leaving its famous resort cities of Locarno and

Lugano like ripe plums for an invader's grab.

On the northern frontier, where no mountains stand in the way of invasion, the Swiss for years have done everything their top-heavy war budget and their citizen army could do to strengthen defenses.

The Rhine line of forts have been revised completely and strengthened from the fortress city of Basel to Lake Constance. Behind these fortifications stand the strongest defenses of all, the "Winkelried Line."

That line is honeycombed with tank pits, anti-tank "asparagus fields" of rails protruding from the ground, huge coils of barbed wire entanglements, trenches and forts extending from the French frontier at the northern end of the Jura Mountains across the entrance of Middleland to Zurich. From there to the East the lakes and the Alps on the Austrian frontier form natural defenses.

Zurich Becomes Fortified City

In recent months Zurich, like Basel, has become a fortified city.

Between Switzerland and the Alps on the south and the fortified lines of the north the entire country shows evidence that the Swiss have been quick to take lessons from this war of invasion.

Motorized patrols watch all roads, all sign posts have been removed, all public telephone boxes are closed, and airports, powerhouses, telephone and telegraph centers and public buildings are heavily guarded.

Furthermore, every soldier on leave and every non-combatant capable of shouldering a gun keeps one at home with forty rounds of ammunition—and instructions not to wait for orders to use them at the first appearance of any parachutists or fifth columnists.

SWISS BRING DOWN TWO NAZI PLANES

But Lose Two Pilots in Fight With German Flyers.

BERNE, June 8 (A.P.).—A German bomber was forced to land and a Nazi Messerschmitt fighting plane was shot out of the sky today by Swiss air patrols in widely separated parts of Switzerland. Two Swiss pilots were reported killed, their plane shot down by German flyers over the Jura mountains.

Swiss Army patrol planes, which already had downed seven German planes in the past month, finally shot down the Messerschmitt over Tengen, in Lucerne Canton, deep inside Switzerland. It could not be learned immediately whether the

German crew was killed or parachuted to safety.

The second German plane was forced by Swiss fighters to land in Solothurn Canton, northwest of Berne, near the French frontier.

A Swiss fighting plane, manned by two lieutenants, was shot down during a battle between Swiss patrol planes and a group of Nazi bombers over the mountains across the Doubs River from France.

Two Million Belgian Civilians Dislodged By War, Americans Say

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

Associated Press Correspondent
Berlin, June 8.—Responsible Americans said tonight that 2,000,000 Belgian civilians have been dislodged by the upheaval caused by the German invasion and the subsequent battles on Belgian soil.

Homes and businesses have been destroyed.

United States Ambassador John Cudahy has spent considerable time with German authorities recently but has not disclosed the nature of his talks.

It may be assumed safely that Germany is seeking to arrange that shipments of food from the United States to Belgians may reach them without interference from any belligerent.

Belgium is a wheat-eating country which always has imported two-thirds of its wheat needs.

RUMANIA CALLS MORE RESERVISTS TO ACTIVE SERVICE

Italy's Entry Into War on June 13 or 14 Is Seen at Rome.

BUCHAREST, June 8 (A.P.).—The Rumanian War Ministry called to the colors five categories of reservists today. More than 100,000 men were affected by the call, diplomatic quarters estimated. The War Ministry did not disclose how many were included in the five categories.

Rumania already had nearly 2,000,000 men under arms in the greatest military concentration in her history. This Balkan nation, fearful of involvement in the European war and a possible attempt by Russia to regain Bessarabia, for months has been on a virtual wartime footing.

The last previous call-up was on May 23, when 300,000 reservists were sent to the frontiers for what the Government said would be thirty days' intensive training.

EGYPTIANS SPEED DEFENSE MEASURES

Move 6,000 Children and Aged From Alexandria, Fearing War Spread Is Imminent

FOOD RATIONING PLANNED

10,000,000 Cards Ordered—Restriction on Petroleum Use Set for Near Future

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 8 (AP)—The Egyptian Government today suddenly sent 6,000 children and aged men and women from Alexandria to the interior as all Italian ships in the Mediterranean were reported to have received orders to return immediately to Italy.

A widespread war move in the Mediterranean was believed imminent. Soldiers and police visited hundreds of homes here shortly after dawn and ordered an immediate evacuation by special trains.

Italian shipping agents announced the orders for all their ships to go back to Italy. At the same time the steamship companies refused to

accept further bookings for passage to Italy.

Earlier the Egyptian Government, in war preparations, ordered 10,000,000 food ration cards printed and at the same time announced that it was preparing to ration petroleum in the near future.

Steamship lines reported that no Italian vessels will call at Egyptian ports next week.

The Adriatic Line said its steamer *Rodi*, carrying 150 passengers, had canceled a scheduled call at Alexandria and was proceeding directly from Haifa, Palestine, to Italy. The *Quirinale*, *Citta di Bari* and *Diana*, all jammed with Italians, were reported en route to Italy from Turkish, Syrian and Greek ports.

Special committees, it was disclosed, already are determining

what food supplies may be rationed if war spreads to the Mediterranean. Many thousands of sacks of flour already are stored here for emergency use.

Egypt already has made extensive military preparations to meet any contingency. Measures have been taken to strengthen the nation's armed forces, and blackouts have been practiced in major population centers.

Plans already are complete for the evacuation of the civilian population from coastal areas, and hundreds of fifth column suspects have been rounded up by police and marched off to concentration camps.

A great British-French battle fleet, the largest Allied naval force ever concentrated in the Eastern Mediterranean, has been based here for several weeks.

RUMANIA CALLS UP 100,000 MORE MEN

Adds Five Reserve Classes to Army of 1,500,000—Step Is Linked to Balkan Moves

BUCHAREST, Rumania, June 8 (AP)—Rumania, with more than 1,500,000 men already under arms in the greatest peacetime mobilization in her history, called up five more classes of reserves today in a preparedness measure reported to be connected with Italy's possible entry into the European war.

The War Ministry did not disclose how many men were affected, but diplomatic quarters estimated they numbered at least 100,000. Further calls to the colors were expected next week.

[Although Rumanian dispatches placed the number already under arms at more than 1,500,000, tabulations of previous calls indicated it was probably nearer 2,000,000.]

Fearful of involvement in the war and of the possibility that Soviet Russia might seize the opportunity to regain Bessarabia, Rumania has been operating virtually on a full wartime basis for many months.

The mobilizations have caused a labor shortage. The huge needs of the army and poor crops caused by the severe winter and wet spring left little likelihood of exports,

much of which in the past have gone to Germany.

The last previous call to the colors was on May 23, when 300,000 reservists were sent to the frontiers for what the government said would be thirty days' intensive training.

SOVIETS WORRIED BY GERMAN GAINS

Nazi Grip on Baltic Outlet Held to Chafe Moscow.

LONDON, June 8 (A. P.).—Reliable London sources declared today that Soviet Russia is watching closely Adolf Hitler's military advances, alert to the possibility of infringement on Soviet interests.

There has been no whisper of actual conflict between Russian and German aims, but the Nazi grasp on the Low Countries, Denmark and the southern lobe of Norway has had the natural effect of attracting Soviet attention, these sources said.

They pointed out that the Soviet Union has guaranteed the Baltic states under her Baltic defense program and, therefore, is bound to be concerned over anything bearing on them as well as on her own Baltic position.

Germany's control of the Skagerrak, the Baltic outlet to the North Sea, and her territorial expansion were regarded as falling definitely in this category of interest.

The visit to Moscow of Lithuanian Prime Minister Merkis, accompanied by a Foreign Office expert and a military representative, gave added weight to reports that the Soviet was seeking to broaden her Baltic security program.

Fascist Secretary Called to Colors, Names Substitute

ROME, June 8 (AP).—The Fascist party secretary, *Italo Balbo*, received a call to arms tonight and turned the party command over to a substitute.

Pietro Capoferri, 47-year-old party organizer and member of the Fascist chamber, will fill in for Balbo.

Similar arrangements were announced for substitutes for six other party directors off to join the colors.

ALLIES ADVANCE IN NARVIK AREA

Nazis Driven Back Along Railroad to Border.

STOCKHOLM, June 8 (A. P.).—New gains for Allied and Norwegian forces along the Narvik railway, with the Germans now making a stand in the next-to-last railway tunnel before reaching the Norwegian-Swedish frontier, were reported today in dispatches to the newspaper *Aftonbladet*.

The Allied and Norwegian troops, advancing behind a barrage from mountain artillery and with the aid of British bombing planes, were said to have captured improvised German fortifications at Sildvik and now to be shelling Nazi defenders at Huddalen, about six miles from the border.

The advance, reports said, was facilitated by the fire of mountain artillery on railroad tunnels the Germans have tried to defend.

British destroyers in Rombakfjord are supporting the attack. The fighting was said to be increasing in ferocity as the German numbers decreased.

In gaining Sildvik, about half way between Narvik and the Swedish frontier, Allied troops smashed the German's most strategic position in the advance on Bjornfjell, next to the Swedish frontier where the final stand must be made.

Tank Camp Set Afire.

BERLIN, June 8 (A. P.).—The German High Command announced today that Nazi flyers supporting ground forces near Narvik, Norway's arctic iron ore port, had set a tank camp afire in an attack on Allied positions and had scored two hits with heavy bombs on a cruiser.

Britain's Old Guard Loses in By-election

LONDON, June 8 (A. P.).—In a by-election regarded as a defeat for Great Britain's Old Guard, Sir Cuthbert Headlam, rebel conservative, defeated the official conservative candidate, Lieut. Howard Grattan-Doyle, who sought to succeed his father as member of Parliament in North Newcastle.

Survivor of B. E. F. Almost Swam Channel

LONDON, June 8 (AP).—How a British marine swam eight of the twenty-one miles between Calais and Dover and was just "getting into my stride" when he was picked up by a small ship ferrying soldiers home from Flanders was told today by Gilbert Rowe, a soldier of the Queen Victoria Rifles and one of the few surviving defenders of Calais.

The marine seemed quite fresh when pulled aboard the ship, Rowe said, adding: "His first remark was 'Sure you have enough room for me?'"

Only twenty-four persons are on record as having swam across the English Channel.

IRISH SEIZE ALIENS

Take Fifty in First Roundup Since War Began.

BELFAST, June 8 (A. P.).—Fifty Germans and Austrians were arrested today in the first round-up of aliens in Northern Ireland since the outbreak of war.

Women in the group are being interned here, while the men are being sent to camps in England.

Guide signs rapidly are being removed from roads as a precaution against any parachutist invaders, and authorities have collected both arms and ammunition from Ulster gunsmiths.

FIGHTS RAID FEARS

London Paper Says Threats Immobilize Warplanes.

LONDON, June 8 (A. P.).—The Evening Standard, owned by Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, said today that Britain "must not fall into the grasp of a perpetual threat of air attack" on England by which the Germans "may believe they can keep great numbers of our fighters idle on the ground."

"We must hold fast to the principle that the life of one soldier in France is more precious than the lives of many civilians in Britain," the Standard said, urging that the maximum number of fighting planes be kept in action above the battle lines.

Haile Selassie Goes To London for Week End

LONDON, June 8 (A. P.).—The exiled Emperor of Ethiopia, Haile Selassie, came to London today from his home in Bath for a week end visit, friends said.

ROYALTY VISITS CANADIANS

George And Elizabeth Pay Informal Call On First Division

Somewhere in England, June 8 (AP)—The King and Queen informally visited the Canadian First division for five hours today and saw every phase of its maneuvers and routine work.

Their Majesties kept a promise they had made shortly after the Canadians reached England.

Hitler Heils Carol.

BERLIN, June 8 (A. P.).—Although occupied with the personal direction of the German military machine, Adolf Hitler found time to telegraph from his secret headquarters on the western front a message of congratulation to King Carol on the tenth anniversary of his ascension to the throne of Rumania.

GERMANS CAPTURE BRITISH DIPLOMAT

Ambassador to Brussels Is Held by Nazis.

BERLIN, June 8 (A. P.).—The British Ambassador to Brussels, Sir Lancelot *Quinlan*, was captured with British Expeditionary Force troops left behind in France, DNB, official German news agency, announced today.

The agency said that since Sir Lancelot "was captured in the course of military actions on French soil and under certain suspicious circumstances his case will be closely examined."

Nazi Bombers Fight Tanks

BERLIN, June 8 (AP).—German dive bombers attacked and destroyed four thirty-two-ton enemy tanks at one point in the German drive on Paris, it was announced officially today.

New Nazi Decoration

BERLIN, June 8 (AP).—Fuehrer Adolf Hitler created today a new military decoration—the Oakleaf for Knights of the Iron Cross. It will be a special decoration for men who already won the Iron Cross.

SPIES GET DEATH

French Sentence One Woman and Four Men.

MARSEILLES, France, June 8 (A. P.).—Four men and one woman were sentenced to death and three men and another woman were sentenced to prison today by a military court on charges of espionage.

The woman, Catherine Muratore, and one of the men, Henri Rosa, were sentenced to death in absentia, having escaped arrest. The three who heard the death sentence pronounced were Silvio Muratore, Jean Barrisone and Cesar Chabrier.

The four others convicted of cooperating in the spy ring were Maria Louise Cortese, who drew twenty years at hard labor; Andre Marro, sentenced to life at hard labor; Philippe Gastaldi, twenty years, and Paul Castellane, four years.

Details of the ring's operation were not made public.

New Belgian Army Units Being Formed In France

Paris, June 8 (AP)—Belgian Defense Minister Henri Denis in a proclamation to his troops said tonight that new Belgian units being formed in France would have the task of "delivering their country."

Thousands of Belgians will be in the new army and will be powerfully armed, he said.

The oath taken by troops to King Leopold III of Belgium, who capitulated to the Germans, is not valid when the monarch cannot fulfill his duties, Denis explained. Therefore, he added, under the constitution they are freed from the oath.

"No other solution is possible," he said. "The situation created by the surrender of the army is tragic."

PARACHUTIST-CHASER UNIT

Paris Appeals To Motorcyclists To Join Special Corps

Paris, June 8 (AP)—Paris appealed today to motorcyclists with racing experience to join a special corps of crack parachutist-chasers.

The city's 110 motorcycle police will serve as a basis for the corps, which will be armed with regulation automatics, firing thirty-two rounds in ten seconds.

THEY WERE MICATLE PASCOLATO, LABOR HEAD; FERNANDO MEZZASOMA, PARTY DIRECTOR OF CULTURAL ACTIVITIES; NATALE CERRUTI, PARTY DISCIPLINARIAN; GUIDO PALLOTTA, HEAD OF THE STUDENTS' ORGANIZATION; MARIO MAZZETTI, DIRECTOR OF WOMENS ORGANIZATIONS; AND RINO PARENTI, PRESIDENT OF THE ITALIAN OLYMPICS COMMITTEE.

ADD LONDON - XXX PROGRAM
(REPORTS FROM ITALY INDICATED AN IMPROVEMENT IN ITALIAN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WHICH WAS EXPECTED TO RESULT IN THE RETURN OF SOVIET AMBASSADOR AUGUSTO ROSSO TO MOSCOW. RUSSIA RECALLED GORELCHIN BECAUSE OF ANTI-SOVIET DEMONSTRATIONS IN ITALY DURING THE FINNISH WAR, AND ROSSO SUBSEQUENTLY WAS SUMMONED HOME.)

THIS WOULD BE IN LINE WITH RUSSIA'S PROFESSED ROLE OF A NATION INTERESTED PRIMARILY IN HER INTERNAL AFFAIRS, AND CONCERNED IN THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION ONLY AS IT REFLECTS ON THESE AFFAIRS.

THE BACKGROUND OF RUSSIAN SUSPICION OF ITALY AND RECENT ASSERTIONS OF SOVIET CIRCLES IN LONDON THAT RUSSIAN AND ALLIED INTERESTS IN THE BLACK SEA AND THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN ARE PARALLEL ALSO FIT IN WITH THIS NEW WATCHFULNESS OVER GERMAN CONQUESTS.

THE SOVIET CIRCLES HERE HAVE INDICATED A DISTRUST OF THE MOTIVES OF CAPITALISTIC BRITAIN IN THE LATEST BRITISH AND FRENCH ATTEMPT TO MAKE FRIENDS WITH RUSSIA. BUT THEY ALSO HAVE MADE PLAIN THAT IF THE ALLIES PROVE BY DEEDS THAT THEY REALLY ARE SINCERE, THERE WOULD BE NO REASON WHY THESE GOVERNMENTS SHOULD NOT BE ON VERY GOOD TERMS.

BRITISH SOURCES AVER THAT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S GOVERNMENT IS GENUINELY ANXIOUS TO GAIN RUSSIAN FRIENDSHIP, AND POINT TO THE NAMING OF SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS AS AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW, TO MEET THE FIRST SOVIET CONDITION FOR BETTER RELATIONS, AS AN INDICATION OF THE LENGTHS TO WHICH BRITAIN WILL GO TO PROVE HER SINCERITY.

(EDS: SIXTH GRAPH READ X X X EXPECTED TO RESULT IN THE RETURN OF SOVIET AMBASSADOR NICOLAI GORELCHIN TO ROME AND ITALIAN AMBASSADOR AUGUSTO ROSSO TO MOSCOW. RUSSIA RECALLED GORELCHIN BECAUSE OF X X X (ETC)

BRITISH REVISE DRAFT

Exempt Farm Workers and Call White Collar Men.

LONDON, June 8 (A. P.).—Great Britain today raised the age limits of many reserved, or exempt, occupations, making 30,000 white-collar workers immediately available for service and calling up many others by August 1.

The reservations were extended to agricultural workers and "distributive workers," chiefly proprietors or managers of businesses.

Buenos Aires, June 8 (A. P.).—Four persons were detained after sentinels foiled an attempt to loot the powder magazine of the First Infantry Regiment on the outskirts of Buenos Aires, a War Department communique disclosed tonight.

The raiders exchanged shots with the sentries before they were subdued.

Britain Broadens Conscription Base

New York, June 8 (A. P.).—Great Britain broadened its conscription base today to include "thousands of young men, most of them from the so-called black-coated workers," the British radio announced today in a broadcast heard by Columbia Broadcasting System. The broadcast said the new order raises the age limits in many reserved, or exempt, occupations from 25 to 30 years. Included are civil servants, schoolteachers and railway clerks.

Put Nazis on Somme at 1,000,000.

LONDON, June 8 (A. P.).—British military experts said today that the number of German effectives in the Somme-Aisne battle in France was "around 1,000,000 men." They added: "The Germans may not yet have delivered their main attack."

Reynaud Confers With Lebrun.

PARIS, June 8 (A. P.).—Premier Reynaud and his Cabinet discussed the diplomatic and military situation with President Lebrun. A communique issued after the meeting, which lasted from 5:30 P. M. to 7:15 P. M. (12:30 P. M. to 2:15 P. M., New York time), said the Premier made "a very complete" explanation of the position.

Aid of Gort Confers With Weygand.

PARIS, June 8 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. H. R. Pownall, chief of staff for Gen. Gort, commander of the British Expeditionary Force, arrived in France today and conferred with Gen. Weygand, Allied chief. His arrival was announced by the British embassy.

U. S. Liner Embarking Refugees In Europe

Nightly Blackouts Enforced On Washington While On Rescue Mission At Le Verdon

Aboard S. S. Washington, At Sea, Sunday, June 9 (A. P.).—This United States liner, with some 900 American refugees from warring Europe already aboard, was en route today from Le Verdon, France, to Lisbon, Portugal, to pick up more stranded Americans.

The ship then will proceed to Galway, Ireland, for another group.

Passengers were not allowed ashore at Le Verdon, where the Washington docked Thursday morning, and nightly blackouts were enforced. The Washington's lounges, cabins and even the empty swimming pool were lined with cots to care for the large number of passengers bound for the United States.

ARGENTINA RAIDS RESERVE OFFICERS

Pro-German Demonstration Brings Retaliation.

BUENOS AIRES, June 8 (A. P.).—The Government-sponsored instruction center for reserve officers was ordered dissolved today following a raid on an officers' banquet last night, which police said was marked by pro-German demonstrations against Argentine neutrality. The Chamber passed a "public order" bill aimed at curbing the activities of alien individuals and institutions.

Adopted after a night-long session, the bill goes to the Senate. The Chamber dropped a section prohibiting the publication of articles affecting Argentine neutrality and ridiculing or defaming the leaders of belligerent nations.

Instead the bill was amended to provide punishment for newspapers and individuals responsible for the circulation of anything endangering Argentine neutrality or Argentine relations with other nations.

Mexico Institutes Check On All Alien Movements

MEXICO CITY, June 8 (A. P.).—The Interior Department, on orders from President Lazaro Cardenas, began compiling today a list of foreign residents and travelers in all principal communities of Mexico. The department said the action was taken because of the "situation created by the European war, which imposes on the National Government the obligation to know exactly the number, whereabouts and activities of foreigners."

Mayors of the various communities were instructed to keep the list up to date by a constant check of departures and arrivals.

WAR BROADCASTS CURBED

Chile Bans Programs Inciting Public To Disorderly Acts

Santiago, Chile, June 8 (A. P.).—Broadcasting of war reports "which have the object of inciting the populace to acts against public order or which contain incorrect information" was prohibited today.

The director of electrical services asked radio stations to transmit only the news published in newspapers or distributed by news services.

Old Friend (U. S.) Will Help Canada If Necessary, Prime Minister Says

By the Associated Press.

OTTAWA, June 8.—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King pointed Canada's attention today to "old and new friends"—with a reference to the United States—for possible help if a widening war ranges "new enemies" against the Allies.

Speaking at a time when the world is expecting an Italian move to join Germany in the war, the Prime Minister said in a radio address last night:

"If new enemies oppose us, we may be sure that old and new friends will arise to help us. The world-wide significance of the conflict is being realized in every land."

"You know how earnestly and vigorously the President of the United States has spoken in the name of humanity. There has been mobilized in the cause of freedom the conscience of the civilized world, and tyranny will long remember the power of that conscience and the final effect of the world's condemnation upon the forces of evil."

Referring to a recent statement by Britain's Prime Minister Winston Churchill that the new world would carry on the fight if the worst should befall England and France, Mr. King declared Canada would rise to the challenge of new responsibilities in the war.

He disclosed that Canadian soldiers now are guarding strategic areas in Newfoundland, easternmost British possession in this hemisphere.

He said Canadian troops are serving in the British West Indies and the North Atlantic, but did not state whether by North Atlantic he meant any area other than Newfoundland.

"I speak the heart and mind of our country," he added, when I say that every fort in Canada will be another Calais and every harbor another Dunkerque before the men and women of our land allow the light and the life of their Christian faith to be extinguished by the powers of evil or yield their liberties to the tyranny of Nazi brutality."

Forces in the world war asserted that the Allies were fighting "a war for civilization" and that they were "holding our front line."

"We have a vital concern in the outcome," he said. In talking to reporters, Gen. Pershing said that he was heartily in favor of compulsory military service in this country.

He added that if such a plan were adopted, an immediate expansion of the army would be possible in case of a threatened invasion. He recalled that the training of recruits for world war duty had required many months.

"No Time to Lose."

Asserting in his statement that "there is no time to lose," Gen. Pershing continued:

"The Allies need every encouragement it is possible for us to give. Let us open our hearts and

give, give, give, in Christian sympathy, and in response to the tremendous needs that are staring us in the face.

"Our people well know the dire need of the hundreds of thousands of Allied refugees. In our minds' eye, we behold with infinite pity the streams of aged men, and women, and the terrified children, fleeing from their burning homes, ruthlessly machine-gunned from the air as they haste along the

highways seeking even temporary safety against the horrors of war."

Legion Co-operates.

An American Legion proposal to organize world war veterans into home guard units was reported to have figured today in a conference of legion and War Department officials. The department said that at the suggestion of Raymond J. Kelley of Detroit, national commander, the legion officials offered to Assistant Secretary Louis Johnson "the organization's facilities and support in the present program of strengthening the national defense."

The legion representatives, who conferred also with other Government officials, declined to divulge the details of the proposal immediately. They included Warren H. Atherton, Stockton, Cal., national defense committee chairman; Wilbur M. Alter, Denver, foreign relations committee chairman, and Leslie P. Kefauver, Bay City, Mich., chairman of the legion's National Americanism Commission.

Meanwhile James J. McEntee, CCG director, announced today that the Civilian Conservation Corps was prepared to equip and operate sixty-three schools for training motor mechanics.

ARMY PURSUIT PLANE TO GO TO FORD FOR STUDY

He Will Determine if He Can Turn Them Out at Rate of 1,000 a Day

WASHINGTON, June 8 (A. P.).—The army put one of its fastest pursuit planes at Henry Ford's disposal today to let him determine whether his mass production genius can get aerial fighters rolling off assembly lines at the amazing rate of 1,000 a day.

The sudden completion of arrangements to have the pursuit ship delivered to Ford engineers in Detroit Monday momentarily distracted defense program attention from the cleavage of congressional opinion on President Roosevelt's applause for a newspaper editorial urging compulsory military training for the nation.

The unofficial debate on compulsory training, however, was off to a heated start, and there were indications of additional legislative dissension over administration plans which would, in effect, make a large amount of world war equipment available for Allied purchase by turning it back to the manufacturers.

Mr. Roosevelt told his press conference yesterday that the arms and munitions stores were deteriorating, but that they still had an immediate value. Although he did not specify the size of the stores, unofficial military estimates were that enough rifles to supply an army of almost 2,000,000 might be turned in.

The announcement that a pursuit plane would be sent to Detroit was made by the War Department

last night. Assistant Secretary Louis Johnson said that Henry Ford had telegraphed a request to see the ship as soon as possible.

Mr. Ford, pioneer in automotive mass production, asserted two weeks ago that, given certain conditions, his plants in six months' time could turn out 1,000 standard-type planes daily. The statement immediately aroused interest both here and in London, and there was evidence that Britain, anxious to bolster her air force, intended to explore the possibility.

Asked About Training Plan.

The question of compulsory military training was injected into the complicated defense picture yesterday at the President's press confer-

ence, when Mr. Roosevelt was asked to comment on a New York Times editorial.

He replied that he had read only the first paragraph and liked it very much. The paragraph called for immediate adoption of a national system of compulsory military training.

Senator Pittman, Democrat, of Nevada, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, commenting on the editorial, declared: "We should not incite hysteria by advocating at this time compulsory military service."

Exclaimed Senator Norris, Independent, of Nebraska: "I'm not for it, I never have been, and I don't believe we ought to have it."

Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Utah, voiced approval, and Senator Connally, Democrat, of Texas, said some such policy eventually might be necessary if threatening world conditions continued.

There was comparable disagreement over Mr. Roosevelt's plans to ask Congress for specific authority to turn world war stocks of guns back to manufacturers. Existing laws make this permissible with planes and ammunition.

Senator Clark, Democrat, of Idaho, said that the indirect releasing of weapons to a belligerent "by an artificial and duplicitous device" had the effect of entering the country into war "on the side of that belligerent." He disclosed that efforts were under way to form a Senate bloc to fight it.

In the opposing camp, Speaker Bankhead called the proposal "a mighty good program," and Senator Sheppard, Democrat, of Texas,

More Funds May Be Asked

WASHINGTON, June 8 (A. P.).—Despite White House statements to the contrary, reports circulated in informed quarters at the Capitol today that an additional \$1,000,000,000 appropriation for the Army would be asked if the Germans should break through to Paris before adjournment of Congress.

Representative J. Buell Snyder, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Military Appropriations subcommittee, said he thought an additional appropriation would be advisable if the French Army should collapse. On the basis of Hitler's past performances in Poland, Norway, Holland and Belgium, Representative Snyder said, it was felt that if he conquered France, the next objective would be England.

"Then the next step would be toward Brazil," Representative Snyder said.

Defense preparations proceeded apace during the day. The House Military Committee, it was learned, voted down a proposal to restrict use of the National Guard to the continental United States, its insular possessions and the Canal Zone.

Members said the proposal was advanced in the committee at a closed session this week for consideration of

a resolution to give the President power to call out the National Guard when Congress is not in session. No

action has been taken on the resolution itself.

The committee will meet Monday, and at that time, members said, the principal issue to confront it would be whether to limit the use of the guard to the Western Hemisphere or to give the President power to send it wherever he chooses.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, recommended the emergency power in order, he said, to permit training of the guard and to provide for replacements for any regular Army units which might have to be withdrawn from present posts for duty in Latin America or elsewhere in defense of the Monroe Doctrine.

Committee members disclosed that they had rejected also an amendment which would have permitted unlimited expansion of the regular Army from its authorized peacetime strength of 280,000 men. They said that there was a possibility, however, that an increase up to 400,000 or 500,000 might be agreed upon.

It was learned that Representative Andrew J. May, Democrat, of Kentucky, chairman had told the committee that such an increase, plus an amendment to restrict use of the National Guard to the Western Hemisphere, would be acceptable.

Approximately 100 heavily armed attack planes, especially designed to harass enemy troops from low altitudes, were earmarked by the War Department for possible fighting in France, under the Administration's "trade-in" arrangement for Army and Navy planes.

The craft are Northrop single-motor attack planes, which the Army Air Corps relegated to non-combatant utility roles last year primarily because of their limited range of action. They will be turned

back to the manufacturer who, in turn, will be free to sell them to the Allies.

Plans for extending Federal loans to industry for plant expansion under the national defense program were discussed by President Roosevelt and Jesse H. Jones, Federal loan administrator.

After the White House conference, Mr. Jones said that many inquiries and requests for loans had been received, but that none had actually been granted so far. All applications are being routed through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The United States Chamber of Commerce said in a statement that the Administration's defense program was "well within the capacity of the country without any material interference with normal operations." The program, the statement said, would bring into utilization capacity that has been idle.

The Federal Communications Commission called attention of ship operators to the fact that the communications act forbids "superfluous, unnecessary or unidentified communications" between ship radio stations and other ships or shore stations. It said any violations would be "vigorously prosecuted."

chairman of the Senate Military Committee, predicted that the legislation Mr. Roosevelt desired would receive committee approval Monday.

NAVY PLANES GOING TO ALLIES TODAY

First Consignment Of Fifty Will Be Flown To Canadian Border

Two-Seater Land-Type Ships Modernized At Last-Minute Overhaul

[By the Associated Press]

Buffalo, June 8.—Before sunset tomorrow the first consignment of fifty navy planes destined for the Allies are expected to complete their final flight over United States territory en route to the Western battlefield.

Poise tonight at the Buffalo airport, where they were concentrated on short notice as the Navy Department announced in Washington that they were being turned back to the manufacturer for release to the Allies, the ships awaited orders for the takeoff to the Canadian border, to be hauled across and delivered to the Dominion Government for shipment overseas.

Deemed Naval Surplus

The two-seater land-type biplanes, flown here from a half dozen United States Naval Reserve bases, are one to three years old and are considered "surplus" by the navy, which announced they will be replaced by new bombers "of a superior type, equipped with leak-proof tanks and armor."

Officials of the Curtiss aeroplane division of Curtiss-Wright, as well as Naval Reserve officers and representatives of the Allied Purchasing Commission, maintained their policy of silence.

To Go To Maine

An anonymous but reliable source indicated the planes, radio equipped, probably will "fly the beam" direct to Boston for refueling, then proceed to Houlton, Maine, on the New Brunswick border, for delivery to the Canadian Government—the procedure followed in previous transfer of warplanes for use of the Allies.

The warplanes' bright silver finish has been replaced by a drab camouflage, applied with a spray gun, as mechanics at the Curtiss hangar rushed adjustments to condition the planes for actual warfare.

Takeoff Delayed

Takeoff of the first flight, originally scheduled for today, was delayed because of last-minute orders for adjustments to modernize the ships beyond refinements known to the aircraft industry when they were built, an informant indicated.

Originally designed to scout for enemy naval craft and harry their movements as much as possible, the planes, after alterations now being made, may be assigned to bombing concentrations of tanks, small railheads, ammunition dumps, troop trains or troops in trenches.

ITALY STOCKED UP ON U. S. SCRAP IRON

Purchases Rose Tenfold in Six Months Up to May 1.

WASHINGTON, June 8 (A. P.).—To feed its munitions industry, Italy has increased its monthly purchases of scrap steel in the United States more than tenfold since the second month of the European war, while Japan's buying has sloughed off markedly.

From a low point in October, 1939, when Italy bought only 7,000 tons, her purchases have gained month by month to 74,000 tons in April—the last month for which Department of Commerce figures are available.

The United States has no restrictions on the export of scrap steel, although many proposals for embargoes have been made in Congress. Some proposals may be revived now that President Roosevelt has announced the possibility of canvassing the country for scrap steel that might be useful to this nation's own industries.

American steel mills already use much scrap, and the exported metal has been regarded as surplus.

Despite the increased amounts sent to Italy, Great Britain and Canada, exports of scrap steel in the first four months of 1940 totaled

only 850,000 tons, as compared with 1,005,000 tons in the same months of 1939. Japan formerly bought more than half the steel scrap exported, but cut its purchases from 662,000 tons in the first four months of 1939 to 291,000 in the corresponding period of this year.

SEATTLE, June 8 (A. P.).—Edwin C. Barringer of New York city, executive secretary of the Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel, told a civic group that his organization felt no responsibility for the uses to which scrap iron might be put.

Answering criticism of exports to Japan, he said:

"We feel no more responsibility for the use of scrap iron than does the farmer when he sells wheat to a mill, that makes flour that may be used to feed a soldier or hungry child somewhere."

Mr. Barringer said that the scrap industry had "been unjustly maligned as an instrument of war."

Pepper Says He Gave Duce Good Advice

ATLANTIC CITY, June 8 (AP).

—U. S. Senator Pepper (D-Fla.) said last night that when he predicted Premier Mussolini would feel the "full force of the American whip" if Italy went to war against the Allies he gave Mussolini "the best advice he ever had."

Commenting on an editorial by Virgino Gayda, who often speaks for Mussolini, in which the editor said it must be established who was the "true author of this insolent provocation," Pepper said:

"Tell him the author was Claude Pepper of Talahassee, Florida. Instead of getting mad and inquiring about the author he had better abide by the advice contained in it and pause before he commits an unforgivable sin against man's God."

KIRK GUEST OF PRESIDENT

Washington, June 8 (AP)—Alexander C. Kirk, senior diplomatic officer of the American Embassy in Berlin, will be a guest of President Roosevelt's on an overnight Potomac river cruise, starting late today. Kirk returned from Germany this week.

Other guests on the cruise will be Secretary Hopkins, Associate Justice William O. Douglas of the Supreme Court and Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Jr., and Miss Marguerite Lehand, the President's personal secretary.

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 8—The German radio, in a broadcast in English intercepted here by NBC, reported tonight the Spanish Embassy in Paris had transferred its files to St. Jean de Luz, on the Spanish border, because of "the uncertainty of the present situation."

CLIPPER TURNS ABOUT AT SEA

New York, June 8 (AP)—Pan American Airways Atlantic Clipper, which took off for Europe yesterday afternoon, turned around when a third of the way across the Atlantic and landed back here early this morning.

The line's tentative explanation was that the reversal apparently was due to bad weather.

The plane put about when 800 miles out because of strong head winds instead of the usual tail winds, Pan American officials said.

The Clipper had twenty-one passengers, including Rear Admiral David Le Breton, who was going to take command of the United States naval squadron at Lisbon, Portugal, and Gen. Stefano Cagna, director of civil aviation in Italy.

Ship Radio Stations

Warned By Commission

Federal Body Places Ban On Unnecessary Or Unidentified Communications

Washington, June 8 (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission issued today what it described as "a sharp warning" against "superfluous, unnecessary or unidentified communications" from ship radio stations to other ships or to shore stations.

Earlier this week the commission issued orders forbidding the country's 55,000 amateur operators to communicate with foreign countries and prohibiting the use of mobile transmitter sets by amateur operators except for very short distances.

The order today was directed to all ship radio operators and ship station licensees. The commission said "superfluous, unnecessary or unidentified communications" would "not be tolerated" and violations would be "vigorously prosecuted."

Urges U. S. Take Over Mexico If War Comes

Senator Thomas, Oklahoma, Also Includes Panama "For Self-Protection"

Oklahoma City, June 8 (AP)—Senator Thomas (Dem., Okla.) today declared if Germany forces the British Government to flee to Canada and "war

comes to the Western Hemisphere, the United States should take over Mexico and possibly Panama for self-protection."

The German army, he said, in an interview, would move on the United States from the south if it attacked this nation. He regards Mexico as "a potential menace because it already is German in all but name."

Taking over Panama, he added, would be necessary to insure adequate defense of the Panama Canal. Thomas flew here from Washington to make the keynote speech at the State Democratic convention Monday.

SURGEON-GENERAL CITES WAR NEEDS

Army's Medical Chief Says Doctors Should Prepare.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 8.—The United States will need more competent army doctors and assistants "if we become engaged in another war," according to Major-Gen. James C. Magee of Washington, Surgeon-General of the army. Gen. Magee outlined the problems to the American Association for the Surgery of Trauma, continuing its second annual meeting here today.

"During the last war, we were short both of material and men," Gen. Magee said, "but we did develop, through the Red Cross, fifty general hospitals and they served well. At present, I have been given the right to organize thirty-two general hospitals, seventeen evacuation hospitals and thirteen surgical hospitals, but, in actual war, we will need 102 hospitals, instead of thirty-two."

"We must also have competent men trained for surgery in the evacuation and base hospitals and regimental surgeons in great number for front-line service. The question of treating shock will be a major one, and closely associated with blood transfusions," Gen. Magee continued.

Blood banks cannot be preserved long enough in actual military maneuvers and transfusion by present methods is clumsy for war-time. We have no really simple, transportable X-ray for front-line use, but our manufacturers have agreed to pool their patent rights and the goal is near."

OFF FOR EUROPE TO HELP FRANCE

Nine American Volunteer Ambulance Drivers Sail On Liner Exeter

Italian Air Force Officer And Nine Iraq Aviators Also Go Along

[By the Associated Press]

Jersey City, N. J., June 8—The American Export liner Exeter today sailed for Genoa carrying nine American volunteer ambulance drivers bound for France, an Italian air force officer and nine Iraq aviators.

The Italian officer, Lieut. Col. Aimone Vanin, in this country a month, said his leave had expired. Vanin had been visiting his wife, an American citizen, in Boston, he explained.

Carries Forty Passengers

The ship carried forty passengers and about 4,000 tons of general cargo. Vanin declared he did not fear being seized by the British contraband control at Gibraltar should Italy enter the war before the ship reached Genoa.

A graduate of the Air Academy at Naples, Vanin was made a lieutenant colonel six months ago. He has been in the Italian Army sixteen years and is a veteran of the Ethiopian campaign.

Bound For Duty In France

Bound for duty as ambulance drivers with the American field service in France were:

DONALD P. JOHNSON, Jr., 22, of Wake Forest, N. C., who left the junior class at Princeton.

WILLIAM B. BLOOD, 27-year-old actor, of Darien, Conn., a graduate of the Westminster School.

WILLIAM A. DAVIDSON, 22, of Worcester, Mass., a Norwich University sophomore, who also resigned from college.

WINDSOR LEWIS, 21, of Peekskill, N. Y., a graduate of Brown University, who gave up an acting career because "I have no responsibilities and I believe a good many principles are at stake."

JOHN MIDDLETON, 25, of Philadelphia, a Yale graduate, who was a salesman for the American Sugar Refining Company.

FRANK MORTON, 38, of Upper Montclair, a Princeton alumnus, who left his position as a stock broker because "France needs help."

ELIAS NASSER, 30, of Brooklyn, a scoutmaster, who had been studying medicine at New York University.

GEORGE J. CHASE, 28, of New York, a Haverford College graduate.

JOHN W. NELLIGAN, 29, of New York city, a salesman for an importing firm.

Nelligan was accepted at the last minute when McKensie L. Ogle, of Fairfield, Conn., postponed his sailing. The Iraq aviators have been in the United States five months to study American planes and production methods.

ALLIES INCREASING PURCHASES IN U. S.

Widened Range Of Orders Follows Nazi Threat To Industrial Areas

Bulk Of Contracts Thus Far Has Been For Aircraft And Accessories

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 8—Allied war purchasers, who heretofore have concentrated mostly in aircraft and tools, now are tapping United States industry for an assortment of other weapons and materials.

Wall Street sources said today British and French agents suddenly appeared to have widened their range of orders and inquiries to speed equipment plans and replace losses. Total orders placed since September are estimated at \$1,300,000,000 now, and the figure is expected to grow rapidly.

French Factory Area Menaced

The new German drive, it was pointed out, threatens important industrial sectors in addition to those already engulfed by the Nazi advance in northern France and the Low Countries.

High-speed marine engines, shells, increased steel tonnage and a big powder plant at Memphis to supply Allied needs have been purchased recently.

An atmosphere of intensified activity pervades the big British and French buying offices in the downtown financial district, close to the headquarters of many of the nation's industrial concerns.

Of the estimated \$1,300,000,000 Allied orders the overwhelming bulk thus far has been for aircraft and accessories,

Airplane contracts signed or in early prospect approximate \$1,200,000,000.

\$700,000,000 Already Filled

Probably \$700,000,000 in contracted orders, mainly aircraft have been delivered by the manufacturers, an informed source said.

To avoid giving the enemy information, spokesmen for the commission purposely have been vague, although specifying that "more than 8,000 warplanes" have been ordered in this country.

They also indicated that acceleration in Allied buying may be expected.

Steel circles have been counting on heavier Allied buying of finished products. Rumored in trade sources were negotiations for purchase of railroad cars suitable for heavy gun mountings.

Tanks And Rail Equipment

Provided plants can be found for quick adaptation to war equipment substantial orders may be placed for tanks. Idle rail equipment facilities are considered among the best adapted for mechanized war equipment manufacture. Negotiations are under way for the purchase of "automotive" equipment, presumably including tanks, to overcome the German superiority in armored motor divisions.

Outside aircraft and tools a variety of products ranging from motor trucks and Missouri mules to field glasses have been purchased. But in the aggregate these have been small compared with the huge orders dangled before airplane and aviation engine makers.

Obstacles To Massive Buying

Obstacles to massive buying of war equipment in this country chiefly are these:

1. A desire by the Allies to rely on their own home and empire resources as much as possible in the absence of credit in the United States.
2. Reluctance of American manufacturers to spend for plant expansion or retooling to handle war orders because of uncertainty

whether they would get enough business to recover capital costs.

America's Defense Program

Complicating the problem for the Allies, temporarily anyhow, is the United States' projected \$5,000,000,000 defense program.

"The United States is magnificently equipped to turn out automobiles, radios, bathtubs, machinery of many kinds," commented a Briton who has been observing the Allied buying. "The problem is adapting your industry for manufacture of tanks, guns, explosives, airplanes."

30.24-2831

**\$3,000,000 Allied Order
For Shells Announced**

Butler, Pa., June 8 (AP)—Wallace Barker, vice-president for operations of the Pullman Standard Car Corporation's plant here, announced today the company had accepted a \$3,000,000 order for shells from the Allied Purchasing Commission.

Retooling of the Butler plant, which produced munitions during the World War, will begin immediately and probably will be completed by October. Production of shells, finished except for powder and caps, will begin then on a twenty-four-hour-a-day basis, Barker said.

The plant normally is engaged mainly in the construction of freight cars.

30.24-283

LONDON, JUNE 8-(AP)—A SUGGESTION THAT L.S. AMERY, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, GO TO SIMLA AND TRY TO REPAIR THE "BREACH" BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND INDIA AND OBTAIN THE SUB-CONTINENT'S "UNIVERSAL SUPPORT" IN THE WAR WAS MADE TODAY BY THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.

"THE CONTINUING CRISIS," SAID THE NEWSPAPER, DEMANDS AMERY'S PERSONAL CONTACT WITH INDIAN LEADERS AND FORMATION OF A "TRULY NATIONAL GOVERNMENT BY INCLUSION OF INDIAN LEADERS."

LONDON, JUNE 8-(AP)—THE AIR MINISTRY AND THE MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY ISSUED THE FOLLOWING COMMUNIQUE TODAY:

"DURING LAST NIGHT AND IN THE EARLY HOURS OF THIS MORNING, ENEMY AIRCRAFT CROSSED THE COAST. SOME BOMBS WERE DROPPED BUT LITTLE MATERIAL DAMAGE WAS DONE AND NO CASUALTIES HAVE BEEN REPORTED."

NEW YORK, JUNE 8-(AP)—THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT RADIO ESTIMATED THAT 400 MORE GERMAN TANKS WERE DESTROYED YESTERDAY, A BRITISH NEWS BROADCAST HEARD AT THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM'S STATION SAID TODAY.

THIS WOULD MAKE 800 TANKS OF GERMANY'S ORIGINAL FORCE OF 2,000 REPORTED DESTROYED SINCE THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME BEGAN. JUN 9-1940

here
BERN, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 8-(AP)—NEUTRAL SWISS ESTIMATES OF THE FRENCH CASUALTIES IN FLANDERS ALONE RANGED TONIGHT FROM 50,000 TO 110,000, WITH THE AVERAGE ESTIMATE ABOUT 80,000.

NEW YORK, JUNE 8-(AP)—AN NBC CORRESPONDENT IN BERLIN REPORTED TODAY THAT A SPECIAL GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SAID THE HARBOR AT CHERBOURG, FRANCE, WAS SET AFIRE LAST NIGHT BY NAZI BOMBING PLANES DURING A SERIES OF AIR RAIDS ON VITAL FRENCH CITIES. JUN 9-1940

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, JUNE 8-(AP)—PRESIDENT GALDERON GUARDIA OF COSTA RICA AND BRIGADIER GENERAL JOSEPH M. CUMMINS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY HELD A LENGTHY CONFERENCE TODAY AT WHICH USUALLY INFORMED SOURCES SAID THEY DISCUSSED PLANS FOR WESTERN HEMISPHERE DEFENSES, ESPECIALLY WITH REGARD TO THE PANAMA CANAL. Southern
THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA IS COSTA RICA'S NEIGHBOR.

NEW YORK, FIRST ADD NBC BROADCAST X X X FRENCH CITIES.
AN ANNOUNCER FOR THE SAME NETWORK IN ROME SAID ITALY'S PREPARATIONS FOR AN EXPECTED ENTRANCE INTO THE WAR INCLUDED THE CLOSING OF ALL MUSEUMS AND CRATING OR SANDBAGGING OF MANY OF THE CITY'S VALUABLE STATUARY. JUN 9-1940

HE SAID A REPORT THAT THE GIANT LINER REX WAS BEING MADE INTO A HOSPITAL SHIP COULD NOT BE CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 8--(AP)--SUMNER WELLES, UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE WITH EMPHASIS TODAY THAT THERE WAS NOTHING UNUSUALLY SIGNIFICANT ABOUT THE VOYAGES OF TWO AMERICAN CRUISERS--THE WICHITA AND THE QUINCY--TO SOUTH AMERICAN WATERS.

WELLES SAID THAT THE TRIPS WERE MERELY A RETURN TO CUSTOMARY PROCEDURE. HE REITERATED THAT THE VOYAGES WERE OF A GOOD WILL NATURE.

WELLES SAID THAT THE WICHITA WOULD ARRIVE IN RIO DE JANEIRO JUNE 12. THE QUINCY, HE SAID, WILL LEAVE RIO JUNE 15 FOR MONTEVIDEO.

DUBLIN, JUNE 8--(AP)--AT LEAST A HUNDRED AMERICANS, ANXIOUS TO ESCAPE THE PERILS OF WAR, FACED THE PROSPECT TODAY OF BEING LEFT BEHIND BECAUSE THEY LACK MONEY FOR PASSAGE TO THE UNITED STATES ON THE LINER WASHINGTON.

THE SHIP ARRIVED AT BORDEAUX LAST NIGHT AND IS SCHEDULED TO SAIL FOR LISBON, PORTUGAL, TOMORROW NIGHT, AND FROM THERE TO IRELAND SOMETIME NEXT WEEK. IT MAY CALL EITHER AT GALWAY ON THE WEST COAST, OR AT COBN IN THE SOUTH.

THE MEN AND WOMEN AND THEIR FAMILIES, LIKELY TO BE LEFT BEHIND UNLESS SOMETHING IS DONE, ARE NOT TOURISTS, BUT PLAIN EVERYDAY POOR WORKING CLASS PEOPLE WHOSE FAMILIES HAVE GROWN SO RAPIDLY THAT THEY CAN HARDLY THINK IN TERMS OF \$200 EACH FOR THE MINIMUM FARE.

MANY OF THEM ARE AMERICAN-BORN WOMEN WHO CAME TO IRELAND WITH THEIR HUSBANDS. OTHERS ARE PENSIONERS WHO HAVEN'T BEEN GETTING THEIR PENSIONS SINCE THE WAR STARTED. OTHERS ARE ELDERLY NATURALIZED AMERICANS WHO RETURNED TO HAVE A LAST LOOK AT THE OLD SOD.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTRY HERE REFUSES TO VALIDATE PASSPORTS UNTIL PASSAGE IS BOOKED.

UNDATED SEA WARFARE "BOX SCORE"

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSSES REPORTED DURING THE 40TH WEEK OF THE WAR, FROM JUNE 2 TO JUNE 8, INCLUSIVE:

NATION-----SUNK BY----- TONNAGE KNOWN DEAD MISSING

	SUBS	MINES	OTHER CAUSES			
	PLANES,		OR UNKNOWN			
	WARSHIPS					
BRITAIN	29	0	1	(X) 23,886	9	16
FRANCE	6	0	0	9,557	0	0
GERMANY	0	0	2	13,668	0	0
NETHERLANDS	1	0	0	9,338	0	0
NORWAY	1	0	0	1,488	20	0
GREECE	1	0	0	1,040	0	0
TOTALS	38	0	3	58,977	29	16

PREVIOUSLY

REPORTED	266	157	182	2,007,537	4,196	2,091
GRAND TOTAL	304	157	183	2,066,514	4,225	2,107

(X) TONNAGE OF 7 BRITISH SHIPS UNKNOWN

LOSSES BY NATIONS (INCLUDES NAVAL VESSELS)

BRITAIN---309; FRANCE---32; GERMANY---60; NORWAY---68;
SWEDEN---45; NETHERLANDS---35; DENMARK---30; GREECE---23; FINLAND---12;
BELGIUM---7; ITALY---7; ESTONIA---6; LITHUANIA---3; YUGOSLAVIA---2;
SOVIET---1; ARGENTINA---1; POLAND---1; RUMANIA---1; JAPAN---1;
LATVIA---1; SPAIN---1; TOTAL 646.

30.24 - 2833

40TH WEEK OF THE WAR- DAY BY DAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(ADVANCE) SUNDAY, JUNE 2- GERMANS DRIVE THROUGH FLOODED LOW-
LANDS TO QUICKEN CLEANUP AT BRITISH ESCAPE PORT OF DUNKERQUE; BRITISH
CLAIM FOUR-FIFTHS OF EXPEDITIONARY FORCE SAVED FROM TRAP; FRANCE DIGS IN
ON SOME LINE IN ANTICIPATION OF NEW PUSH.

MONDAY, JUNE 3--250 TO 300 GERMAN BOMBERS DUMP EXPLOSIVES INTO
PARIS CAUSING TOLL THAT RISES TO 254 DEAD, 652 WOUNDED; ALLIES WHERT-
EN REPAIRS, LATER CALLED OFF WITH ANNOUNCEMENT THAT AIRRAIDS AND OTHER
MILITARY OBJECTIVES WERE INTENDED TARGETS; GERMAN INDUSTRIAL SECTIONS IN
RUHR, FRANKFORT AND MUNICH AREAS ~~UNDER ATTACK~~

TUESDAY, JUNE 4--~~HEAVY~~ BATTERED DUNKERQUE FALLS TO GERMANS, GIVING
NAZIS CONTROL OF COAST FROM ABBEVILLE, FRANCE TO ARCTIC CIRCLE IN NORWAY;
GERMANS CLAIM 400,000 PRISONERS TAKEN IN FLANDERS, HEAVY TOLL OF ALLIED ~~DEAD~~

BRITISH
DEAD; CHURCHILL REPORTS 30,000 ALLIED CASUALTIES, 335,000 SAVED, AND

PLEDGES BRITAIN TO FIGHT ON FOR YEARS-- "IF NECESSARY, ALONE."

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5--HITLER HURLED "MANY NEW DIVISIONS" INTO NEW

30.24 - 2833

DRIVE AGAINST NORTH FRANCE; GERMAN HIGH COMMAND CLAIMS "WEYGAND LINE"

BROKEN WITH THRUST TOWARD LE HAVRE AND ANOTHER TOWARD PARIS FRONT--

~~LAZARUS~~ FRENCH SAY NEW "HUBER" DEFENSE LINE TAKES UP ATTACK C.B.

BY LETTING TANKS FILTER IN TO TRAPS AND ARTILLERY CROSS-FIRE; GERMAN

BOMBERS RAID ENGLISH COAST FROM RIVER THAMES TO YORKSHIRE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6--NAZIS CLAIM GAINS "EVERYWHERE"
ALONG 200-MILE FRONT FROM ENGLISH CHANNEL TO MAGNOT LINE, WITH
HARDEST BLOWS AIMED SOUTH FROM ABBEVILLE, ~~DRIVE~~ BUT FRENCH
SAY DESPITE DRIVE ^{LED} BY 2,000 BIG TANKS THEY ~~ARE~~ ARE COUNTER-ATTACKING
IN CHENIN-DES-DAMES REGION AND POILU LINES INTACT; ITALIANS
ORDERED TO AWAIT CALL TO PUBLIC SQUARES TO HEAR MUSSOLINI'S
DECISION ON WAR BUT DATE ~~IND~~ INDEFINITE AS ITALY RUSHES PREPARATIONS.
(END ADVANCE FOR MON OF SUNDAY, JUNE 9, MOVED JUNE 6)

FRIDAY, JUNE 7--GERMANS CLAIM POWER PUNCHES BREAK WEYGAND LINE
ALONG 62-MILE FRONT, "STIFF RESISTANCE" ADMITTED; FRENCH ADMIT
SLIGHT WITHDRAWALS ALONG ENTIRE FRONT UNDER TERRIFIC PRESSURE, BUT SAY
GERMAN LOSSES ARE GREAT; WEYGAND ADMONISHES POILUS TO "HOLD TIGHT

TO THE SBIL OF FRANCE" WITH ROAD TO PARIS AT STAKE; HARDEST FIGHTING IN EAST ALONG BRESLE RIVER, IN WEST OVER CHEMIN-DES-DAMES HEIGHTS TOWARD BANKS OF AISNE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8--BRITISH ESTIMATE HITLER HAS HURLED 1,000,000 MEN INTO SOMME, AISNE BATTLE--WITH "BIG PUSH" YET TO COME; FRENCH EAST WING PIERCED BY NAZI TANKS 12 MILES SOUTH OF BRESLE RIVER, BUT INFANTRY FOLLOW-UP IS RESISTED FIERCELY; CRUSHING OFFENSIVE DOWN OISE RIVER VALLEY TAKES GERMANS WITHIN 53 MILES OF PARIS; GERMANS SAY WEYGAND LINE PROVES "SPONGY"--BUT FRENCH COUNTER THAT "IT HOLDS." BERLIN BOMBED FOR FIRST TIME; BRITISH NAVAL PLANES DROP EXPLOSIVES ON SUBURBAN FACTORY CENTERS.

WE959PED

'THE LAST QUARTER-HOUR,' WEYGAND WARNS AS FOE FIGHTS WITH FULL MIGHT

Panzer Units Drive To Seine, Reach Rouen—Sky
Troops Rain On French—Nearly 2,000,000
Germans Battling—Argonne Again Aflame

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Monday, June 10—With the Nazi vanguards within thirty-five miles of the capital, the more important files and papers of some of the Government departments have been moved out of Paris as a precautionary measure.

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Monday, June 10—The Germans, rushing mechanized Blitz troops to a region but thirty-five miles northwest of Paris, launched a "massive" parachute attack on the open Champagne country to the northeast of the capital yesterday, where French

troops were reported to have surrounded them promptly in the region north of Vouziers.

Combining aerial tactics with the titanic land offensive of 1,800,000 men, the Nazi command for the first time in the battle of France dropped large numbers of air infantry into the fields.

These units attempted to join the overland divisions smashing southward in what Generalissimo Maxime Weygand of France proclaimed was "the last quarter hour."

Nazis At Outskirts Of Rouen

German Panzer divisions, pushing along the Andelle Valley, reached the outskirts of Rouen, on the Seine, and penetrated into Pont de L'Arche and in the Lepte Valley town of Gisors, but thirty-five miles northwest of Paris. (Two lines censored.) There, it was said, they "vainly tried to cross the Seine."

With German mechanized columns roaming behind the French west flank in a pronged movement aimed at severing Paris from her ports at Rouen and Le Havre, the Germans early yesterday threw 600,000 fresh troops and 3,500 tanks into a new offensive in the Argonne, thus extending the active front to the Luxembourg border.

It was in this battle that the Germans dropped their swarms of parachutists.

German Assault Checked

The French said they had smothered this huge assault, but Generalissimo Weygand, in an order to his troops, alluded to the possibility of development of the battle clear to Switzerland.

The Germans apparently were attempting a three-pronged attack upon Paris from the west, east and north.

The drive from the north had petered out early yesterday because of the Germans' great losses and setbacks, the high commands reported, but tonight the Germans in the Soissons area had gathered fresh strength and threw themselves forward into a battle toward Chateau-Thierry and Belleau Wood where Americans fought in the World War.

Nazis Using All They Have

The Germans apparently were using all they had, 1,500,000 troops and several more mechanized divisions, in an attempt to crack the stubborn defenses of France.

Meanwhile, the Paris region was subjected to repeated bombings yesterday, and this morning anti-aircraft fire was heard plainly in the city, accompanied by exploding bombs.

Premier Reynaud called another meeting of the French

Cabinet for 7 P. M. today (1 P. M., E.S.T.) at the War Ministry, after having reviewed the military situation with his Ministers and President Albert Lebrun for an hour and a half last night.

Weygand's Order

Paris, June 9 (AP)—Gen. Maxime Weygand, the Allied commander in chief, issued this exhortation to his armies today in an order of the day:

The German offensive has now been launched on the whole front from the sea to Montmedy.

It will extend tomorrow as far as Switzerland.

The order remains that each one fight with no thought of retreat, staying where he has been placed and looking straight ahead.

The commander in chief is fully aware of the magnificent example of unflinching effort and valor which the armies engaged and the "air army" have shown.

He thanks them.

France calls on them for even more.

Officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, the welfare of the fatherland demands of you not only your courage but all the dogged resistance, initiative and fighting spirit of which you are capable.

The enemy has suffered heavy losses.

Soon he will come to the end of his effort. We have reached the last quarter of an hour.

Hold tight.

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Norse Surrender But Continue Aid To Allies in West

By THOMAS F. HAWKINS
Associated Press Correspondent

Stockholm, Monday, June 10—All Norway was surrendered to Germany last midnight after a fight of two months against the Nazi invaders, but King Haakon and his Government, who fled to England, announced they would help the British and French on the Western front.

The British and French, who gave aid to Norway throughout the conflict, were reported withdrawing from their hard-won gains at Narvik and along the Narvik railway in the far north, the only territory they had been able to wrest from the

Germans since the invasion began April 9 with Nazi seizure of that ore port, along with Oslo and other Norwegian cities.

Allies Shifted To Other Fronts

"Necessity of the war forced the Allies to gather all their forces on other fronts where all soldiers and all materials are necessary," said an announcement today by the Norwegian Government news agency. The peace agreement was reported from Tromso, in the far north of Norway.

Norwegian soldiers, who, during two months of war, fought bravely, now do not have ammunition and fighting planes enough and cannot go on fighting against the German power.

The method or extent of Norwegian help for the Allies on the Western front was not made clear.

Were Driving Germans Back

Yesterday the Allies were reported to have driven the Germans to the next to last railway tunnel on their retreat from Narvik to the Swedish frontier.

Whether the British and French were surprised by a Norwegian surrender, as they were by a Belgian surrender, was not clear from the in-

formation available here. movement. But German armored divisions established contact through Dombas, and forced the British to withdraw from Andalsnes and Namsos on May 2 and 3.

With the Germans in control of all Norway except the far north, where

they held a tenuous grip on Narvik, the Allies transferred their chief operations to that Arctic port, and captured it May 28.

Special Boon To Sweden

An end to the fighting is regarded as a special boon to Sweden. Fighting in recent days has been within six miles of her border, where the Allies have pushed the German garrison back to the next to the last tunnel on the railway from Narvik to Sweden.

Fighting planes frequently have crossed the border there, involving Sweden's neutrality.

A Norwegian peace, Swedes said, might mean the return of general peace in Scandinavia, with the northern countries retaining their present status until their fate is decided by the fighting on the Western front.

One important question not immediately answerable was whether Sweden would try to use the port of Narvik for ore exports which both England and Germany buy in normal times.

Norway's Capitulation Unannounced In Berlin

Berlin, Monday, June 10 (AP)—The reported cessation of hostilities in Norway was unannounced in Berlin up to 3.15 A. M. today, but the official news agency brought news dispatches from Stockholm concerning the flight of King Haakon from the country.

These dispatches said the remnants of French and British expeditionary forces were leaving Norway and that King Haakon had departed, presumably for Britain.

"It seems the Norwegian phase of the war is drawing to a close," said informed quarters, who added that the "report is of such importance that an official German statement must be awaited before comment can be made."

Linked With Sea Battle

Quarters close to the Government

said the significance of the high command's announcement of the destruction of the British airplane carrier Glorious and a transport now had become apparent.

The German battleships Gneisenau and Scharnhorst struck a decisive blow at sea, apparently convincing the Norwegian high command of the futility of hoping for more French and British assistance, these quarters said.

Unofficial reports in Berlin said it was uncertain whether King Haakon had departed on an English ship or had crossed the border into Finland.

Declared New Blow To England

Commenting on unofficial reports that the Norwegian command and German military authorities had arranged an armistice and had ceased fighting last midnight, one commentator said:

"It is now obvious that England lost a great engagement in the far North as well as in Flanders.

"It is also likely that England's belief that she soon will need all her available manpower at home prompted the decision on her part to drop the costly Norwegian adventure where her fleet was in an exposed position, constantly subject to furious and successful attacks by the German air force.

"It is too soon to speak of the end of the war in Norway, because only an armistice has been arranged," this spokesman continued. "But the practical effect is obvious and it is clear that as a consequence Germany is now in a position to concentrate her attention on the Western front."

London Doubts Report

LONDON, June 9 (AP)—There was no immediate official confirmation here tonight of Stockholm reports that a German-Norwegian peace has been reached in the Narvik region. Reliable quarters in London believed the report was false.

Rome, June 9 (AP)—An Italian dispatch from Madrid, Spain, tonight said the Italian liner Vulcania, 24,000 tons, had been halted by a British warship and forced to enter the harbor at Gibraltar. The ship was bringing Italian inhabitants from Tangiers, French Morocco, back to Italy.

[By the Associated Press] Rome, June 9—A smashing German victory in the battle of France will

be the signal for Italy's entry into the war, it was indicated today by Giovanni Ansaldo, editor of Foreign Minister Ciano's newspaper, Il Telegrafo, of Leghorn.

But the exact time for the Italian legions to march was "still Mussolini's secret," Ansaldo declared in his regular weekly broadcast to Italy's armed forces.

"But we can say," he added, "that in the second period of the war, of which the battle for France is only the introduction, the fight for England will begin when France has been eliminated. Then Italy's action will have capital importance.

Promises Break From Sea

"In that moment Italy with complete unity will break the bolts imprisoning her in the Mediterranean."

Ansaldo's broadcast indicated the first Italian attack might be made in North Africa by the army of the south under its new leader, Marshal Emilio de Bono.

The editor praised the apparent success of the new German offensive in France and said the French hopes that the "Weygand Line" would be able to stem the enemy and produce another "miracle of the Marne" had been dashed.

The Germans, he said, were advancing along the whole line and claimed for them that they had taken Soissons Friday and were outside Rouen Saturday night.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Actually the Allies said they were holding Soissons today, and the Germans were many miles from Rouen.]

Says England Quit France

"One fact above all others must rankle in the minds of the French—England abandoned France to her fate," Ansaldo said. "She was quite prepared to see France overrun by Germans rather than let her have one man, one machine gun or one wheel of an armored car for her defense."

[Associated Press Editor's Note—British troops and the Royal Air Force are fighting side by side with the French.]

"In view of all these facts," the editor said, "it will therefore be unlikely that France will be able to offer prolonged resistance."

Well-informed sources expected the decisive day of Italian entry would be in the coming week. Some thought it would be as early as tomorrow, but the most reliable information was that the order would come on Thursday or Friday.

Creating Background

The Government has been completing final military preparations and has also been driving home arguments

intended to justify impending Italian action on moral grounds.

Navy day will be celebrated tomorrow in Rome, and at Brindisi, crews of all naval units in the southern Adriatic will assemble to lay wreaths on the Italian navy memorial.

New reports from Luca Pietromarchi, Director of Economic Warfare, to Premier Mussolini disclosed that the Italian-British quest for a compromise settlement of the contraband control dispute failed because Italy refused to accept the British proposal for import quotas.

The quota system, which presumably would have limited Italian imports to bare domestic requirements, was the British counter proposal after the Italians submitted a four-point plan for modification of the contraband control.

"It is easily understandable that the

Fascist Government would refuse, as it did refuse, not only to discuss but even to consider proposals of this nature, so highly damaging to the sovereignty, liberty and prestige of the Italian state," the reports said.

Such a system, the reports said, would have prevented Italy from creating reserves, placed a check on war preparations and afforded the British valuable information on Italy's foreign sources of supply.

Called Defensive Act

Virginia Gayda, writing in La Voce D'Italia, said the reports proved that Italy "was forced to act thus for defense of its legitimate and vital interests and for respect of international law while the two democracies once again placed themselves outside the law."

"Europe and the civilized world can honestly recognize this truth which it is useful to recall in this present acute definite phase of the European crisis," he wrote.

Trucks, loaded with fully equipped troops, rumbled frequently across Rome today. Army officers worked throughout the day, requisitioning horses. Travelers reported troops on the move in many parts of Italy.

Italian children continued to return to Italy from various Mediterranean areas likely to become theaters of war. Twelve hundred arrived at Bari from Cyrenaica in Western Libya. Others came from Cairo and Istanbul.

The newspapers still published tales of alleged French "persecutions" in Tunisia and Morocco.

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Naval Vessels Take On Oil
Bayonne, N. J., June 9 (AP)—The Italian naval supply ship Brennero tied up today at the pier of the Asiatic Petroleum Corporation and began taking on a load of bunker oil.
The vessel which arrived four days ago left the Standard Oil Company docks in this city after taking on a cargo of lubricating oil.

British Planes To Skip Italy
Cairo, June 9 (AP)—British overseas airways planes bound for India, South Africa and Australia were ordered today to omit their usual stops in Italian territory effective tomorrow.
The planes will continue to fly over the Mediterranean, but will not land at Rome or Brindisi.

ROME--FIRST ADD ITALIAN X X X LABOR.

WORKMEN WHITEWASHED A GOOD PART OF ROME IN PREPARATION FOR THE BLACKOUT.

THEY WHITENED CURBS, TREES, TELEPHONE POLES AND LAMP POSTS AND SIMILAR OBJECTS, LIKELY TO BE A PERIL TO DRIVERS OR PEDESTRIANS IN A TOTAL BLACKOUT.

SOME SUBURBAN SECTIONS, FOR THAT MATTER, ARE ALREADY AS DARK AT NIGHT AS LONDON AND BERLIN, BUT DOWNTOWN ROME IS STILL PARTLY ILLUMINATED.

A MUNICIPAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT 50 NEW TAXICABS, OPERATING ON GAS GENERATED BY CHARCOAL BURNERS, WOULD BE PLACED IN SERVICE TO RELIEVE THE EMERGENCY SITUATION CREATED BY WARTIME RESTRICTIONS ON GASOLINE.

THE ITALIAN RAILWAYS ANNOUNCED A 70 PER CENT REDUCTION IN TRAIN FARES FOR FAMILIES LEAVING TURIN FOR PLACES IN THE COUNTRY TO FACILITATE REMOVAL OF PEOPLE FROM THE CITY.

TURIN IS LIKELY TO BE A PRIMARY TARGET FOR AIR RAIDERS IN THE EVENT OF WAR, BECAUSE OF ITS PROXIMITY TO THE FRENCH FRONTIER AND THE LARGE NUMBER OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES THERE.

W627PED

Berlin Reports Sinking British Plane Carrier

**The Glorious and Destroyer
Called Lost in North to
Gneisenau, Scharnhorst**

By The Associated Press

BERLIN, June 9.—Germany's two 26,000-ton battleships, the Gneisenau and the Scharnhorst, both reported abroad recently as having been sunk or put out of action in the invasion of Norway, appeared today in German reports with an official announcement here that the 22,500-ton British aircraft carrier Glorious and an Allied destroyer had been sunk in the North Sea by the Germans yesterday.

The two battleships were said to be operating with a German naval unit in the North Sea in efforts to relieve German troops fighting in the Narvik, Norway, area. The Germans said the British aircraft carrier and destroyer were sunk by this fighting group. The unit apparently was assigned to cut off the British supply line to the northern battleground, but just where the action occurred was not announced.

The high command announced further that a second German group destroyed the 19,840-ton British troop transport Orama, the 5,666-ton British naval tanker Oilpioneer and a submarine chaser. Several hundred prisoners were taken by this second group, the communique said.

Haakon's Flight Reported

BERLIN, Monday, June 10 (AP)—The official news agency dispatches from Stockholm early today said the "remnants" of French and British expeditionary forces were leaving Norway and that King Haakon had departed, presumably for Britain.

"It seems the Norwegian phase of the war is drawing to a close," said informed quarters, who added that the report was "of such importance that an official German statement must be awaited before comment can be made."

Quarters close to the government said the significance of the German High Command's announcement of the destruction of the British airplane carrier Glorious and a transport had now become apparent.

The German Navy had struck a

decisive blow at sea, apparently convincing the Norwegian High Command of the futility of hoping for more French and British assistance, these quarters said.

Unofficial reports in Berlin said it was uncertain whether King Haakon had departed on a British ship or had crossed the border into Finland.

"It is now obvious that England lost a great engagement in the Far North as well as in Flanders," a Nazi commentator said.

"It is also likely that England's belief that she soon will need all her available man power at home prompted the decision on her part to drop the costly Norwegian adventure, where her fleet was in an exposed position, constantly subject to furious and successful attacks by the German Air Force."

"It is too soon to speak of the end

of the war in Norway, because only an armistice has been arranged, but the practical effect is obvious and it is clear that as a consequence Germany is now in a position to concentrate her attention on the Western Front."

NAZIS REPORT NAVAL VICTORY ON NORTH SEA

**Claim Sinking Of Aircraft
Carrier, Destroyer And**

Three Other Ships

Declare Allied Resistance

**On Somme Front Has
Been Shattered**

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 9—The Admiralty announced tonight that "information reaching the Admiralty appears to indicate that there was contact on June 8 between British and German naval forces in northern waters."

"No further statement can be made until full reports are received," it added.

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 9—Germany, declaring

she had "shattered" Allied resistance on the Somme-Oise avenue to Paris, unleashed new divisions in northeast France today in the second Blitzkrieg step to envelop the French capital and wipe out the French armies with their bolstering of British.

At sea, the Germans announced sinking of the British aircraft carrier Glorious and a destroyer and destruction of a troop transport, a tanker and a submarine chaser.

The high command reported that German infantry in the right-flank drive in the Somme and Oise sectors "destroyed strong enemy forces and forced other troops, some of them just thrown in the fight, to retreat."

Material And Supplies Seized

The high command said large quantities of enemy material and supplies were seized when rear defense lines of the French were penetrated "in the direction of the lower Seine."

The announcement that new forces had been thrown into the five-day-old march against Paris was taken as meaning that the right-flank attack had gained sufficient momentum in the drive toward the French port of Le Havre: the Seine river to permit extension of the general offensive.

No hint was given of the exact regions involved in the broadened attack. The high command communique was scarcely more explicit than those on the first four days of the drive on Paris. It reported German divisions were pursuing the enemy east of the Somme-Oise sectors.

Nazis Cross The Aisne

"On both sides of Soissons, the Aisne (river) has been crossed in fighting," the communique said. "Early today other sections of the German front in France entered the attack."

30.24-2837
WHILE THE TEMPO OF LAND OPERATIONS THUS INCREASED, THE
Berlin June 9
COMMUNIQUE SAID THE NAZI AIR FORCE CONTINUED ITS WORK OF "SOFTENING"
PARIS DEFENSES BY BOMBING AIRPORTS NORTH AND SOUTHEAST OF
THE FRENCH CAPITAL AND RAILLINES TO THE NORTHWEST.

ANOTHER RAID ON THE FRENCH PORT OF CHERBOURG WAS REPORTED.

TWO GERMAN BATTLESHIPS, THE GNEISENAU AND THE SCHARNHORST,
BOTH REPORTED ABROAD AS SUNK OR PUT OUT OF ACTION DURING THE
INVASION OF NORWAY, APPEARED AGAIN IN GERMAN REPORTS ALONG WITH AN

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE 22,500-TON BRITISH AIRCRAFT CARRIER
GLORIOUS AND AN ALLIED DESTROYER HAD BEEN SHELLED AND SUNK IN THE
NORTH SEA.

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THE TWO BATTLESHIPS WERE SAID TO BE OPERATING WITH ONE UNIT IN
THE NORTH SEA IN EFFORTS TO RELIEVE GERMAN TROOPS FIGHTING IN THE
NARVIK, NORWAY, AREA. THE GERMANS SAID THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER AND
DESTROYER WERE SUNK BY THIS FIGHTING GROUP.

THE UNIT APPARENTLY WAS ASSIGNED TO CUT OFF THE BRITISH SUPPLY
LINE TO THE FAR NORTHERN BATTLEGROUND. JUST WHERE THE ACTION OCCUR-
RED WAS NOT GIVEN.

THE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED THAT A SECOND BATTLE GROUP DESTROYED
THE 21,000-TON TROOP TRANSPORT ORAMA, THE BRITISH NAVAL TANKER OIL
PIONEER, 9,100 TONS, AND A MODERN SUBMARINE CHASER.

German Press
THESE ~~THAT~~ TAKING NOTICE THAT BARRICADES HAD BEEN
ERECTED IN PARIS, CITED THE CASE OF WARSAW AS AN EXAMPLE OF WHAT
MIGHT HAPPEN TO THE FRENCH METROPOLIS. THE POLISH CAPITAL WAS
DEFENDED FOR DAYS BEFORE FINALLY SURRENDERING IN DEVASTATION.

"WAS NOT WARSAW SUFFICIENTLY WARNED?" QUERIED THE BERLIN

NEWSPAPER LOKALANZEIGER. "IT WOULD BE A MONSTROUS CRIME TO HAND
OVER PARIS TO THE WAR AS A MILITARY BASTION. THAT ONE SHOULD ASK
IT SHOWS THE DEGREE OF CONFUSION AS WELL AS THE UNSCRUPULOUSNESS
OF THE INTRIGUERS WHO PREPARED AND PRODUCED THIS WAR AND THEN ARE
THE FIRST TO FLEE."

ENEMY AIRPLANES APPEARED OVER DUESSELDORF LAST THURSDAY NIGHT
AND DROPPED BOMBS ON A RESIDENTIAL QUARTER, IT WAS ANNOUNCED. SIX
PERSONS WERE REPORTED INJURED AND THE RAID WAS SAID TO HAVE CAUSED
"CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE TO CIVILIAN PROPERTY."

WM157PED

JUN 9-1940

MEXICAN PROBE PRESSED

Three Reported Seized In Attempt
On Trotsky's Life

Mexico City, June 9 (AP)—Detention
of three persons for questioning in
the recent attempt to kill Leon
Trotsky, the Communist leader, was
reported tonight.

Authorities declined to confirm the
report except to say a Spaniard, iden-
tified as Nicolas Tuscano, 38, had been
picked up in Vera Cruz because sev-
eral clues indicated he was a leader
of a machine-gun band.

Russia Agrees With Japan on Mongol Border

Marks Manchukuo Frontier
After 2 Years' Hostilities;
Seen Turning to Europe

MOSCOW, June 10 (Monday)
(AP)—Soviet Russia, suddenly the
center of renewed diplomatic atten-
tions from three European nations,
patched up her Far Eastern fences
last night by an agreement with
Japan ending the Manchukuo-Outer
Mongolia boundary dispute, which
has produced two battles and sev-
eral years of intermittent fighting.

An official announcement at mid-
night said that Russia and Japan
had agreed on the frontiers in the
area where fighting between their
armies took place last year—pre-

sumably Nomonhan, on the Outer
Mongolian-Manchukuo border.

Meanwhile it was announced of-
ficially that Ambassador Nicolai
Gorelchin, who left Rome last De-
cember without even presenting his
credentials there, would resume his
post as ambassador to Italy and
that the Italian Ambassador to Rus-
sia, Dr. Augusto Rosso, would return
to Moscow.

Dr. Rosso was said to be en route
from Rome. Gorelchin is leaving
Moscow for Rome. The Russian Am-
bassador was recalled suddenly when
Italians demonstrated at Rome
against Russia at the outbreak of
the Russian-Finnish War. Dr.
Rosso was called back to Italy in
January, presumably because of the
Russian recall of Gorelchin.

Also en route to Moscow are two
newly-named ambassadors from the
Allies—Sir Stafford Cripps, of Great
Britain, and Eric Labonne, of
France.

Border Commission Failed

Russia and Japan reached an ar-
mistice last September which ended
their border clashes, and several
weeks later named a mixed com-
mission to fix the boundaries. The
Japanese announced on Jan. 31,
however, that the commission had
disbanded in disagreement.

The agreement now announced
was reached by the Russian Pre-
mier-Foreign Commissar, Viacheslav
M. Molotov, and the Japanese Am-
bassador to Russia, Shigenori Togo.
A statement said that the problem
had not been solved by the mixed
commission and, therefore, had
served as an obstacle toward regu-
lation of relations among Russia,
Japan and Outer Mongolia.

Outer Mongolia, a Russian de-
pendency, has long disputed her

1,000-mile boundary with Japanese-
dominated Manchukuo.
Japanese and Russian troops

clashed at Changkufeng Hill, at the
junction of the Siberian, Manchu
kuan and Korean borders, in 1931.
Last August came a long engage-
ment at Nomonhan which was fol-
lowed by the September truce.

The Japanese admitted a loss of
18,000 men in dead, wounded and
sick and said the Soviet casualties
were even greater. Russia made no
report on her losses.

Russia Seeking New Bargains

LONDON, June 9 (AP)—A possibil-
ity that Josef V. Stalin, who took
a large hunk of conquered Poland
after signing a non-aggression pact
with Germany, might be maneuver-
ing for a new axis bargain was seen
today by London diplomatic circles.
These sources voiced the expecta-
tion that Soviet Russia was about
to enter deeper into the political
side of the war picture.

Commentators stressed reports that
Russia was making further military
preparations from the Baltic to the
Black Sea and taking extensive se-
curity measures involving new naval
bases, fortifications, air-raid precau-
tions and plans for removing
civilians.

Informed sources expressed the
opinion that the top could mean
only that Stalin entertained an
acute distrust of the intentions of
the Rome-Berlin Axis or desired to
create the impression that he did.

One source said that this attitude
already had produced a quiet offer
to divide Europe into three zones
of influence and neutralize the Dar-
danelles, now controlled by Turkey.

Three Zones of Influence

Leave

Blank

The zones, it was said, would be as follows: Baltic and Black Sea regions to Russia; Adriatic and Mediterranean regions to Italy; northern and central Europe to Germany.

Pro-Ally observers, noting unconfirmed reports that a purge was on in Russia against officials and officers who were too pro-German, and stressing indications that distrust of Russia was being voiced in Germany, expressed hope that both sets of rumors were true. They seemed hopeful that Stalin's apparent concern over the situation would lead to protective agreements with the Allies.

If Stalin should be sufficiently concerned about the German successes, it was asserted that Sir Stafford Cripps might be able to make progress toward an agreement.

French Envoy in Turkey

ANKARA, June 9 (AP).—Eric Labonne, new French Ambassador to Russia, left for Moscow today after a stopover here to confer with members of the Turkish government before assuming his new post. En route, Labonne will join Sir Stafford Cripps, new British Ambassador to Russia, at Sofia.

The visit here by the French envoy coincided with expressions in official quarters and the press that Turkey expected Russia's moral support if she joined the Allies following Italy's entry into the war.

BULLITT SAYS ALL PRAY FOR FRANCE

Americans, He Asserts, Know on Which Side Stand 'Justice and Christian Decency'

JUN 10 1940
ENVOY NEAR BATTLE AREA

He Presents Altar to Church Attended by Joan of Arc—U. S. Silent on Speech

DOMREMY, France, June 9 (AP).—William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador to France, declared today that "from one end of this earth to the other every civilized man is praying, after his fashion, for the victory of France."

Here at the birthplace of Joan of Arc, at the close of a ceremonial presentation of an altar donated by Americans to the village church, the Ambassador placed a white rose at the feet of a statue of the Maid of Orleans, in the name of President Roosevelt.

Joan of Arc worshiped at this church in her childhood five centuries ago.

Only a small group was present at the ceremony. Crowds were not permitted because of the danger from flights of German planes over the Domremy region, about 90 miles south of the now German-held junction of the French, Belgian and Luxembourg borders.

"Americans know on which side stand right, justice and Christian decency and on which side are wrong, cruelty and bestiality," Mr. Bullitt said.

Donated by Americans

"They believe in France." The altar was donated by Americans "of all churches and faiths who desire at this moment to express their belief that the spiritual forces represented by Joan of Arc would triumph over the forces of evil," said a statement given out in connection with the ceremony.

The Ambassador said that "this altar is offered to France and to God by young and old Americans of all churches and faiths who revere Joan of Arc and love France."

"The gifts to build it have come to me from Catholics and Protestants who wish to express to their French brothers their faith that Christians are right and that the spiritual forces of the earth will triumph over the forces of Satanism," he added.

"We know that the French blood flowing today is being spent for all the values of two thousand years of Christian civilization."

Americans, Mr. Bullitt said, "believe in France because they know that in the heart of each Frenchman there burns always, whether he is conscious of it or not, the flame of Joan of Arc."

"They are certain that this flame will never be put out and that, whatever may come, it will never be conquered."

Ceremony Held in Garden

"The invader is killing men, women and children and worthy are the soldiers who stand against fire and even treason."

In closing the envoy said: "Guard France! In the service of God and man let your spirit lead to Christian victory."

The ceremony was held in the garden between the house where Joan of Arc was born and the church where she was baptized and made her first communion.

Those present included Minister of State Louis Marin, Mgr. Breausart, Auxiliary Archbishop of Paris; Maxime Real del Sarte, sculptor of the altar, an embassy secretary and the cure of the village church.

Joan of Arc was born about 1412, led the French to victory against the English besieging Orleans in 1429, was burned at the stake as a relapsed heretic in 1431 and was canonized in 1920 by Pope Pius X.

No Comment on Speech

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP).—Administration officials made no comment today on the statement of Ambassador William C. Bullitt that every civilized man prayed "for the victory of France."

There was no hint whether the White House or State Department had advance information on what Mr. Bullitt would say in his address in ceremonies at the birthplace of Joan of Arc.

A pro-Ally speech by James H. R. Cromwell while he was Minister to Canada brought a sharp reprimand from Secretary of State Cordell Hull and a warning against repeating such statements while in a diplomatic post.

That incident occurred last Winter—before the German invasion of the Low Countries and the push into France. Since then President Roosevelt has told Congress that the "brutal force of modern offensive war has been loosed in all its horrors" and asked the lawmakers "not to take any action which would in any way hamper or delay the delivery of American-made planes to foreign nations which have ordered them or seek to purchase more planes."

U-Boat, 'Chute Dash to Britain Expected Soon

Basel Experts Say Nazis May Open Drive Before Battle in France Is Over

BASEL, Switzerland, June 9 (AP).—Intensive German preparations for an attack upon Great Britain with parachute and submarine troops are being completed swiftly despite the demands of the great Nazi offensive against France, informed foreign sources declared tonight.

With the English Channel ports in their hands, their parachutists resting from the Lowlands campaign and new 'chute reservists in training, the Germans may be ready to strike even before the "battle of France" is ended, said these sources, who included both neutrals and belligerents.

The Germans now have more than 100 submarines, it was said, most of which have been transformed into undersea transports for ferrying troops across the Channel. The German plan of attack against Britain involves moving about 175,000 troops across the Channel in two nights and one day, reports reaching here said.

First Wave of Veterans

The first wave would be veteran

parachutists with special equipment for landing on the Channel beaches. Their task would be to seize control of small ports and coves along the English coast. These veterans, it was said, would be followed by a second wave of 'chutists, many of whom are under training on Lake Constance, where their maneuvers have been observed from the Swiss frontier.

All the 'chutists will be equipped with waterproof covers for arms and munitions, informed persons said, and many rubber boats would be dropped from transport planes to facilitate the work of the parachutists.

Recent reports received here present a new picture of Germany's submarine strength. Striking a balance between Allied and German claims, it is estimated here that the Nazis had about seventy submarines when the war began and had a building capacity of about five a month. Since then Germany has lost about thirty undersea craft, observers believe, but has stepped up her building program until it has probably reached a maximum of twelve a month. Based on these figures, the German undersea fleet would number about one hundred craft—forty pre-war vessels and sixty ships recently constructed.

Designed for Transports

Submarines built since the war started, however, are reported designed primarily as undersea transports, with a range of only several hundred miles instead of the 1,000-mile range possessed by standard classes. The latter normally carry a crew of 150 men each. On the new submarines, armament has been reported sacrificed to enable them to carry 400 fully armed men and some motorcycles. Older submarines are believed being refitted on similar lines.

Experts agree that a fleet of such undersea craft engaged in transport work against a strong naval force needs protection from destroyers or other craft, but the Germans are said to have solved this problem by ordering scores of Italian-made "pocket subs," thirty-six feet long.

Swiss sources said Italian manufacturers have been shipping these swift craft, which carry a crew of seven and one torpedo tube, through the Brenner Pass by rail into Germany since last October. The vessels are disassembled for transportation.

Germans Mass 20 Divisions on Swiss Frontier

Blow at Basel to Outflank Maginot Line Expected; 400,000 Defenders Set

B. RNE, June 9 (AP).—Switzerland appeared tonight to be in greater danger than at any other time since the war began. Fresh German reserve divisions slipped into the Black Forest during the night and Italy's entry into the conflict seemed more imminent than ever.

The statement of Gen. Maxime Weygand, Allied commander-in-chief, that the German offensive "will extend tomorrow as far as Switzerland" led military experts in Switzerland to say that Basel appeared in great danger.

It was said that if the Germans' twenty divisions in the Black Forest should strike at France it was unlikely they would try a suicidal attack across the Rhine into the guns of the Maginot Line.

The logical German moves in that direction would be an attempt to outflank the Maginot Line by invading Switzerland east of Basel and then swing west into France. The French command in lower Alsace apparently had the same idea. French artillery tonight shelled German railroads, highways and artillery emplacements north of Basel.

In the last three weeks French shells have destroyed the German Rhine railroad south of Istein and the rail junction at Weil north of Basel. The Germans did not reply with any artillery in the Basel region, but shelled the French fort south of Strasbourg.

One of the danger signs for the Swiss was that German divisional direction signs posted on all rear-guard Black Forest roads since the beginning of the war, as an indication to reserve units in the event reinforcements were necessary, were changed recently.

Previously the general direction of these signs was east to west, that is toward the Rhine and the French frontier. Now they point from north to south—toward the Swiss frontier. The situation truly looked ominous for the Swiss.

But the Swiss were keeping their heads. Both civilians and soldiers showed far less excitement than when Germany ostentatiously concentrated troops on the Black Forest and Rhine border during the invasion of the Low Countries.

About 400,000 Swiss troops stood ready in the Winklerried line, facing Germany, and in the Alpine gorges and passes looking down on Italy. Another 100,000 were officially on leave, but their rifles and ammunition were at home with them and they were ready to block any "fifth column" or parachute attack on the interior.

German concentrations in the Black Forest just back of the line

on the border with Switzerland are estimated at twenty divisions. Eight more divisions of fortress troops sat idly along the Rhine from Basel to Karlsruhe.

If terror is Germany's intention it is failing this time, for despite Germany's record of swift and devastating invasion, the experts here believe the tough Swiss army could hold the first Rhine line and then the main Limmat line for at least five days unaided and that it has little to fear from the Italians in the Alps, where dynamite can do the work of whole divisions. The French, therefore, have maintained

only a small guard on the Jura frontier.

The Swiss press got curt orders from the army censor today to publish no comment or sensational headlines on yesterday's terse high command communique.

The communique in itself was sensational to the Swiss. It said that two more German planes had been shot down over Swiss soil. It reported that a Swiss observation plane had been shot down in flames after it was attacked by six German bombers who took a short cut over Swiss territory from France yesterday.

Two Swiss observers were killed. During another battle between Swiss and German airmen over Swiss soil another Swiss pilot suffered lung punctures by two machine-gun bullets yet brought his plane safely to earth.

The score of planes shot down to date is eight German bombers and one German fighter; one Swiss fighter and one Swiss observation plane.

MAGINOT GUNS OPEN UP Pound Westwall in Heaviest Shelling of War Near Basle

BASEL, Switzerland, Monday, June 10 (AP).—All guns of the French Maginot forts along the Rhine from Basle as far north as excited Basle residents could see or hear opened up at 2 A. M. today with the heaviest shelling of the war in this area.

Even long-range batteries miles behind the river began hurling their shells into the German Westwall. The Germans took the shelling for an hour before all the Westwall guns spoke at once, just as the

night sky turned into the blue of dawn over the Swiss hillsides.

Then, as suddenly as they began, both French and German artillery firing ceased after an hour and twenty-five minutes of heaven-splitting roar.

The French apparently began their fire in an attempt to break up whatever the Germans were preparing behind their lines, where they had an estimated twenty divisions lurking at the edge of the Black Forest.

Ships Await Suez Papers

CAIRO, June 9 (AP).—Two Italian ships waited today at Port Said for papers to enter the Suez Canal.

Stringent precautions were taken yesterday when four Italian ships went through the canal, one bound for Massawa and three for Italy.

They were followed through all day by tugs carrying armed guards.

Anti-sabotage measures also were taken by important oil refineries, whose camouflaged tanks dot the shores of Suez Bay.

In the last two months almost every homeward bound Italian steamer has carried dozens of motor trucks, often lashed to the decks. These trucks originally were shipped to East Africa for the Ethiopian campaign in 1935.

Italian Ship in Savannah Haven SAVANNAH, Ga., June 9 (AP).—The Italian freighter Clara, 3,731 tons, put in here today as the result of the Italian government order that all Italian vessels seek refuge in the nearest neutral harbors. The ship was en route from the Gulf to New York.

Air-Raid Protection Rushed By Palestine

Holy Land Gears Itself To Possible Spread Of War—Italians Leave For Home

Jerusalem, June 9 (AP).—Palestine rushed air-raid shelters to completion today and geared itself for a possible spread of the war to the Near East.

Italian institutions and business liquidated their assets and most Italians have gone home. The offices of Ala Littoria, Italian commercial air line, were closed.

Italian ships bound for the Holy Land and diverted at the last minute included the steamer Rodi, carrying 125 immigrants.

The Government has called up all supernumerary classes of constables to protect public buildings, pumping stations and power plants.

A specially selected unit is being trained to combat parachutists.

The blackout begun last week has been made permanent.

BULLETIN

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 9—President Roosevelt will deliver "a very important pronouncement" on the international situation in a speech at Charlottesville, Va., from 6.15 to 6.30 P. M. tomorrow, the White House announced late tonight.

Stephen Early, the President's secretary, said the address would deal with "the World War and the present state of international affairs" and would be rebroadcast internationally in seven languages.

One Month After

[By the Associated Press]

One month ago today Adolf Hitler unleashed his Blitzkrieg upon the Low Countries and the Allies. Since then he has:

1. Crushed Holland and forced her Queen, Wilhelmina, to flee.
2. Overrun Belgium and accepted the surrender of her King, Leopold III.
3. Conquered the little Duchy of Luxembourg with little effort and chased the ruler, Grand Duchess Charlotte, into France.
4. Seized the English Channel ports from Abbeville north to Holland.
5. Launched the Battle of France in a titanic struggle to capture Paris and destroy the French armies.

British Vessel Leaves Rio With Meat Cargo

Corinaldo Sails For Le Havre. Italian Ship Takes Refuge At Recife

Rio de Janeiro, June 9 (P)—The British freighter Corinaldo, carrying meat products, sailed for Le Havre, France, yesterday.

The Italian ship Pampano arrived at Recife, Brazil, today from Buenos Aires and tied up to await further orders.

At Sao Salvador, Brazil, the Italian freighters Augusta and Diana are also moored in accordance with the general order to Italian shipping to head for and stay in the nearest neutral ports, presumably to be safe from Allied raiders should Italy enter the war.

U. S. Arms To Allies Reported Speeded Up

Release Of "Surplus" Munitions By Army And Navy Helping, Purchasing Board Says

New York, June 9 (P)—The Anglo-French purchasing board announced today that the "flow of munitions" of all kinds shipped from America will be immediately augmented as a result of recent Federal action releasing surplus Government equipment and material.

The board said it had been informed that "certain important quantities of war materials—old, but all in fully serviceable condition—have been or are being declared surplus by the United States army and navy."

"This, coming on the top of deliveries against orders already placed," the board continued, "will enable the . . . board to continue its future activities on a constantly widening basis."

British Cyclists Asked To Use Locks On Bikes

10,000,000 Advised In Precaution Against Nazi Parachutists

New York, June 9 (P)—Britain's 10,000,000 cyclists have been advised by the British War Office to lock up their bikes when they are not using them, lest Nazi parachutists get them, the Columbia Broadcasting Company's correspondent, Edward R. Murrow, reported from London today.

15 U. S. Navy Bombers Land On Manila Bay

Squadron Flies From Pearl Harbor To Relieve Outpost On Duty Nine Months

Manila, June 9 (P)—Fifteen long-range navy bombers alighted on Manila Bay today after a mass flight from Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

The bombers, from Squadron VP-26, arrived over Manila at 3 P. M. (2 A. M., E.S.T.) and the first one alighted on Manila Bay near the Cavite Navy Yard ten minutes later. The others followed at close intervals.

Under command of Lieut. Com. S. H. Ingersoll, the bombers came here to relieve the squadron which has been on neutrality patrol duty in the Philippines for nine months.

The flight from Pearl Harbor was interrupted by stops at Midway, Wake and Guam.

'Pravda' Warns America Of Peril in Entering War

Says Navy in Atlantic Would Leave Way Clear for Japan

MOSCOW, June 9 (P)—"Pravda," Communist party newspaper, declared today that American entry into the war not only would involve a serious increase in expenses but would also constitute "a serious menace to Pacific positions of the United States."

The article said that "of the ruling sixty families, thirty are for war," but "the toilers of the United States, just as of the entire world, do not want war."

The newspaper said that American participation in the European war would "inevitably mean concentration of the whole navy in the Atlantic."

"Naturally in connection with that a lot of things might be lost in the Pacific, especially in the South Seas," the paper said.

"Japanese imperialism will not fail to enjoy such a favorable opportunity for strengthening its positions in the Dutch Indies. Also it is not to be excluded that in the Philippines it will act at the expense of the United States."

"The United States' position in Latin America will be weakened, for instance, to the profit of Japan, Italy and other countries."

In similar vein, the newspaper "Trud," in an article asking, "would it be advantageous for the United States to join the war?" said that actually the United States lost instead of gained in the last war.

S. S. ROOSEVELT BRINGS IN 700 WAR REFUGEES

Liner Docks In New York After Stormy Voyage From Ireland

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 9—Refugees from the threat of warfare in England—more than 700 men, women and children—tonight sailed into the haven of a neutral land from Galway, Ireland, aboard the liner President Roosevelt.

That this threat was real was emphasized by the number of English subjects aboard, mostly women and children, and whence they came.

Baltimoreans Aboard

Among the Roosevelt's passengers was Mrs. Eugene Krackow, of 1803 Gwynn's Falls Parkway, Baltimore, who said she had been in Scotland for twenty-two months. She expects to go to Baltimore in a day or so. She carried a baby in arms and seemed tired by the voyage.

At the pier to meet her were Mrs. Krackow's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Harry Goldstein, of Baltimore. They were seeing their 8-week-old grandson, Joel Arnold, who was born in Edinburgh, for the first time. Mr. Krackow was studying at the University of Edinburgh.

Help At Once Urged

England needs American help at once, and that help "is the only thing that will save America," said Mrs. Arnold K. Reese, of Weybridge, Surrey, England, another passenger.

words "Vive Camacho." The red and black flags of the CTM (Confederation of Mexican Workers) and the CTS (Federation of Sonora Workers) also were in evidence.

"Revolt Must Go On"

Camacho, declaring the "Mexican revolution must go on," paid his respects to President Cardenas and warned that to desert the President's policies would be a betrayal of Mexico's independence.

He was the guest, following the rally, at a barbecue attended by approximately 3,500 persons.

Mexican Candidate Asks War On Fascists And Communists

Armed Defense Of Democracy Urged By Camacho, Cardenas' Choice For Presidency

[By the Associated Press]

Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, June 9—Speaking within one hundred yards of the United States border Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, administration-indorsed candidate for the Mexican Presidency, advocated today "an armed stand against any Communist or Fascist move that threatens the principles of democracy."

The 44-year-old former War Minister and supporter of President Lazaro Cardenas' policies, promised that, if elected, he would "work for a better understanding with other nations of the Americas."

2,500 Hear Address

Approximately 2,500 Indians and Mexicans stood in a sweltering sun for more than two hours to hear Camacho and his campaign leaders promise a program under which Mexicans in other countries, particularly the United States, could be repatriated.

The presidential candidate paid tribute to Mexicans residing in border cities within the United States, urging that they unite with the people of Mexico in a common stand against the enemies of Democracy.

Many of the rally participants carried posters emblazoned with the

Mexican-U. S. Front Urged

Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, June 9 (P)—A united front by Mexico and the United States against Nazi and Communist elements was urged here today by Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, candidate for the Mexican Presidency.

The candidate, who opposes Government-indorsed Manuel Avila Camacho, did not mention the Mexican oil expropriations, but urged closer relations with the United States and a better understanding of their common problems.

A wildly cheering crowd of Juarez and northern Mexico followers greeted the speech, but while Almazan spoke, handbills were circulated saying Almazan "is the representative of Yankee imperialism."

The papers had the printed signature, "Hospital of Mexican Communist Party."

Red Paint In Evidence

The day went off without untoward incident, although overnight red paint had been smeared on the platform of the Benito Juarez monument from

which Almazan spoke.

Rumors of opposition moves caused a last-minute change, too, in plans for Almazan's arrival from Villa Ahumada,

where he spent last night. Instead of leading 200 horsemen into the city from Zaragosa as planned, Almazan sped into town from the south in an automobile, with soldiers riding ahead and behind his car.

Troops from Jaurez military garrison were stationed at all crossroads and searched drivers approaching the city for weapons. Bars were closed and Federal troops patrolled the city streets.

Mexican immigration officers stopped Mexicans from El Paso from crossing the international bridges over the Rio Grande, which separates the two border cities.

Uses Action In Attack

Almazan made the action a basis for an attack on Avila Camacho, charging the Mexican Immigration Service and the Interior Department had interfered with his rally by preventing El Paso attendance.

He blamed Vicente Lombardo Toledano, head of the Mexico City CTM, labor union, and displayed a copy of a telegram which he claimed was from Toledano to the Secretary of the Interior asking for the El Paso blockade. "Toledano," said Almazan, "is a servant of Stalin."

The crowd screamed "Muerto Toledano—death to Toledano."

R. A. F. BLOWS UP HIDDEN GERMAN POWDER DUMPS

Also Sets Fire To Oil Tanks In Belgium And Machine-Guns Troops

British Claim 10 German Planes Were Shot Down, 6 Of Own

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 9—Wide-ranging British bombers blew up hidden German ammunition dumps in the Ardennes mountains, set fire to Nazi oil tanks in Belgium, and bombed and machine-gunned enemy troops behind the front, the Air Ministry reported tonight.

The air raids and attacks on German troops, carried out yesterday and last night, spread "destruction and chaos" behind the enemy lines, the Ministry reported, and caused German troops to flee precipitately from British machine-gun bullets.

The British said seventeen German aircraft were shot down by their fighters while six British aircraft are missing.

Prussia Penetrated

Some of the bombers were said to have penetrated as far into western Germany as Rhenish Prussia and the Ruhr Valley.

In one air fight eight Royal Air Force Hurricane fighters were reported to have tackled twenty Heinkel bombers and their ten Messerschmitt escorts over the battle zone. The Hurricanes shot down six bombers and one fighter plane. Two Hurricanes were missing.

Amplifying the report of the raid on the Nazi oil stores at Ghent, the Air Ministry said "scores of heavy bombs" were dropped on oil tanks which blazed fiercely and sent up clouds of black smoke.

Railroad Cars Blown Up

The flames revealed five railroad lines, two filled with cars.

"The pilot was able to obtain very precise results on the unexpected target," the Ministry said. There was a succession of great explosions as the cars blew up.

Giving details of the raids on communication lines, the Ministry said: "Enemy transport columns were scattered and flung into confusion. Lines of tanks were heavily bombed and armored cars and motor lorries were reduced to twisted wreckage from direct hits."

"Troops on the march were machine-gunned, anti-aircraft guns were attacked and silenced and a gasoline dump hidden in a wood was blown up."

Spread Destruction

Bombers ranging over the right wing of the German front in the region of the Bresle and Somme rivers "spread destruction and chaos at many points behind the enemy lines."

The Ministry told of a direct hit on a column of German automobiles and troops between Amiens and Aumale.

where "one of the aircraft took advantage of the ensuing confusion to bring its machine gun into play against a mass of vehicles."

Another hit on a column of trucks a few miles north of Poix, in the Aumale region, was reported along with the bombing of a road and a railway crossing southeast of the town.

"As the raiders swept down to attack, they machine-gunned the German troops, who scattered precipitately," the Ministry said.

20 Tanks Bombed

A line of twenty tanks was reported bombed near Hallivillers.

A long column of tanks, vehicles and troops was reported "severely damaged and broken up" at a crossroads near Quevaucvillers. At Namps Au Val another column was "scattered in complete confusion by bursting bombs."

Troops and vehicles in the village of Pissy were heavily attacked with "bombs falling right in among them."

South of Namps Au Val, the report said, German cavalry "stampeded at the approach of British aircraft and men and horses ran in all directions."

Gasoline storage tanks in the woods north of Abbeville were attacked with nearly one hundred incendiary bombs. They blew up with "a tremendous roar," spreading "a raging mass of flames" through the woods.

Abbeville Raided

Abbeville was raided twice by heavy bombers, who were credited with a direct hit on the main railway bridge and apparent hits on an ammunition store.

German airdromes at Abbeville and at Eindhoven, the Netherlands, were raided during the night.

A later communique said that from nightfall until shortly before dawn today the R. A. F. raided military objectives in Germany and northern France.

In Germany, marshaling yards near Essen, Ruren and Euskirchen were raided and fires were reported started on several targets.

A German second lieutenant taken prisoner when a Heinkel plane crashed in an East Suffolk garden early yesterday died today in a hospital.

Bridge Collapses

In an attack on St. Valery, eight miles west of Abbeville, the announcement said that "a railway and road bridge over the Somme estuary was repeatedly hit" and the northern span collapsed.

Supply columns were located by

parachute flares and woods where troops sought cover were bombed.

At Valenciennes an oil storage plant,

bombed by the light of a parachute flare, exploded in a vast sheet of flame which shot up to a height of 500 feet and was visible fifty miles away. Within a few minutes the area was covered by a vast mushroom-shaped pall of black smoke which towered 7,000 feet into the air.

The center span of a railway bridge at Vise, fifteen miles west of Aachen, was reported demolished.

Another British plane out of bombs was reported to have attacked a large convoy of German vehicles near Wavre, southeast of Brussels.

"We used first the front guns, then the rear," the navigator said. "We made about six separate runs. Each time we flew over the convoy chaos increased. In frantic efforts to get away vehicles began to pile up on each other, blocking the road and holding up the entire convoy."

New Casualty Lists Of War Office And Air Ministry Announced

London, June 9 (AP)—The War Office casualty list, issued tonight and covering an unspecified period and unspecified actions, announced:

Eight killed or mortally wounded, 15 wounded, 157 missing, 1 died, 31 taken prisoner.

This brought the totals to: Fifty-eight killed or mortally wounded, 165 wounded, 695 missing, 13 died, 41 taken prisoner.

The Air Ministry's thirty-third casualty list, which also covered an unspecified period, announced:

In action, 28 killed, 24 wounded, 135 missing; on active service, 12 killed, 6 wounded, 14 died.

This brought the Air Ministry's totals to 326 killed, 125 wounded and 138 missing in action, and 510 killed, 100 wounded and 260 died in active service.

WINDSOR'S PILOT MISSING

Commander Mellor Included In Air Force Casualty List

London, June 9 (AP)—Acting Wing Commander H. M. Mellor, one time air equerry and assistant pilot to the Duke of Windsor when he was Prince of Wales, was reported missing in a Royal Air Force casualty list issued tonight.

Gunfire Echoes Over Channel

LONDON, June 9 (AP)—Violence of the gunfire across the English Channel tonight shook seafront houses at Brighton and rattled the windows of houses several miles inland. Brighton residents said the repercussions of the battle for France were more intense than those felt during the fighting around Boulogne.

May 28, Ramsay said, they took off 13,000 men; on the second night, 20,000; on the third, 45,000.

"Our peak day was 66,000 men taken off, but that was only gained at the expense of casualties to craft," he said.

The navy originally was told to "get out as many as we could in forty-eight hours," but after a couple of days it became clear that this was a bigger show than anyone had imagined.

Number Of Small Boats Lost In B. E. F. Retreat Unnumbered

Admiral Ramsay Says Many Disappeared Into Dunkerque Haze—Never To Be Thanked

JUN 10 1940 (By the Associated Press)

London, June 9—Many small boats were lost in the withdrawal of Allied troops from Dunkerque, Vice Admiral Bertram Ramsay said today, adding that the total might never be known.

"Many of the small craft which disappeared into the haze of Dunkerque will largely go unthanked because we don't really know who they were," said Ramsay in an interview. He directed the naval forces in the rescue work.

A number of cutters, dories and skiffs were lost before they reached Dunkerque, he said.

Inquiry About Boats

"We got an inquiry from the port of London authority yesterday about thirty-four motor lifeboats and eighty-eight ships' lifeboats. They said they had got six back and wanted to know where were the rest. If they get back another dozen they will be lucky. The beach over there must be strewn with wrecked boats."

The actual embarkation of men at Dunkerque started at the docks, Ramsay said, but the German bombers

soon put an end to that, setting such raging fires that the troops could not stand the heat.

Then a narrow pier or breakwater of wooden piles was used, he said.

"There came something like 250,000 men off this pier—a place never intended in the wildest imagination as a place for a ship to go alongside," he continued. There were no gangways so the men marched onto the ships from the pier across narrow mess tables.

Embarked From Beaches

The small boats were called for when it became apparent that "we must embark also from the beaches."

On the first night of the evacuation,

London to Send 120,000 School Children Away

Removal to Safer Sections Starts Thursday; 50,000 Taken From East Coast

LONDON, June 9 (AP)—Removal of 120,000 school children from greater London will begin Thursday, it was announced tonight. The children will be taken to places west of London, and the majority will go to Cornwall, Devonshire, Somerset and Wales.

None are to be taken to the east. The removal is not compulsory and involves only children whose parents have registered them. The registration was for transfer "as soon as the government deemed that the situation required such a move."

The transfer of the children was expected to take six days. In the last three weeks more than 50,000 children have been moved from places on the east coast, some within sound of the fighting in Flanders.

British Ship 'New Lie'

LONDON, June 9 (AP)—The German high command report of having sunk the British aircraft carrier Glorious was described by a naval source today as "not surprising."

"The Glorious was one of the few British aircraft carriers the Germans had not claimed as sunk before," this source said, "and in making yet another of their false claims it is not surprising that they picked on this ship."

"The new German lie doubtless is being spread to encourage the people for the disappointments, setbacks and huge losses they suffered during the last week."

Sister Ship of Courageous

The 22,500-ton British aircraft carrier Glorious is a sister ship of the carrier Courageous, which was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine last Sept. 17, with a loss of about 500 lives. The Glorious was built under Britain's emergency war program of 1915 and originally was designed as a cruiser. In 1924 she was taken in hand for conversion into an aircraft carrier and joined the fleet in this capacity in 1930. Her total cost was more than \$20,000,000.

The vessel carries forty-eight aircraft normally and is armed with six 4.7-inch anti-aircraft and twenty-one smaller guns. She was designed for a speed of thirty knots, which she exceeded on trials, and carries a normal complement of 1,216, including Royal Air Force personnel and her own officers and crew.

If the German assertion is true, the Glorious would be the third large warship lost by the British through enemy action. The others were the Courageous and the 29,150-ton battleship Royal Oak, which was torpedoed and sunk at Scapa Flow last Oct. 14.

New Secret Weapon Armored Rail Cars

LONDON, June 9 (AP)—The Rome radio announcer, in a broadcast heard here tonight, said Fuehrer Adolf Hitler was about to launch another secret weapon, an armored rail car, to harry the French from their own railroad tracks.

He said the cars were so small and light that they could be carried across obstructions to undamaged tracks. They carry two men and would be used mainly for scouting, while slightly larger cars, he said, carry twelve shock troopers.

De Valera Asks Defense

Dublin, June 9 (AP)—Eamon de Valera, Prime Minister of Ireland, appealed to the Irish today to join the defense forces immediately to make it "very costly" for any invader.

Speaking at Ennis, County Clare, de Valera said many people did not realize the seriousness of the situation, and asked them to change their outlook and to rally to the Government.

Sing Thanksgiving Mass

London, June 9 (AP)—A high mass of thanksgiving for the successful withdrawal of the British Expeditionary Force from Dunkerque was sung in Westminster Cathedral today. Many soldiers were in the congregation.

British Guards Shoot Girl

LONDON, June 9 (AP)—A nineteen-year-old girl of Mansfield was killed today when the automobile in which she was riding was fired upon by guards after it failed to stop upon challenge at a military barricade.

DNB Quotes Giraud Admitting Nazi Power

Captured French General Reported To Have Conceded Superiority Of Reich Troops

Berlin, June 9 (AP)—DNB, official German news agency, reported today that French Gen. Henri Giraud, in "a lively conversation" with his captors on May 20 while he was being taken to his quarters in western Germany, admitted that the superiority of Germany's armored troops and her air force presented the chief difficulty of his command.

According to DNB, Giraud said the French had hoped against hope for bad weather to bog down the German attack and ground the Nazi planes. The French general, DNB said, did not know as late as May 20 that the Germans had occupied Flushing, in the Netherlands, and Antwerp, in Belgium.

DNB concluded: "In his cautious, restrained way he pointed out that a German could have no idea of how difficult it is to master a military situation in which the direction of armies of four nations is involved."

Bomb On Tanks at Ghent

LONDON, June 9 (AP)—Eight Royal Air Force Hurricane fighters were reported today to have tackled twenty Heinkel bombers and their ten Messerschmitt escorts over the battle zone. The Hurricanes shot down six bombers and one fighter, with the loss of two of their own number, the Air Ministry said.

The Ministry told of a raid by British bombers on Nazi oil stores at Ghent, Belgium, and said "scores of heavy bombs" were dropped on the storage tanks, which blazed fiercely and sent up clouds of black smoke. The flames revealed five railroad lines, two of them filled with cars.

"The pilot was able to obtain very precise results on the unexpected target," the ministry said. "There was a succession of great explosions as the cars blew up."

The center span of a railway bridge at Vise, fifteen miles west of Aachen, was reported demolished.

Picnics Amid Echoes Of War

Paris, June 9 (AP)—The French still like their Sunday picnics in places like the Vincennes Woods despite the growing proximity of active warfare to their city.

Young and old couples strolled arm in arm along the byways of the old woods near the city today or ate their lunches on the grass. The air was full of chatter and song and it was hard to believe a war was raging not many miles away.

Paris and Berlin

Communicues

FRENCH

PARIS, June 9 (AP)—The communique issued tonight by the French high command said:

As was announced this morning, the enemy extended their front of attack to the Argonne (Forest), while continuing previous offensives.

Diminishing pressure on the Bresle (River), they pushed their armored units from the region of Forges-les-Eaux and Argueil toward the regions of Rouen and Gisors.

Some scouting detachments arrived in the suburbs of Rouen and at Pont de l'Arche where they tried vainly to cross the Seine (River).

Farther east, between Montdidier and Noyon, the enemy was much less persistent than yesterday. It appeared in fact, according to the numerous statements of prisoners, that in this region they

suffered yesterday afternoon a serious setback and considerable losses.

It was the same this morning between the Oise (River), at Noyon and the Aisne (River) at Soissons. There also one of the enemy armies was sorely tried. It was only early this afternoon that they resumed their offensive, after throwing south of Aisne near Soissons new divisions supported by new armored units.

Late this afternoon an attack was also under way in the region of Pontavert.

In the Champagne, we clearly checked the great attack the enemy launched at dawn on all the front between Chateau-Porcien and the Argonne. The enemy were able to cross the Aisne only at two points, where they were counter-attacked.

North of Vouziers, they dropped behind our lines a party of parachutists which is now encircled.

Despite their fatigue, despite their numerical inferiority, our troops are continuing to fight with ardor and heroism.

Continuing their action in the battle, pursuit and bombing planes opposed the push of armored formations despite very violent reaction of adverse pursuit planes and anti-aircraft defenses. War reconnoissances effected this morning showed several columns were sorely tried and left important material on the spot.

The high command's morning communique said:

The battle continues with the same violence on the positions attacked for several days.

It is now extending to the east as far as the Argonne. At dawn, the enemy launched a new and very powerful attack on a wide front from the region of Chateau-Porcien to that of Chesne-Populeux.

GERMAN

BERLIN, June 9.—The text of the German high command's communique today follows:

In the four-day battle in the Somme and Aisne area German infantry, in close co-operation with the air force, has destroyed strong enemy forces and forced other troops, some of them just thrown into the fight, to retreat.

The attempt of the enemy to halt the German attack at any price has been shattered.

In the direction of the lower Seine, rear defense lines of the enemy were penetrated and extensive provision stores and supplies of the enemy were taken.

The air force supported the advance of our army south of the Somme. It bombed successfully artillery and anti-aircraft positions as well as columns of all kinds, and dispersed troop and tank concentrations.

Farther to the east, our divisions

are pushing the enemy. On both sides of the Soissons, the Aisne was crossed in the course of the fighting.

Early today, further sectors of the German front in France were put on the offensive.

The air force again successfully bombed Cherbourg port and several airdromes north and southeast of Paris as well as roads and railway lines northwest of Paris.

The total losses of the enemy in the air yesterday were fifty-eight airplanes and one captive balloon, of which thirty-nine were destroyed in air fights, thirteen by anti-aircraft fire and the remainder on the ground. Nine of our own machines are missing.

German naval units, including two battleships, the Gneissau and the Scharnhorst, operated under the command of Admiral Marschall to alleviate German troops fighting in the Narvik (Norway) sector in Arctic waters.

During these operations the British aircraft carrier Glorious, displacing 22,500 tons, and one enemy destroyer were sunk June 8 by one of the German naval units.

Another naval unit destroyed the 19,840-ton transport Orama; the British naval tanker Olinde, 5,666 tons, and a modern submarine chaser.

This unit also made several hundred prisoners. Our forces are continuing operations.

Enemy airplanes during the night of June 8 again entered western German districts. No military damage was caused.

British

LONDON, June 9 (AP)—An Air Ministry communique said today:

Yesterday, medium bombers of the Royal Air Force continued their attacks on the enemy's lines of communication, including road junctions and river crossings behind the fighting fronts.

Troop concentrations and columns of armored fighting vehicles were also sought out and bombed. Two of our aircraft are missing.

These operations were continued during the night. The northern entrances to Amiens and key points in the Abbeville area were attacked by our heavy bombers. Ammunition dumps concealed in the wooded areas of the Ardennes were blown up.

Other formations of heavy bombers made night attacks on military objectives over a wide area ranging from the Ardennes northeastward to Rhenish Prussia and the Ruhr.

Bombing and machine gun attacks were made by aircraft of the Coastal Command on oil storage tanks during the night. Extensive damage was done and many fires started. All aircraft engaged in these operations have returned.

Ten enemy aircraft, including seven bombers, were shot down by our fighters yesterday. Two of our own are missing.

BULLETIN

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Monday, June 10.—United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt attended last night's meeting of the French Cabinet, according to a broadcast from Paris heard this morning by NBC.

Berlin, June 10 (AP)—German newspapers declared today that Britain had refused French pleas for land reinforcements to stem the Nazi advance, and commentators said Adolf Hitler had achieved one of his prime objects—virtual separation of England and France.

Seville, Spain, June 9 (AP)—Persons arriving from Spanish points near Gibraltar tonight reported the arrival of many planes and crews in recent days.

The British "rock" has assumed a grim aspect, they said, with virtually all civilians removed and many stores closed.

Artillery of the fortress engaged in a long practice last night.

London, June 9 (AP)—Violence of the gunfire across the English Channel tonight shook sea-front houses at Brighton and rattled the windows of houses several miles inland.

Brighton residents said the repercussions of the battle for France were more intense than those felt during the fighting around Boulogne.

RECEIVE LITTLE CARE FROM FUE

Soldiers Captured By Germans In World War Forced to Go Through Living Hell

BY GEORGE TURNER.

NEW YORK, June 8. — (AP) — To the miseries of war add the unhappy fate of the soldier who is made a prisoner.

Many thousands of prisoners of war have been taken by the German armies during the blitzkrieg in the low countries and northern France. The Berlin communiques do not estimate the total number.

Little so far has leaked through the censorship as to what happens to these fighting men, once they are taken back of the lines. They are forgotten men.

Vaguely, the public knows that the prisoners are interned in camps or put to work for the duration of the war, unless they are fortunate enough to be exchanged.

But if conditions today approach those in Germany during the World War, many of these fighters are destined to go through a living hell. If they survive the physical and mental tortures until the end of the conflict and return to their homelands, they will carry haunting memories to the rest of their days.

Examination of the narratives of Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and similar agencies during the World War reveals a shuddering picture of human suffering. James W. Gerard, who was the United States ambassador to Germany, devoted considerable space to this phase of the war in his book "My Four Years in Germany."

In fairness to Germany, however, it should be stated that conditions in a number of internment camps were good. Life was tolerable, for instance, in the great camps at Gottingen, in Hanover, and in Munster, where the prisoners were treated like soldiers.

But, the official records of neutral visitors at the camps at Mannheim, Cassel, and other places show shocking conditions. At the latter camp, in one year (1915) 3,000 French and Russian soldiers died of typhus fever alone, where they had little or no medical attention.

The typical German prison camp of World War days consisted of enclosures surrounded by a barbed wire fence 10 feet high. In some camps there was another fence, 75 feet beyond. To be caught between the fences meant instant death.

The hutments, or barracks, were usually of wood, one story high. The prisoners were bunked in tiers. Each prisoner was given two blankets. Some camps had passable stoves for cooking, but usually there was a lack of fuel. Sanitary conditions were poor and the bunks abounded in vermin.

CONDITIONS FRIGHTFUL.

When Ambassador Gerard visited

the camp at Wittenberg, during an epidemic of disease, he found conditions "frightful." The Germans had practically deserted it. The sick had to take care of themselves.

Of all the hardships, work in the mines was dreaded the most. The prisoners were defenseless against those who had them under ground and they were brutally treated. Thousands were forced to work in the marshes all day long, with water up to their knees.

In one camp, near Limburg, the Germans collected all prisoners of Irish nationality and tried to induce them to join the German army.

A policy was adopted whereby working parties were sent out from the main camps. Some worked on farms, in stone quarries, on highways or in factories. They lived under guard, there were many abuses. Sometimes, on the farms, the prisoners were unguarded and their treatment depended upon the disposition of the farmer. The chance of escape was nil.

All mail or parcels of food sent by relatives or relief agencies went to the main camp and thus did not reach the detached prisoners. In September, 1917, there were approximately 600,000 prisoners of war, whose address was given as the Limburg camp. An actual inspection by neutral visitors showed only 2,400 there—the rest being detached in far away districts or working behind the battle lines.

Then there were the dreaded "re-primisal camps" in which prisoners were placed in reprisal for some presumed offense on the part of the enemy government. The prisoners, selected at random, were perfectly innocent of any offense. They suffered many hideous forms of abuse, neutral observers said.

WORKED NEAR LINES.

Many British prisoners were put to work behind the battle lines, where they faced death from the guns of their own army. Finally, in April, 1917, the German and British governments reached an agreement that no prisoner of war on either side should be employed within 30 kilometres of the firing line. But, nevertheless, according to the British, the Germans continued the practice.

To add to the mental torment, the prisoners were cut off from communication at home for months, sometimes altogether. Many, upon return to the main camp, found themselves listed as dead, and their relatives so notified.

When American prisoners fell into the hands of the Germans, continual pressure was brought on the German authorities, through the Spanish embassy at Berlin, to concentrate them in one camp. These efforts finally were successful and they were interned in a camp at Rastatt, on the banks of the Rhine, convenient to Switzerland, where it was possible to organize committees to look after their needs.

Conditions varied in the other belligerent countries. In England the government, at the outset of the war, set up a commission which kept accurate records of prisoners and notified relatives. Prisoners were sent to Wales, Scotland, and the Isle of Man. At one time, there were 30,000 German prisoners at the latter place, living under heal-

thy and humane conditions, according to neutral agencies. The prisoners were visited regularly by clergymen of various faiths and by welfare workers.

CONDITIONS IN ITALY BAD.

Italy had no organization for the relief of prisoners and no effort was made on the part of the Italian government to provide them with food or clothing. Consequently, there were many hardships.

In Austria, where a Red Cross commission from Bern made an investigation, it was found that many prisoners had died of starvation, exhaustion and disease, especially tuberculosis.

In France, impartial investigators found that the prisoners were treated humanely, except in a few isolated instances. Numerous prisoners were put to work in the mines and in other occupations.

In the early days of the war, prisoners captured by the Russians lived unguarded in Siberian villages. Later, they were placed in barracks where the mortality rate was exceedingly high, especially during bitter winter weather.

Conditions in Turkey were abhorrent. British prisoners taken especially after the battle at Kut-El-Amara were beaten and robbed. They lived a miserable existence in open camps, a prey to disease. Three thousand of them were sent into the interior never to be heard from again.

JUN 10 1940

30.24-2843

30.24-2843

LONDON, JUNE 9-(AP)- PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, IN A MESSAGE

~~OPENING~~ SUPPORTING NATIONAL SAVINGS WEEK OPENING TODAY, SAID

"NO SACRIFICE CAN BE TOO GREAT" FOR ~~THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM.~~

"I WISH ALL ~~THE~~ SUCCESS TO NATIONAL SAVINGS WEEK,"

CHURCHILL SAID.

JUN 10 1940

"THE PRICE OF FREEDOM IS HIGH BUT FOR SUCH A GOAL NO
SACRIFICE CAN BE TOO GREAT.

"WHILE THE MEN IN THE SERVICES ARE FIGHTING SO VALIANTLY
ON OUR BEHALF, OTHERS OF US CAN HELP BY SAVING AND LENDING TO
THE NATION THE MEANS TO SUPPORT THEM."

01425 LONDON-JF-210P

L LONDON, JUNE 9 - (AP) - AN INDICATION THAT IF ITALY
ENTER THE WAR HER OFFENSIVE WOULD BE LAUNCHED IN NORTH AFRICA
WAS ~~MADE~~ TODAY BY GIOVANNI ANSALDO, INFORMED FASCIST EDITOR,
REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, REPORTER.

JUN 10 1940

L AFTER PRAISING THE SPEED OF THE NAZI DRIVE TOWARD PARIS,
ANSALDO, ED-TOR OF FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO'S NEWS-

PEPER, IL TELEGAFO OF LONDON, CONTINUED.

L "... YOU WILL SEE ITALY AT HER PEAK. THEN SHE WILL
BE FIGHTING HER STRONGEST AND BEST SO THAT GERMANY AND ITALY
TOGETHER WILL LIBERATE EUROPE AND FREE THE WORLD FROM THE TYRANNY
OF THE BRITISH.

L "THEN, TOO, WE HAVE OUR INDEPENDENCE IN THE
MEDITERRANEAN. THE NOMINATION BY IL DUCE OF MARSHAL BE BONO TO
COMMAND THE ARMY OF THE SOUTH HAS GREAT SIGNIFICANCE AND OUR
COMRADES WHO ALREADY IN FORM PART OF THE ARMY WILL ~~REMEMBER~~
PROBABLY BE THE ADVANCE GUARD OF THIS NEW STRUGGLE."

L THE APPOINTMENT OF 74-YEAR-OLD MARSHAL ENILIO
BE BONO LAST WEEK TO COMMAND THE SOUTHERN ARMY GROUP WAS TAKEN
TO MEAN THAT HE WOULD HEAD A COMBINATION OF ARMIES, INCLUDING
ITALY'S FORCES IN LIBYA.

JUN 10 1940

5540A

LONDON, JUNE 9 (AP).--ROME'S AIR RAID SIRENS SOUNDED IN A TEN-SECOND TEST TODAY, EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH AGENCY REPORTED IN A DISPATCH FROM THE ITALIAN CAPITAL. THE DISPATCH SAID THE PUBLIC HAD BEEN WARNED NOT TO PAY ANY ATTENTION TO THE ALARM.

BELFAST, NORTHERN IRELAND, JUNE 9 (AP).--TWO CONSTABLES OF THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY WERE FOUND SHOT TO DEATH LAST NIGHT IN THE DOCK AREA OF LONDONDERRY.

DOCK WORKERS, ETC., PICKING UP SECOND GRAF PREV. AND ELIMINATING LAST SENTENCE ON POLICE SEARCH.

JUN 10 1940

BELFAST, NORTHERN IRELAND, JUNE 9 (AP).--TWO CONSTABLES OF THE ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY WERE SHOT AND KILLED LAST NIGHT BY ~~THE~~ UNIDENTIFIED GUNMEN IN THE DOCK AREA OF LONDONDERRY.

DOCK WORKERS HEARD SEVERAL SHOTS AND SAW THE POLICEMEN, THOMAS DEMPSEY AND EDWARD CORR, FALL TO THE GROUND. THEY DIED

ALMOST IMMEDIATELY.

POLICE MADE A WIDE SEARCH FOR THE ASSAILANTS.

LONDON, JUNE 10--(MONDAY)--(AP)--LORD BEAVERBROOK, MINISTER FOR AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION, GAVE A SHARE OF CREDIT FOR INCREASED OUTPUT TODAY TO ~~RECOVERING FROM THE DISASTERS~~ SIR KINGSLEY WOOD, FORMER AIR SECRETARY WHO NOW IS CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

BEAVERBROOK SAID SIR KINGSLEY ~~IN~~ "GAVE US AN EXCELLENT FOUNDATION TO BUILD ON," AND "I HAVE MADE FULL USE OF HIS STRUCTURE."

JUN 10 1940

POLITICAL CIRCLES CONSIDERED THE STATEMENT ESPECIALLY SIGNIFICANT IN VIEW OF THE CLARITY THAT TUESDAY'S SECRET SESSION OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS HUNT OUT SCAPEGOATS FOR THE "COLOSSAL MILITARY DISASTER" SUFFERED BY THE ALLIES IN FLANDERS.

30.24-2845

30.24-2845

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 9-(AP)—^{calls} ~~ALSO~~ FOR UNITY AMONG THE AMERICAS CAME TODAY FROM PRESIDENT LAZARO CARDENAS AND FROM THE TWO RIVAL CANDIDATES ~~SEEKING~~ SEEKING TO SUCCEED HIM IN THE PRESIDENCY.

CARDENAS, IN AN INTERNATIONAL BROADCAST FROM MEXICO CITY, DECLARED THAT "THE PEOPLE OF OUR AMERICAS HAVE THE UNAVOIDABLE DUTY OF MAINTAINING THEMSELVES IN CLOSE UNDERSTANDING, WHICH PROTECTS THEM AGAINST ANY VIOLENCE AND INTERVENTION."

JUN 10 1940

AT THE SAME TIME, HIS ADMINISTRATION-BACKED PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE, ~~SENATE~~ GENERAL MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO, AND THE ANTI-ADMINISTRATION STANDARD-BEARER, GEN. JUAN ANDREU ALMAZAN, SPEAKING ~~SEPARATELY~~ RESPECTIVELY IN NOGALES AND JUAREZ, BOTH ON THE UNITED STATES ~~NEAR~~ BORDER, LAIBASTED COMMUNISM AND NAZISM.

OR FASCIST MOVE THAT THREATENS THE PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY."

ALMAZAN CALLED FOR A UNITED FRONT BY MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES AGAINST NAZI AND COMMUNIST ELEMENTS.

(EDITORS: PICKUPS AVAILABLE IF DESIRED FROM NOGALES AND JUAREZ DATES ON CAMACHO AND ALMAZAN ADDRESSES)

-PIL-(NEWS ASKED)-1AEB-

A234-A242KX

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 9--(AP)--POLICE CIRCLES TONIGHT REPORTED THE DETENTION OF THREE PERSONS FOR QUESTIONING IN THE RECENT ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT OF LEON TROTSKY, THE COMMUNIST LEADER.

AUTHORITIES DECLINED TO CONFIRM THE REPORT EXCEPT TO SAY A SPANIARD, IDENTIFIED AS NICOLAS TUSCANO, 38, HAD BEEN PICKED UP IN VERACRUZ BECAUSE SEVERAL CLUES INDICATED HE WAS A LEADER OF A MACHINEGUN BAND.

1940

JUN 10 1940

WDP CCC 1221A

NIGHT CABLE

opposition to communist and fascist elements @ CAMACHO ADVOCATED "AN ARMED STAND AGAINST ANY COMMUNISTIC

NEW YORK, JUNE 9--(AP)--THE LATEST FRENCH COMMUNIQUE,

HEARD BY CBS IN A BRITISH BROADCAST TONIGHT, SAID GERMAN

JUN 10 1940

PARACHUTE TROOPS HAD BEEN DROPPED BEHIND THE FRENCH LINES, NORTH

OF VOZIER. "THEY ARE NOW BEING SURROUNDED," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

CBZ 000 612P

NEW YORK, JUNE 9--(AP)--A BERLIN BROADCAST, HEARD BY NBC IN NEW YORK, TONIGHT SAID BRITISH PLANES HAVE BEEN PROHIBITED FROM LANDING ON ITALIAN SOIL.

BRITISH TRANSPORT PLANES, ON FLIGHTS TO INDIA AND RETURN, HAVE BEEN MAKING STOPS IN ROME AND BRINDISI.

NB 6 000 737P

JUN 10 1940

NEW YORK, JUNE 9--(AP)--"I DON'T KNOW HOW MANY MORE RADIO BROADCASTS CAN BE MADE FROM THE PARIS STUDIO," SAID ERIC SEVAREID, OBS CORRESPONDENT, IN A BROADCAST FROM PARIS TONIGHT.

JUN 10 1940

"AMERICAN BANKS IN PARIS TODAY NOTIFIED RENTERS OF SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS THAT IF THE FRENCH BANKS LEAVE PARIS, THEY WOULD FOLLOW THEM."

LINE OF TRUCKS WERE CARRYING VALUABLE PAPERS AND FILES

OF IMPORTANT MINISTRIES IN PARIS LAST NIGHT, SEVAREID SAID, BUT THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION SAID "HE STILL EXPECTED TO SEE US MANY TIMES IN THE FUTURE IN HIS PRESENT OFFICE."

OBS 000 850P

NEW YORK, JUNE 8, (AP)-- THE GERMAN RADIO, IN A BROADCAST TONIGHT IN ENGLISH INTERCEPTED HERE BY NBC, REPORTED ~~THAT~~ THE SPANISH EMBASSY IN PARIS HAD TRANSFERRED ITS FILES TO ST. JEAN DE LUZ ON THE SPANISH BORDER BECAUSE OF "THE UNCERTAINTY OF THE PRESENT SITUATION."

JUN 10 1940

NEW YORK, JUNE 9 (AP)-- THE GERMAN WIRELESS BROADCAST TODAY ADVICES FROM ROME THAT THE ITALIAN MOTORSHIP VULCANIA, 24,000 TONS, HAD BEEN HALTED BY A BRITISH WAR VESSEL IN THE STRAITS OF GIBRALTAR AND FORCED TO PROCEED INTO

BRITISH BASES

JUN 10 1940

at Gibraltar

30.24-2847

BULLETIN MATTER

NEW YORK FIRST AID VULCANIA X X X

GIBRALTAR.

THE BROADCASTER SAID THAT THE SHIP WAS
CARRYING ITALIAN CITIZENS FROM TANGIERS, FRENCH MOROCCO,
TO AN ITALIAN PORT.

NEW YORK, JUNE 9 (AP)--- A FRENCH
BROADCAST HEARD THIS MORNING BY NBC SAID THAT ALLIED BOMBING
OF GERMAN OIL STORAGE TANKS HAD RESULTED IN DESTRUCTION OF
ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF GERMANY'S OIL RESERVES.

LONDON, JUNE 9-(AP)-MORNING PAPERS TODAY CARRIED AN ANNOUNCEMENT
BY THE BRITISH-FRENCH PURCHASING BOARD IN THE UNITED STATES THAT IT IS
ISSUING TO THE AMERICAN PRESS A STATEMENT THAT "THE FLOW OF MUNITIONS OF
ALL KINDS SHIPPED FROM AMERICA WILL BE AUGMENTED."

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 9-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN HAD HER FIRST "GAS MASK
MURDER" TODAY.

POLICE WHO INVESTIGATED THE DEATH OF A 16-MONTHS-OLD CHILD,
SAID ITS MOTHER PUT THE BABY'S GAS MASK ON AND THEN INSERTED A TUBE
ATTACHED TO A GAS OUTLET.

W223PED

30.24-2847

LONDON, JUNE 9-(AP)-INFORMATION MINISTER FRED DUFF COOPER, IN
A BROADCAST TO CZECHS, TOLD THEM TONIGHT THAT WHEN GERMANY BEGINS
TO "STAGGER UNDER THE STRAIN OF WAR," THE PEOPLE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA
"WILL RISE AS THEY DID IN THE LAST WAR AND. . . ONCE MORE ERECT A FREE
COUNTRY IN THE CENTER OF EUROPE."

WR1033PED

LONDON, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE AIR MINISTRY CALLED TODAY FOR APPLICATIONS
FOR COMMISSIONS IN THE ROYAL AIR FORCE VOLUNTEER RESERVE.
MEN BETWEEN 28 AND 48 ARE WANTED AS FLYING INSTRUCTORS, FERRY
PILOTS AND PILOTS OF AIRCRAFT USED IN TRAINING OBSERVERS.

FD917PED

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PARIS, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE GERMANS STRUCK WITH AT LEAST 1,800,000
MEN IN A TIGHTENING SEMI-CIRCLE ABOUT PARIS AND RACED PANZER DIVISIONS
TO A REGION BUT 35 MILES NORTHWEST OF PARIS IN A DOUBLE LIGHTNING
THRUST TODAY AS GENERALISSIMO WEYGAND PROCLAIMED THE BATTLE OF FRANCE
IN ITS "LAST QUARTER OF AN HOUR."

A DOUBLE TANK COLUMN, RAMPAGING THROUGH THE FRENCH WEST FLANK,
MADE SPECTACULAR DASHES INTO THE SUBURBS OF ROUEN AND TOWARD GISORS,
35 MILES NORTHWEST OF PARIS.

THE GERMANS' PUSH IN THE CENTER OF THE FRONT SLACKENED EARLY TODAY
FROM SEVERE SETBACKS AND LOSSES, BUT LATER THEIR OFFENSIVE WAS GOING
AGAIN IN FULL BLAST AROUND SOISSONS, TO THE
NORTHEAST OF THE CAPITAL.

A NEW OFFENSIVE, SPREADING THE CAMPAIGN FARTHER EAST TO THE

ARGONNE FOREST, IN WHICH THE GERMANS THREW 600,000 FRESH TROOPS AND 3,500 MORE TANKS, WAS REPORTED CHECKED DESPITE GERMAN USE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS BATTLE OF PARACHUTE TROOPS.

THE GERMANS WERE GOING "ALL OUT" WITH 100 INFANTRY DIVISIONS, OR 1,500,000 MEN, AND SEVERAL MORE MECHANIZED DIVISIONS NOW IN THE ASSAULT.

THE FRENCH WERE CONTESTING EVERY FOOT OF GROUND, AND COUNTERATTACKING ON THE RIGHT FLANK.

UNDER THESE DRAMATIC CIRCUMSTANCES PREMIER REYNAUD'S CABINET REVIEWED THE SITUATION TONIGHT FOR AN HOUR AND A HALF, BUT ADJOURNED WITHOUT ISSUING A COMMUNIQUE.

THE PARIS REGION, AND SUBURBS, BUT NOT THE CAPITAL ITSELF, WAS BOMBED SEVERAL TIMES DURING THE DAY.

"SCOUTING DETACHMENTS" X X X 2ND GRAF SECOND LEAD. JUN 10 1940
FD927PED

FRENCH (BUDGET)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PARIS, JUNE 9--THE GREAT BATTLE OF FRANCE IS AT ITS CRUCIAL HOUR. JUN 10 1940

AT DAWN TODAY THE GERMANS THREW FROM 90 TO 100 DIVISIONS--ABOUT 1,500,000 MEN--AND THOUSANDS OF MACHINES INTO A MAMMOTH EFFORT TO BREAK THROUGH TO PARIS.

THE FRENCH YIELDED IN SOME PLACES BEFORE THIS ONSLAUGHT, SELLING THE SOIL OF THEIR FATHERLAND AT A HIGH PRICE--INCLUDING, ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL ESTIMATE, MORE THAN 1,000 NAZI TANKS DESTROYED IN THE FIRST FOUR DAYS OF THE BATTLE.

A MILITARY SOURCE, HOWEVER, SAID THE FRENCH HAD FALLEN BACK ONLY IN ORDER AND HAD "CEDED ONLY A SMALL AREA."

GENERALISSIMO MAXIME WEYGAND, THE ALLIED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, CALLED ON HIS ARMIES FOR "NOT ONLY YOUR COURAGE BUT ALL THE DOGGED RESISTANCE, INITIATIVE AND FIGHTING SPIRIT OF WHICH YOU ARE CAPABLE.

"THE ENEMY HAS SUFFERED HEAVY LOSSES," HE DECLARED IN HIS ORDER OF THE DAY.

"SOON HE WILL COME TO THE END OF HIS EFFORT.

"WE HAVE REACHED THE LAST QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

"HOLD TIGHT."

THE NAZIS LITERALLY SET THE WHOLE FRONT ABLAZE FROM THE SEA TO NEAR MONTMEDY, A BATTLE LINE ABOUT 160 MILES LONG ACROSS NORTHERN FRANCE FROM THE ENGLISH CHANNEL TO THE HINGE WITH THE MAGINOT LINE.

LIKE GIANT BATTERING RAMS, NAZI ARMIES SMASHED INTO THE WEYGAND LINE PRINCIPALLY AT THREE POINTS ON A SWEEPING ARC FROM THE NORTH TO NORTHEAST OF PARIS.

THE NEAREST OF THESE WAS THE NORTHERNMOST, AT BRETEUIL, ABOUT 58 MILES ABOVE PARIS WHERE, AT THE LAST REPORT, THE FRENCH WERE HOLDING AGAINST THE MAIN ATTACK ON THEIR LEFT FLANK.

AT SOME POINTS, THE FRONT WAS ONLY 50 MILES NORTH OF PARIS-- STILL TOO FAR FOR THE ROAR OF BATTLE TO BE HEARD. ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS POPPED SPASMODICALLY HERE THIS AFTERNOON BUT THIS HAS BECOME A DAILY EVENT. JUN 10 1940

THE CLOSER THE BATTLE CAME, THE QUIETER THE CITY BECAME. THE STREETS WERE GROWING EMPTIER AND CALMER--ALTHOUGH SOME PARISIANS SPENT TODAY RIDING IN THE PARKS, STROLLING THE BOULEVARDS OR DRINKING IN CAFES.

30.24-2849

BUT THE EXODUS IS GROWING FASTER. THE NORMAL PARIS POPULATION OF 3,000,000 HAD DROPPED TO 2,000,000 BEFORE THIS OFFENSIVE BEGAN AND NOW IT IS MUCH LESS.

NEAR THE CENTER OF THE GREAT BATTLEFRONT, FIGHTING WAS GOING ON IN THE REGION OF TARDENOIS, ABOUT 70 MILES NORTHEAST OF PARIS.

TODAY'S NEW ASSAULTS CAME IN THE CHESNE REGION, ABOUT 120 MILES SHARPLY NORTHEAST OF THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

(THE GERMANS GAVE NO HINT OF THE REGION INVOLVED IN THE BROADENED BATTLE BUT DISCLOSED THAT THEY HAD FLUNG NEW DIVISIONS INTO THE DRIVE AND DECLARED THEY FORCED THE ALLIES INTO RETREAT IN THE SOMME AND OISE SECTORS, ON THE COASTAL END OF THE FRONT.)

WHILE THEY SHIFTED THEIR MAIN POINT OF ATTACK SUDDENLY TO THE EAST, LAUNCHING A POWERFUL ATTACK AT DAWN AGAINST FRENCH POSITIONS NEAR THE ARGIBBE FOREST, THE NAZIS KEPT UP THEIR PRESSURE ALL ALONG THE LINE.

THIS MORNING'S MAIN ATTACK WAS OVER A 30-MILE-LONG SECTOR WESTWARD FROM CHESNE-POPULEUX, THE EASTERN TERMINUS OF THE ACTIVE FRONT, TO CHATEAU PORCIEN.

CHESNE-POPULEUX IS 20 MILES SOUTH OF SEDAN AND 35 MILES NORTHWEST OF THE WORLD WAR BATTLEFIELD OF VERDUN.

SEVEN DIVISIONS--OR AN ESTIMATED 3,500 TANKS AND OTHER ARMORED VEHICLES--WERE SENT ACROSS BY THE GERMANS AS THE SPEARHEAD OF THEIR SHOCK FORCES, APPARENTLY TO OPEN BREACHES IN THE FRENCH LINES.

IT WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN THE GREATEST USE OF MECHANIZED MATERIAL SINCE THE START OF THE NAZI BLITZKRIEG--THEREFORE, THE GREATEST IN HISTORY.

30.24-2849

A WAR MINISTRY SPOKESMAN SAID IT APPEARED THAT ADOLF HITLER, WHO IS SAID IN SOME REPORTS TO BE DIRECTING THE OFFENSIVE HIMSELF, HAS THROWN "EVERYTHING HE HAS" INTO A GIGANTIC EFFORT TO REACH PARIS, A PARALLEL TO THE IMPERIAL GERMAN ARMY'S WORLD WAR DRIVE WHICH WAS BROUGHT TO A STOP ALMOST AT THE GATES OF THE CAPITAL.

ALTHOUGH THE FRENCH ADMITTEDLY HAD FALLEN BACK AT SEVERAL PLACES BEFORE HEAVY TANK CHARGES, CONCENTRATED ARTILLERY FIRE, SWARMS OF MACHINE-GUNNING AND BOMBING PLANES AND MASSED INFANTRY ASSAULTS, THERE WAS NO REPORT OF A SERIOUS BREAK-THROUGH.

THE MORNING COMMUNIQUE MADE NO MENTION OF THE TIDE OF BATTLE. THE LAST PREVIOUS REPORTS HAD SAID THAT THE FRENCH, NOTABLY IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR, WERE RETIRING ON ORDERS BEFORE THE POWERFUL ONSLAUGHTS OF THE AUGMENTED NAZI ARMIES.

WEYGAND'S ORDER OF THE DAY, HOWEVER, INDICATED THE FRENCH HIGH COMMAND REGARDS THE HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES AS SIGNIFICANT AND FORESEES THAT IF THE FRENCH LINES HOLD, THE ATTACK WILL WEAR ITSELF OUT.

IT ALSO HINTED AT A NEW TURN IN THE DIRECTION OF THE NAZI PILE-DRIVER, POSSIBLY ALONG FRANCE'S HEAVILY FORTIFIED MAGINOT LINE ALL THE WAY TO THE BORDER OF SWITZERLAND.

"THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE HAS NOW BEEN LAUNCHED ON THE WHOLE FRONT FROM THE SEA TO MONTMEDY," THE GENERALISSIMO TOLD HIS FORCES.

"IT WILL EXTEND TOMORROW AS FAR AS SWITZERLAND.

"THE ORDER REMAINS THAT EACH ONE FIGHT WITH NO THOUGHT OF RETREAT, STAYING WHERE HE HAS BEEN PLACED AND LOOKING STRAIGHT AHEAD."

A WAR MINISTRY SPOKESMAN SAID THIS IS THE "CRUCIAL DAY."

HE ESTIMATED THAT IN THE TREMENDOUS ASSAULT ON THE FRENCH RIGHT WING, THE GERMANS WERE USING 40 DIVISIONS OF INFANTRY--ABOUT 600,000 MEN--IN THE 30-MILE CHATEAU PORCEIN-CHESNE SECTOR ALONE.

IT BEGAN AT 5 A.M.

THE GERMANS THEN RENEWED AND EVEN INCREASED THE BOMBARDMENT WITH WHICH, FOR THREE DAYS, THEY HAD POUNDED THE FRENCH POSITIONS--ANOTHER PARALLEL TO WORLD WAR METHODS WHEN FIXED POSITIONS FREQUENTLY UNDERWENT LONG, HEAVY ARTILLERY PREPARATION BEFORE AN ATTACK BEGAN.

THE SHELLING LASTED FOUR HOURS--THEN THE INFANTRY CAME OVER IN MASSES.

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ANOTHER 40 DIVISIONS WERE SAID TO BE CONTINUING THE MASS ATTACK SOUTH OF AMIENS WITH FULL FURY. ONE WING OF THIS OFFENSIVE HAD VEERED TOWARD NOYON AND MONTDIDIER, SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST OF HAM.

FRENCH REPORTS ON THE BATTLE SOUTH OF AMIENS SAID THAT IN THE OPENING DAYS OF THE BATTLE ON THAT PART OF THE SOMME RIVER FRONT THE GERMANS HAD SUFFERED SUCH SEVERE LOSSES THAT THEY HAD TO WITHDRAW THE REMNANTS OF SEVEN FULL DIVISIONS.

THE FRENCH DECLARE THAT THESE DIVISIONS--105,000 MEN AT FULL STRENGTH--VIRTUALLY WERE CUT TO PIECES.

DETERMINED TO FORCE THROUGH NEVERTHELESS, THEY SAID, HITLER THREW 20 NEW DIVISIONS INTO THE AREA, GIVING HIM A TOTAL OF 40 ON THAT FRONT ALONE.

CONCENTRATED BETWEEN AUMALE AND JUST BELOW HAM, THEY HAVE DRIVEN BEHIND A SHIELD OF TANKS AND WARPLANES TO THE BRETEUIL AREA IN THE CENTER, STRAIGHTENING THEIR LINE AT FURTHER HEAVY COST.

THE FRENCH ARE MAKING THEIR STAND THERE TODAY.

ALTHOUGH THE ATTACK WAS DESCRIBED AS "VERY VIOLENT," THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE GERMANS HAD ADVANCED ONLY "SEVERAL KILOMETERS."

THE GERMANS ALSO POURED 10 FRESH DIVISIONS INTO THE SOISSONS SECTOR WHERE THEY SUCCEEDED YESTERDAY IN CROSSING TO THE SOUTH BANK OF THE AISNE RIVER ON BOTH SIDES OF THE TOWN, HE SAID.

THE BATTLE TODAY IS IN THE TARDENOIS REGION, ABOUT 9 1/2 MILES SOUTH OF THE AISNE.

THE COLUMN OF ABOUT 300 TANKS WHICH BROKE THROUGH THE BRESLE RIVER FRONT AND PENETRATED TO FORGES-LES-EAUX, ON THE PARIS-DIEPPE ROAD, LATE FRIDAY WAS REPORTED LARGELY DESTROYED BY AIRPLANES AND ARTILLERY.

A FEW GROUPS OF THIS UNIT STILL WERE MARAUDING AND ONE HAD

PROGRESSED SOUTHWEST TOWARD THE LOWER SEINE, WHICH FLOWS INTO THE ENGLISH CHANNEL NEAR LE HAVRE.

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THESE ROLLING FORTRESSES, DUBBED "SUICIDE TANKS" BY FRENCH MILITARY COMMENTATORS, APPARENTLY WERE INCLUDED IN THE RECKONING OF MORE THAN 1,000 DESTROYED IN THE PAST FOUR DAYS.

IT WAS MADE BY THE DAILY MILITARY CHRONICLE ISSUED BY THE FOREIGN MINISTRY.

AMERICAN BOMBERS, IT COMMENTED ALSO, ARE BEING USED TO EXCELLENT EFFORT BUT "NOT WITHOUT LOSSES" AND "IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT OF DELIVERIES FROM THE UNITED STATES" IS NECESSARY.

30.24 - 2851

30.24-2851

BEHIND THE LINES, TWO NEW DECREES WERE PROMULGATED TO STRENGTHEN THE CAPITAL'S SECURITY.

ALL FOREIGNERS, EXCEPT BRITONS, WERE ORDERED TO HAND OVER ALL FIREARMS TO POLICE WITHIN 24 HOURS.

THE PUBLIC WORKS MINISTRY WAS EMPOWERED TO RATION ELECTRICITY IF NECESSARY AND THE POPULACE WAS URGED VOLUNTARILY TO CONSERVE POWER FOR WAR INDUSTRIES.

THE STAY-BEHINDS IN PARIS WHO INSISTED ON TAKING THEIR CUSTOMARY SUNDAY PROMENADE WERE SIFTED THROUGH LINES OF PLAINCLOTHES MEN AND POLICE EXAMINING THEIR PAPERS.

CAFE TERRACES, MANY WITH CROWDS UNDER THEIR COOL AWNINGS, ALSO WERE GONE OVER IN THE HUNT FOR FIFTH COLUMN SUSPECTS.

STEEL TRAFFIC LIGHT STANCHIONS, WHICH HAD BEEN TAKEN DOWN WHEN THE BLACKOUT FIRST WAS IMPOSED, HAVE BEEN PUT BACK IN THE CENTER OF MAIN AVENUES. (HERE SEVEN WORDS CENSORED.)

(HERE EIGHT WORDS CENSORED) THE GATES OF THE CAPITAL REMAINED UNDER STRICT POLICE CONTROL.

W310PED

WEYGAND

BY JOHN LLOYD

PARIS, JUNE 9-(AP)-AN IMPERTURBABLY CALM LITTLE MAN WHO SEEMS TO BE HEJE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE DIRECTED FRANCE'S MILLIONS OF POILUS TODAY IN A "HOLD TIGHT" DEFENSE AGAINST WHAT FRENCH MILITARY SOURCES CALL ADOLF HITLER'S "ALL-OUT" OFFENSIVE.

SEVEFTY-THREE-YEAR OLD GENERALISSIMO MAXIME WEYGAND, THE ALLIED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND VETERAN OF MANY BATTLES, WAS PLAYING THE ONLY STRATEGY LEFT TO HIM--HE WAS MEETING THE ENEMY'S ONSLAUGHTS WITH MUR-

DEROUS FIRE, SELLING GROUND AT AN ENORMOUS PRICE, HOPING THAT THE GERMANS, AFTER EXERTING THEIR FULL EFFORT, WOULD FIND OUT THAT THEY COULD NOT QUITE MAKE IT.

FRENCH MILITARY SOURCES EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT HITLER HAS THROWN EVERYTHING HE HAS INTO THE EFFORT TO TAKE PARIS.

THE FACT THAT THE FRENCH LINES ARE FALLING BACK, THEY SAY, IS NOT NECESSARILY ALARMING, SO LONG AS THEY DO NOT CRACK, AND WEYGAND SAID IN HIS ORDER OF THE DAY, "WE HAVE REACHED THE LAST QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

A PHRASE FINDING FAVOR IS THAT THE GERMANS "MAY GO FROM VICTORY TO VICTORY---TO DEFEAT." THAT IS THE ESSENCE OF WEYGAND'S DEFENSE: TIRING THE ENEMY OUT, INFLECTING HUGE LOSSES, CONVERTING EACH VILLAGE INTO A HASTILY FORTIFIED CAMP, FIGHTING FROM TOWN TO TOWN, VILLAGE TO VILLAGE, FOREST TO VALLEY TO RIVER BANK.

BY "THE LAST QUARTER OF AN HOUR," WEYGAND MEANT THAT THE BATTLE HAD REACHED A POINT WHERE, IF THE FRENCH KEEP THEIR LINES INTACT, THE GERMANS MUST QUICKLY EXHAUST THEMSELVES.

W424PED

PARIS, JUNE 10-(MONDAY)-(AP)-ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS HEARD IN PARIS THIS MORNING WITH ACCOMPANYING THUDS, APPARENTLY OF BOMBS. NO AIR RAID ALARM WAS GIVEN.

MQ1017PED

JUN 10 1940

PARIS, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE GERMANS HAVE LOST MORE THAN 1,000 TANKS IN THE PAST FOUR DAYS, THE DAILY MILITARY CHRONICLE ISSUED BY THE FOREIGN MINISTRY DECLARED TODAY.

PARIS, JUNE 9-(AP)-TWO NEW DECREES WERE PUBLISHED TODAY TO BOLSTER THE DEFENSE OF PARIS.

ONE ORDERED ALL FOREIGNERS EXCEPT BRITISH TO TURN IN TO POLICE WITHIN 24 HOURS ANY ARMS IN THEIR POSSESSION.

THE OTHER AUTHORIZED THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS TO RATION ELECTRICITY. IT URGED THE POPULACE TO REDUCE THEIR CONSUMPTION OF POWER VOLUNTARILY TO SAVE IT FOR WAR INDUSTRIES.

WM149PED

JUN 10 1940

BORDEAUX, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES LINER WASHINGTON, CARRYING 1,000 AMERICANS FLEEING THE PERILS OF THE EUROPEAN WAR, SAILED FROM VERDON YESTERDAY.

SHE WILL CALL AT LISBON AND LATER AT IRELAND.

THE SHIP'S LIGHTS WERE ABLAZE AS SHE SAILED FOR PORTUGAL. THE AMERICAN FLAG WAS PAINTED PLAINLY ON HER SIDES, AND ALL BELLIGERENTS HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED THAT SHE CARRIES ONLY AMERICANS.

W312PED

JUN 10 1940

BERLIN, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND TODAY REPORTED MORE NAZI MANPOWER THROWN INTO A TREMENDOUS EFFORT TO ENVELOP PARIS AND WIPE OUT THE FRENCH ARMY. AS THE GERMAN FORCES SURGED AHEAD IN A POWERFUL ONSLAUGHT, THEIR AIR FORCE WAS REPORTED AGAIN TO HAVE BOMBED AIRPORTS ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF PARIS AND THE BRITISH AIRCRAFT CARRIER GLORIOUS WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN FORCED AGROUND IN A NORTH SEA NAVAL ACTION.

WM1204PED

JUN 10 1940

ROME, JUNE 10-(MONDAY)-(AP)-PICKETS OF TROOPS WERE POSTED AROUND THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY LATE SUNDAY NIGHT, PRESUMABLY TO GUARD IT AGAINST DEMONSTRATIONS, ALTHOUGH NONE OCCURRED.

FD928PED

JUN 10 1940

BULLETIN MATTER

ROME-1ST ADD US EMBASSY X X X OCCURRED.

SMALL GROUPS OF PICKETS AND BLACKSHIRT SOLDIERS IN STEEL HELMETS AND WAR KITS OCCUPIED STRATEGIC POINTS WITH RESERVES IN NEARBY DOORWAYS. THE TROOPS NUMBERED AT LEAST 100.

THEY REMAINED ON DUTY UNTIL PAST MIDNIGHT.

ALTHOUGH THE BRITISH AND FRENCH EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES HAVE BEEN GUARDED BY TROOPS INTERMITTENTLY FOR WEEKS, THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME THEY WERE POSTED AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY AND CONSULATE, WHICH ARE IN ADJACENT BUILDINGS WITH THE CONSULATE FACING ROME'S MAIN STREET, VIA VITTORIO VENETO.

MQ144PED

JUN 10 1940

WASHINGTON, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAD NO DIRECT WORD FROM ROME TONIGHT REGARDING THE POSTING OF TROOPS AROUND THE EMBASSY THERE AND OFFICIALS WERE UNABLE TO ASSIGN A REASON FOR THE ACTION.

VX926PES NM

JUN 10 1940

VATICAN CITY, JUNE 9-(AP)-VLADIMIR D'ORMESSON, NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO THE HOLY SEE, PRESENTED HIS CREDENTIALS TODAY TO POPE PIUS XII, THEN CONFERRED PRIVATELY WITH HIS HOLINESS FOR FIFTY MINUTES.

FD923PED

JUN 10 1940

30.24 - 2853

30.24-2853

DUBROVNIK, YUGOSLAVIA, JUNE 9-(AP)-TWO ITALIAN FREIGHTERS, THE PEPELOPE AND THE CARBONIA, WHICH WERE LOADING LUMBER DESTINED FOR LYBIA AND SAVONA RESPECTIVELY, RECEIVED TELEGRAPHIC ORDERS TODAY TO SAIL IMMEDIATELY FOR THE NEAREST ITALIAN PORT.

YUGOSLAV CIRCLES WERE PUZZLED AND FRIGHTENED BY THE ORDERS WHICH INDICATED TO SOME THAT ITALY MIGHT HAVE DESIGNS ON THE DALMATIAN COAST FACING ITALY ACROSS THE ADRIATIC.

WM1245PED JUN 10 1940

SHANGHAI, JUNE 9-(SUNDAY)-(AP)-JAPANESE MILITARY AUTHORITIES TODAY CLAIMED CAPTURE OF SHASI, IMPORTANT YANGTZE RIVER TREATY PORT WEST OF HANKOW.

CAPTURE OF SHASI WAS REGARDED AS A MAJOR GAIN IN THE DRIVE ON ICHANG, ANOTHER PORT ON THE YANGTZE WHICH IS THE PRINCIPAL PRESENT OBJECTIVE OF THE CAMPAIGN IN WESTERN HUPEH PROVINCE.

SN112AED JUN 10 1940

SHANGHAI, JUNE 9-(SUNDAY)-(AP)-THE ITALIAN STEAMER CONTE VERDE FAILED TO SAIL FOR ITALY TODAY AS SCHEDULED, AND OFFICIALS OF THE LLOYD TRIESTINO STEAMSHIP COMPANY SAID ITS DEPARTURE HAD BEEN "POSTPONED INDEFINITELY PENDING INSTRUCTIONS."

POSTPONEMENT OF THE SAILING HEIGHTENED BELIEF HERE THAT ITALY'S ENTRY INTO THE EUROPEAN WAR IS NEAR.

SN114AED JUN 10 1940

CRISTOBAL, C.Z., JUNE 9-(AP)-PANAMA AND THE CANAL ZONE AUTHORITIES STARTED A DOUBLE-BARRELED OFFENSIVE TODAY AGAINST SUSPECTED FIFTH COLUMN ELEMENTS IN A MOVE TO PROTECT THE CANAL FOR WORLD COMMERCE AND

NATIONAL DEFENSE.

IN A DECLARATION, ISSUED BY THE PANAMA CANAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND BY THE PANAMA GOVERNMENT, IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT ALL ALIENS RESIDING IN THE CANAL ZONE AND IN PANAMA WOULD BE INVESTIGATED.

JUN 10 1940

MINISTER OF GOVERNMENT LEOPOLDO AROSEMENA OF PANAMA HAS BEEN PRESSING A RELENTLESS DRIVE AGAINST ALIENS ENTERING THE REPUBLIC ILLEGALLY OR OVERSTAYING THEIR PROVISIONAL PERMITS. THEY FACE IMPRISONMENT FOR FAILURE TO DEPART WITHIN TWO WEEKS AFTER EVICTION ORDERS.

W225PED

NEW YORK, JUNE 9-(AP)-PRESIDENT LAZARO CARDENAS OF MEXICO IN AN INTERNATIONAL BROADCAST FROM MEXICO CITY TODAY DECLARED THAT "THE PEOPLE OF OUR AMERICAS HAVE THE UNAVOIDABLE DUTY OF MAINTAINING THEMSELVES IN CLOSE UNDERSTANDING, WHICH PROTECTS THEM AGAINST ANY VIOLENCE AND INTERVENTION."

THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD IN THIS COUNTRY OVER THE THREE NATIONAL NETWORKS AND IN CANADA, AS ONE OF A SERIES OF SIMILAR "SALUTES" BY RADIO FROM LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS TO THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR.

"MEXICO HAS FAITH IN THE FUTURE OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS," CARDENAS ADDED, "AND PARTICIPATES EAGERLY IN THE WORK OF PEACE AND WELL BEING, THE SAME AS THE INHABITANTS OF THIS CONTINENT."

MJ612PED

JUN 10 1940

(ADVANCE FOR AMS MONDAY JUNE 10)

JUN 10 1940

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JUNE 9-(AP)-THIRTY AMERICAN EDUCATORS, LAWYERS, WRITERS AND BUSINESSMEN---SPEAKING AS INDIVIDUALS---

URGED IN A STATEMENT TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES DECLARE WAR ON GERMANY.

"IN THE GERMAN VIEW", THEIR STATEMENT SAID, "THE AMERICAN DEFENSE PROGRAM MEANS THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS ALREADY JOINED WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE IN OPPOSING THE NAZI DRIVE FOR WORLD DOMINION-- IN THE AMERICAN VIEW, NAZY GERMAN IS THE MORTAL ENEMY OF OUR IDEALS, OR INSTITUTIONS AND OUR WAY OF LIFE."

AMONG THOSE SIGNING THE STATEMENT WERE STRINGFELLOW BARR, PRESIDENT OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE; J. DOUGLAS BROWN, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY; GEORGE WATTS HILL, DURHAM, N. C., INDUSTRIALIST; GEORGE FORT MILTON, CHATTANOOGA, TENN., EDITOR; HERBERT AGAR, LOUISVILLE, KY., AUTHOR; FRANK KENT,, 7-58.943 NEWSPAPER COLUMNIST; STACY MAY, NEW YORK ECONOMIST, AND LEWIS MUMFORD, AMENIA, N. Y., WRITER.

"WHAT WE HAVE, WHAT WE ARE AND WHAT WE HOPE TO BE CAN NOW BE MOST EFFECTIVELY DEFENDED ON THE LINE IN FRANCE HELD BY GENERAL WEYGAND," THEIR STATEMENT SAID. "THE FRONTIER OF OUR NATIONAL INTEREST IS NOW ON THE SOMME."

"THEREFORE, ALL DISPOSABLE AIR, NAVAL, MILITARY AND MATERIAL RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES SHOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE AT ONCE TO HELP MAINTAIN OUR COMMON FRONT."

"BUT SUCH RESOURCES CANNOT BE MADE AVAILABLE FAST ENOUGH TO HOLD THE GERMAN ARMY IN CHECK ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT OR TO PREPARE FOR THE EVENTUAL ATTACK ON AMERICAN INTERESTS SO LONG AS THE UNITED STATES REMAINS LEGALLY NEUTRAL---NATION-WIDE ENDORSEMENT OF THE DEFENSE PROGRAM SHOWS THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE HAS CEASED TO BE NEUTRAL IN ANY OTHER SENSE."

"FOR THIS REASON ALONE, AND IRRESPECTIVE OF SPECIFIC USES OF OUR RESOURCES THEREAFTER, THE UNITED STATES SHOULD IMMEDIATELY GIVE OFFICIAL RECOGNITION TO THE FACT AND TO THE LOGIC OF THE SITUATION---BY DECLARING THAT A STATE OF WAR EXISTS

SMITH ADDED THAT THERE WAS "MORE THAN MEETS THE CASUAL EYE ALSO IN THE WIDESPREAD AGITATION, BY THE STATE AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, AGAINST ALIENS." HE ASSERTED THAT "BECAUSE AMONG OUR ALIEN POPULATION WE MAY HARBOR SOME SPIES IS SURELY NOT A REASON WHY ALIENS GENERALLY SHOULD BE STIGMATIZED AND THREATENED WITH THE DEPRIVATION OF THE CIVIL LIBERTIES WHICH WE INVITED THEM HERE TO ENJOY."

"IN A CONCEALED FORM," HE SAID, "MUCH OF THE CURRENT AGITATION CONCERNING ALIENS, WHICH INCIDENTALLY GOES BACK MUCH FURTHER THAN THE EUROPEAN WAR, IS PART AND PARCEL OF THE ATTACK OF REACTIONARY ELEMENTS ON THE GAINS MADE IN THE LAST FEW YEARS BY LABOR. X X X

"ANY GENERAL ANTI-ALIEN AGITATION SMACKS DANGEROUSLY OF THOSE THEORIES OF A SUPERIOR RACE, UNDER THE CLOAK OF WHICH THE NAZI GOVERNMENT PURSUED ITS SUPPRESSION OF MINORITY GROUPS AND LABOR."

SMITH SAID THAT "UNDER PROTECTION OF THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT AND OTHER MEASURES ENACTED IN RECENT YEARS FOR LABOR'S PROTECTION, LABOR IS IN A FAR BETTER POSITION THAN IT WAS DURING THE GREAT WAR TO SEE THAT A PATRIOTIC NATIONAL EFFORT IS NOT ACCOMPANIED BY AN UNJUST EXPLOITATION."

IT REQUIRED MANY YEARS, SMITH SAID, FOR LABOR TO RECOVER GROUND LOST BY RESTRICTIVE REGULATIONS DURING THE WORLD WAR.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 2 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, SUNDAY, JUNE 9)

30.24-2855

30.24-2855

RALEIGH, N.C., JUNE 9-(AP)-JONATHAN DANIELS, EDITOR OF THE RALEIGH NEWS AND OBSERVER, SAID TONIGHT HE AND DR. CLARENCE POE, EDITOR OF THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, DECLINED TO SIGN A STATEMENT URGING THAT THE UNITED STATES DECLARE WAR ON GERMANY.

DANIELS WROTE THE SPONSOR OF THE STATEMENT THAT HE "MUST VIGOROUSLY DECLINE TO SIGN".

"EVEN IF THIS GREAT DECISION WHICH YOU WOULD HAVE US MAKE WERE BASED ONLY ON AID TO THE ALLIES", HE SAID, "I DOUBT WHETHER IT WOULD SERVE THEIR CAUSE SIGNIFICANTLY TODAY. WE CERTAINLY COULD NOT GET INTO THE BATTLE RAGING ON THE SOMME. WE COULD NOT PUT TROOPS INTO EUROPE FOR MONTHS. WE COULD NOT APPRECIABLY INCREASE THE MATERIAL ASSISTANCE WE ARE ALREADY GIVING. THERE IS NO LACK OF FUNDS FOR ALLIED PURCHASES NOW."

IN 10 1940

"HOWEVER, I THINK OUR GREAT JOB, IF THE WORLD IS THREATENED WITH TOTALITARIAN TRIUMPH, IS THE PROTECTION AND DEFENSE OF THIS HEMISPHERE AND PERHAPS OF PARTS OF THE EAST. IF WE SHOULD GO RECIPITATELY INTO A WAR WHICH MIGHT BE LOST IN EUROPE ALMOST AS WE ENTERED IT, WHATEVER POWER AND PRESTIGE WE MIGHT HAVE IN THE LIMITING OF A VICTORIOUS GERMAN PEACE WOULD BE LOST.

". . . MY OWN FEAR TODAY IS THAT WE MAY EMBRACE FASCISM AT HOME IN THE GUISE OF DEFENSE AGAINST FASCISM ABROAD. I AGREE WE MUST PREPARE AND PROMPTLY. I SHARE YOUR HOPE FOR AN ALLIED VICTORY. BUT I THINK AN EXPRESSION, FROM THE GROUP WHICH YOU HAVE WRITTEN, OF A DEMAND FOR IMMEDIATE WAR WOULD BE A DANGEROUS EMOTIONAL PRESSURE FROM THE VERY PEOPLE WHO OUGHT TO KEEP THEIR HEADS".

SN1149PED

Italy Enters War; French Government Flees Paris; Roosevelt Pledges U.S. Resources to Allies